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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY

AND

POLITICS

OF THE YEAR

1855.

SAN RAFAEL CALIF

LONDON:

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ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1855.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

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announces his Ministry to the House of Commons—Lord John Russell's Mission to Vienna—Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Horsman, and others, address the House—List of the new Ministers.

AT the opening of the year 1855 the nation had been at war for nine months, and the conduct and progress of the campaign engrossed the attention of all classes, to the exclusion of every other topic: doubts as to the capacity of the commanders abroad, and of the ministry at home, had gradually grown stronger. Rumours of neglect, disorder, and incompetency had long been prevalent; day by day the appalling truth became more apparent, and towards the end of January the public sympathy and indignation were roused to the utmost by the conviction that the soldiers of the finest army Great Britain had ever sent forth were ingloriously perishing of disease, overtasked and underfed, from the absence of the most ordinary calculation and foresight. The nation was greatly excited, and in the midst of that excitement, on Tuesday, January 23, Parliament reassembled.

On the very first evening there were several notices of motion in both Houses, tending to bring the conduct of the war under critical review. The most important were those by the Earl of Ellenborough in the House of Lords, and Mr. Roebuck in the House of Commons. The former would have involved a discussion upon the state of the army in the Crimea; the latter demanded a formal inquiry into the whole administration of the war. The attention of the public was centred in these two motions, and more particularly upon that of Mr. Roebuck. A few days subsequently the stability of the Government was also threatened by Lord Lyndhurst, who, on the 28th January, gave notice that he should, on the 2nd February, move the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this House the Expedition to the Crimea was undertaken by Her Majesty's Government with very inadequate means, and without due caution or sufficient inquiry into the nature and extent of the resistance to be expected from the enemy; and that the neglect and mismanagement of the Government in the conduct of the enterprise have led to the most disastrous results."

The motions of the Earl of Ellenborough and Mr. Roebuck were to have been discussed on the 25th of January; but on that day Parliament and the public were astonished by the formal announcement of the resignation of Lord John Russell. His conduct in adopting this step at such a crisis was subject to much comment by men of all parties, and to severe criticism on the part of the press. It was remarked that he had for some time been actuated by a restless ambition which made him uneasy in the seat which his patriotism, or his love of office, had induced him to accept on the formation of the Coalition Ministry; that in declining to appear in the House of Commons as the representative of a Government in which he had occupied so prominent a position, and thus apparently attempting to avoid the responsibility which was attached to every member of the Administra-

tion, his conduct presented a wide and painful deviation from the rules of political morality, which had hitherto been faithfully observed in this country. It was said that he must have anticipated such a discussion as that which Mr. Roebuck's motion involved, and that, if he was unprepared to meet it, he might have resigned at a moment less inconvenient to his colleagues, and less injurious to the country; that it would have been more honourable to fall with the other members of the Cabinet, than to consult his own convenience or interest by leaving them in the lurch on the very day before a great parliamentary discussion on their past conduct and policy, in the responsibility for which he was so deeply involved.

On the 26th of January, the orders of the day having been postponed on the motion of Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell proceeded to state to an unusually crowded House of Commons the reasons which had led to his resignation—a statement which he said he had postponed until that day at the request of Lord Aberdeen. Referring to the notice given by Mr. Roebuck, he observed that the power of inquiry was a most valuable privilege of the House, and that such a motion could only be resisted on one of two grounds, either that existing evils did not call for an inquiry, or that means had been taken to remedy those evils; with respect to the first, he said:—"No one can deny the melancholy condition of our army before Sebastopol. (*Cries of* 'Hear, hear, hear!') The accounts which arrive from that quarter are not only painful, but they are horrible and heartrending; and I am sure no one would oppose for a moment any measure which he thought likely, if not entirely to cure, even only to mitigate those evils. And, Sir, I must say that there is something that, with all the official knowledge to which I had access, is to me inexplicable in the state of that army. (*Cries of* 'Hear, hear!') If you had been told, as a reason against the expedition to the Crimea last year, that your troops would be seven miles from the sea—seven miles from a secure port, which at that time, in contemplation of the expedition, we hardly hoped to possess, and that at seven miles' distance they should be in want of food, of clothes, and of shelter, to such a degree that they should perish at the rate of from 90 to 100 a day, I should have considered such a prediction as utterly preposterous, such an objection as fanciful and unjust. But now we are forced to confess the notoriety of that state of circumstances." With respect to the other ground, he found, upon reflection, that it was impossible for him to urge that objection with effect. Reminding the House of the changes made last Session in the war departments, he stated that during the recess it had struck him that a better administration of those departments was required, and he proceeded to read a correspondence between Lord Aberdeen and himself upon this subject, in the course of which he suggested, as early as the 17th of November, that before Parliament met the seals of the War Department should be placed in the hands of Lord Palmerston, assigning his reasons confidentially to Lord Aberdeen, without throwing any blame upon the Duke of Newcastle. Lord Aberdeen did not concur in this

proposal, and his (Lord John's) only doubt was, whether he should not then have relinquished office; but he had adopted the advice of Lord Palmerston, and determined to continue his connection with the Government, having communicated to Lord Aberdeen his views as to the changes in the War Department, which he deemed indispensable to remedy its imperfections. In dealing with the motion of Mr. Roebuck, he was, however, bound to reflect whether he could fairly and honestly say, "It is true evils do exist, but such arrangements have been made that all deficiences and abuses will be immediately remedied;" and he could not honestly or without betraying the confidence reposed in him make that statement. He considered that he could come to only one conclusion—that, as he was unable to give the only answer that would stop inquiry, it was his duty not to remain a member of the Government. Accordingly, on the 23rd of January, he placed in the hands of Lord Aberdeen his resignation, which was accepted by Her Majesty. There was a report, he observed, that the suggestion he had made to Lord Aberdeen in November, to place the seals of the War Department in the hands of Lord Palmerston, had been adopted. If so, he was glad, he said, that his retirement had contributed to the change.

In conclusion, he said, "he should look back with pride to his association with many measures of the Administration; particularly with Mr. Gladstone's financial scheme in 1853. It had been remarked that the Whig party had not had its fair share in the distribution of power in that Administration. Previously to that time an unjust belief prevailed that the Whigs were an exclusive party, wanting all office for themselves. "I believe that opinion to have been unjust, and I think that the Whig party during the two last years has fully justified the opinion I entertained. I will venture to say, that no set of men ever behaved with greater honour, or with more disinterested patriotism, than those—I might indeed say the whole—who have supported the Government of the Earl of Aberdeen. It is my pride, and it will ever be my pride to the last day of my life, to have belonged to a party which, as I consider, upholds the true principles of freedom; and it will ever be my constant endeavour to preserve the principles and tread in the paths which the Whig party have laid down for the guidance of their conduct." (*Cheers.*)

Lord Palmerston said it might be expected he should not allow the address of his noble friend to pass without some observations on the part of the Government. He assured him and the House that nothing could be more painful to himself officially and personally than the step Lord John had felt it to be his duty to take. He admitted that a public man had a perfect right to quit office whenever he considered that his continuance in office could not be reconciled with his sense of duty. When the correspondence between Lord J. Russell and Lord Aberdeen was communicated to him, he (Lord Palmerston), with his colleagues, urged Lord John not to secede from the Government, and he consented to remain; but from that time his noble friend did not revert to his proposal. He admitted that Lord John might have had a difficulty in

meeting Mr. Roebuck's motion, but it was evident, he thought, that there were in his mind sufficient constitutional objections to that motion; and if he was decidedly of opinion that a different person ought to be at the head of the War Department, he should have given the Government an opportunity, before Parliament met, of saying whether the proposal should be adopted. The course he had taken was not in accordance with the usual practice of public men, and was calculated to place the Government in a position of embarrassment, in which, at the hands of a colleague at least, they ought not to have been placed.

On the 25th of January, the fact of the resignation of Lord John Russell was officially announced in the House of Lords by the Duke of Newcastle.

Earl Fitzwilliam insisted upon the right of Parliament to know the causes of which had induced the leader of the House of Commons to adopt such a step.

The Duke of Newcastle said, in reply, that Lord John Russell had not yet made his statement in his place, and that until he had any comment or any attempt to elicit the cause of his resignation would be unfair to him; and the Marquis of Lansdowne closed the conversation by observing that it was not the duty of any other person to state for Lord John Russell the reasons for his resignation, which, he believed, would be done by the noble Lord himself on the day following, and which he alone was competent to state.

On the following day, the Earl of Aberdeen gave a brief explanation of the circumstances of the resignation. He said he was not fully possessed of the motives which might have induced his noble friend to adopt that course, but he could not do better than read the letter which he had received:—

"Chesham Place, Jan. 23, 1855.

"My dear Lord Aberdeen,—Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a motion to inquire into the conduct of the war. I do not see how this motion is to be resisted; but, as it involves a censure upon the war departments, with which some of my colleagues are connected, my only course is to tender my resignation. I therefore have to request you will lay my humble resignation of the office which I have the honour to hold before the Queen, with the expression of my gratitude for Her Majesty's kindness for many years.—I remain, my dear Lord Aberdeen, yours very truly, "J. Russell."

He then proceeded to state that two months previously he was aware that Lord John Russell was dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, but after the explanations which then took place, he was surprised at the receipt of the letter. He said he received that great loss with deep regret, and reminded the House that at the formation of the Government he expressly stated that he never would have ventured to undertake the formation of an Administration, had he not secured the active co-operation and assistance of his noble friend. Under these circumstances, and in ordinary times, he might perhaps have himself adopted a different course; but in the then condition of the country, and of the war, and of Her Majesty's Government, he felt it due to their own honour, to their own consistency, and to their sense of duty, to meet that motion

which was to be made that night in another place, which would decide whether a censure was to be pronounced upon Her Majesty's Government or not.

Immediately after Lord John Russell's explanation in the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck brought on his motion. He began by stating that an army, unparalleled in numbers and equipments, had left our shores, and was then admitted to be in a condition that wrung the hearts of the country. There were two questions,—what was the condition of the army before Sebastopol, and how had that condition been brought about? The army had been reduced from 54,000 to 14,000, of whom only 5000 were fit for duty. They were without clothes, shelter, ammunition, food. What had become of the 40,000 missing? [Here Mr. Roebuck showed signs of great bodily exhaustion.] How, he proceeded, had that condition been brought about? By the incapacity of the administration at home and abroad. At Balaklava there were stores sufficient for twice the army; but having transported them 3000 miles, the administrators of the army were defeated by the last seven miles, and the troops were deprived of what they required for their existence. Confessing physical inability to continue his speech, Mr. Roebuck moved for a Select Committee, and sat down.

Mr. S. Herbert, in resisting the motion, observed that the first cause of the demoralisation of the army was to be found in the system we had pursued for the last 40 years. The English army was a collection of regiments, in every one of which there existed a perfect regimental system; but the field officers in command of the regiments had never seen a brigade, and were unacquainted with the organisation of large bodies. The men, too, in this highly-civilised country, never learned to do anything for themselves. We had never entered upon any great war, he remarked, which did not begin with great reverses; but in the present instance there had been also great military successes. After detailing the measures adopted by the Government to provide adequate supplies of stores for the army, he contended that it was unjust, without information, to lay blame upon absent men. The Government had no wish to conceal any portion of their conduct in this matter, and every information required should be laid upon the table of the House. He insisted that great delusions upon this subject prevailed in the country. He detailed the steps taken to remedy defective arrangements by the Government, which had acted, he said, upon every practicable suggestion. He endeavoured to show, upon various grounds, the inexpediency of the motion, which was calculated, in his opinion, to paralyse the action of the Government at home and of the authorities abroad. The Committee would either gain no information, or it would be obtained at the expense of the army. He asked the House, if it made up its mind to take this course, to avow it at once by a plain and intelligible decision. The Government stood in a precarious position; it had received a heavy blow by the secession of one of its most important members, and he hoped the House, considering well the course it ought to take, and the perils which surrounded the country, would decide the question at once, and in plain language.

The next speaker in the debate was Mr. Drummond, who dwelt at considerable length upon various instances of mismanagement, in support of the charge, that an army three times victorious had been left to be utterly destroyed by the gross incompetence of those who should have supported it—the Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle.

Colonel North attributed the chief blame of the defects of the army organisation to the refusal of the House of Commons to grant money for military purposes.

Mr. Monckton Milnes could not believe that a Committee was a fair and proper tribunal for such an inquiry, and opposed the motion as constitutionally unjust.

The Marquis of Granby digressed into the question of the policy of the war, which he condemned, being convinced that the Emperor of Russia never intended to seize upon the Ottoman Empire, and that the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe was not the real object of the war. Although he did not approve of the Committee, he should vote for it as a vote of want of confidence.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay said, that as the Government would not adopt the measures he thought necessary he should give his support to the motion, but not as a vote of want of confidence. He should also support it because he believed a large portion of our noble army in the Crimea had perished through neglect, and a further reason for his vote was the state of the transport service.

Mr. Layard, after criticising the defence of the Government, offered by the Secretary at War, enumerated flagrant instances of mismanagement with reference to the army in the very teeth of warnings, describing the state of things he had witnessed at Balaklava, and the defective manner in which the departments were conducted. He should vote upon this motion, he said, as a question of confidence or no confidence, and how could he vote confidence in a Government which had proved itself so utterly incapable not only of carrying on the war, but of managing a diplomacy? This was not a moment to hesitate; we must have men—and they were to be found—capable of carrying out a policy worthy of this country.

Sir G. Grey said, he opposed the motion without the slightest doubt or hesitation, thinking he should betray his public duty by sanctioning a precedent for committing such an inquiry to a Select Committee, and he was surprised that any one should assent to a motion the only effect of which would be to paralyse the exertions of the Government at a most critical period. But he did not rest his opposition upon this ground alone; he had other and wider grounds. He admitted that the House was entitled to the fullest information, limited only by considerations of public interest; but this motion involved a grave and serious censure upon departments of the Government which was not deserved. He did not assert that no mistakes had been made, or that there had been no want of foresight; but he believed that the evils were not the result of incapacity or ignorance, but mainly of the inexperience arising from a 40 years' peace, and it was unjust to lay the blame of these results upon any man. Having replied to Mr. Layard, Sir George adverted to the explanation given by Lord John Russell,

and observed that he did not understand that, when his noble friend suggested that the offices of Secretary at War and Secretary of State for the War Department should be combined and placed in the hands of a member of that House, he considered it essential to the conduct of the war. He (Sir George) admitted that, knowing what the feelings of the country were, he could have wished that, when the original appointment of War Secretary was made, it had been conferred upon Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Walpole said, after the speech of Lord J. Russell, it appeared to him totally impossible to resist an inquiry of some kind, and the only question was, what that kind should be. After the declaration made by the noble Lord, a refusal of inquiry would create disappointment and dissatisfaction throughout the country. He denied that an inquiry would be detrimental to the public interest. It would be precisely similar to the inquiry instituted into the Walcheren Expedition, except that that was conducted before the whole House; but he thought a Select Committee infinitely preferable. As to its hampering the army authorities, nothing could be worse than their present position, at the mercy of writers of private letters charging the generals with incapacity.

Mr. V. Smith, contrasting those parts of the speeches of Lord Palmerston and Sir G. Grey which referred to the state of the Cabinet, said that, if this was simply a question of confidence or no confidence, he should be prepared to vote quite at his ease, for he could not vote confidence in the Government as it existed that evening. But he put that question aside, and with respect to the proposed inquiry, who, he asked, were to be the witnesses to be examined? There ought to be a Commission on the spot. Such an inquiry before a Committee of that House would be utterly impracticable. He should vote against the motion.

After a few remarks from Colonel Sibthorp, Sir J. FitzGerald, and Mr. Knightley, the debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Stafford, by whom it was resumed on the 29th of January. He detailed in a long and instructive speech the results of his own personal experience and observation during his visit to the Crimea. At the outset, however, in reference to the resignation of Lord John Russell, and the reconstruction of the Government, he said that the House should not deal with this Minister or that, but hold the whole Ministry responsible. He had heard with indifference the statement of Mr. Sidney Herbert, that a Commission had been sent out to inquire into the affairs of the hospital; because, however that Commission might report, it would not absolve the Minister of War or the Secretary at War from the responsibility; it would only expose their complete and unhappy failure. He expressed his approval of the choice of Smyrna as a site for a new hospital, as the position of that at Scutari, and the atmosphere at Constantinople, were unfavourable to the healing of wounds. Abydos was well chosen as a spot for a hospital; and if the stores were ready it would not turn out a failure. But when he was there, there were 400 soldiers, and only two bottles of port-wine in store. He described the bad state of the hospital at Scutari; men lying on mattresses upon a floor of unglazed porous tiles, stained with feculent

matter, which had engendered a noxious atmosphere, so that whoever entered caught the prevailing diseases. It had been greatly improved, but it was then and always would be unhealthy. The doctors were not entirely to be blamed; for there had been a want of proper instructions from home. As another illustration, he took the case of "convalescents" returning to the Crimea. Out of 300 few had knapsacks. Inquiring of one soldier where his shoes were, he was told they were in his knapsack, lying with others in a ship 100 yards off: Mr. Stafford went to the ship, but he could only obtain two knapsacks: the fact was, the whole of these knapsacks had remained on board ever since the troops had landed in the Crimea, and they had made four voyages to and fro between the Crimea and Scutari; in this case they were under the cargo, and two were all that he could obtain. He described the hospital at Balaklava—now greatly improved—as uncleanly, unventilated, without a sheet, a mattress, or a single medical comfort. There were 14 men in one room, and nine in another, lying on the bare boards; while in the passage between the two were bedsteads that could have been put up in two or three minutes. He found one of the convalescents sitting in the middle of the street, ready to drop with fatigue and hunger, and nobody to take him to the hospital —next morning he died. Another case was that of a man who could take no food but hospital sago: he was allowed a pint a day; he wished to have it three times a day, instead of other food; he was willing even to buy it; but he was refused the privilege. Mr. Stafford wished to take him back to Scutari, but the medical officer said he had not been ill long enough. Riding out one morning towards the camp, he passed a man lying down by the roadside in the last stage of diarrhœa; as he passed, he heard the man say, not addressing any one in particular, "Will anybody take me away or kill me?" On this he dismounted, and asked the man how he came there? "They have been moving me down from the camp," he said, "to put me on board ship; but they have left me here, and I don't know what they are going to do with me; but I wish they would either kill me or take me away." There were four or five others close by in even a worse condition, inasmuch as they could not speak, while this man could; and on turning towards the camp, he saw coming towards him a long procession of our wounded soldiers, being brought down from the camp on French mules and in French ambulances. He would do the French soldiers the justice of saying that no countrymen could have behaved with greater kindness to these poor fellows. The sick on board the *Avon* had been served with soup made of whole peas, which, instead of thickening, sank to the bottom, while the greasy pork floated at the top. The *Candia* went to Balaklava to bring down sick, and took some medical comforts with her; but Captain Field could not obtain permission to leave them from the authorities, until he said he would deliver them to any officer who would give him a receipt for them. When the sick were put on board, had it not been for the urgent representations of Captain Field, there would have been no medical provision at all. These sick men had nothing to cover them but filthy blankets, swarming

with vermin. At the instance of Mr. Stafford, the doctor was induced to waive routine and to issue fresh blankets; which, the orderlies being ill, Mr. Stafford and his servant served out to the men. He contrasted the state of the French hospitals with ours, from personal inspection; describing the French as clean, well ventilated, and well supplied with every convenience; so that "it seemed as if the French had been there for ten years, and that the English came only the day before." Amidst the gloomy picture which he drew, Mr. Stafford congratulated Mr. Herbert on the success of one measure—the sending out of the female nurses last autumn. Success more complete had never attended human effort than that which had resulted from this excellent measure. They could scarcely realise, without personally seeing it, the heartfelt gratitude of the soldiers to these noble ladies, or the amount of misery they had relieved, or the degree of comfort—he might say of joy—they had diffused; and it was impossible to do justice, not only to the kindness of heart, but to the clever judgment, ready intelligence, and experience displayed by the distinguished lady to whom this difficult mission had been intrusted. If Scutari was not altogether as we could wish it to be, it was because of the inadequate powers confided to Miss Nightingale; and if the Government did not stand by her and her devoted band, and repel unfounded and ungenerous attacks made upon them—if it did not consult their wishes and yield to their superior judgment in many respects—it would deserve the execration of the public. He told how happy the news of the Queen's letter had made the wounded in the hospital at Scutari. He saw one poor fellow proposing to drink the Queen's health with a preparation of bark and quinine, which he was ordered to take as a medicine; and when Mr. Stafford remarked the draught was a bitter one for such a toast, the man smilingly replied—"Yes, and but for these words I could not get it down." This anecdote was told to his fellow sufferers, and this was the way in which they sweetened their bitter draughts. He had no notion of the noble qualities possessed by these brave men until he lived and laboured among them. Fervent exclamations of humble piety and sincere penitence were heard escaping from their dying lips. Unceasing pain and approaching death failed to unman those gallant spirits; and it was only when charging him with their last messages to those near and dear to them that their voices were noticed to falter. Once, indeed, a brave fellow, who bore the highest character in his regiment, on his death-bed uttered to him these words — "Had I been better treated, I might have gone back to my duty in the field, and there I should have been ready to meet the soldiers of the enemy: but England has not cared for me." These words caused to Mr. Stafford's mind the deepest pain, but he felt convinced that England did care for her soldiers; indeed, from what he had seen of the feeling of this country since his return, he believed that there was comparatively nothing else for which the people of England now cared as much as for the welfare of those who fought their battles. He concluded by urging the House to appoint the Committee,

as the only means of saving our army.

Mr. Bernal Osborne then made from the Treasury bench the most sweeping attack upon the entire military system of the country which the House had hitherto heard; congratulating himself, at the same time, with an air of much self-satisfaction, that his own department of the Admiralty was blameless, and had therefore escaped all censure. Our military system, he said, belonged to the middle ages. He then proceeded as follows:—

Does our military system tend to develope or bring forward military talent or genius? It does not. Look how the staff is composed. (*Cheers and counter-cheers.*) It is all very well to talk of consolidation, and the substitution of one man for another: whatever may be the vigour and experience, it will not be sufficient; you must reconstruct your whole military system. An army must go through a campaign as well as win battles. "You must lay an unsparing hand upon that building adjacent to these premises—you must see, whether, in fact, you can find a modern Hercules to turn the Serpentine through the Horse Guards, and all the ramifications of the War Office." (*Cheers.*) In France, the staff is the head of the army; and officers are placed on it who possess a knowledge of military science, and display fertility in expedients. In England, staff officers are appointed by interest and connection. If a return were obtained, showing how many of the staff officers in the Crimea can speak French, or trace a common military field plan, it would be found that not one-third could do it. If anything happened to Lord Raglan, where could a second in command be found? How can we have a succession of generals, when any man with peculiar talent can only enter the army by lodging a large sum of money and purchasing every step? The regulation-price—and no man gets it for the regulation-price—for the commission of a Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry is 4500*l.*; in some instances, 15,000*l.* had been paid. How is it, then, that any but a rich man can enter the army? (*Opposition cheers, and a call of* 'Question!' *from the Treasury benches.*) I think this is speaking to the question—this is going to the core of your system, which I maintain is rotten." (*Opposition cheers.*) He had entered on the subject with some demur—he had been told it was not for a person in his situation to speak; but in his mind the safety of the whole army was at stake. Another army, constituted on the same footing, will not do any better. "It is not enough that soldiers must win battles, they must go through campaigns; and we have seen the lamentable and disgraceful way in which this war has been conducted." (*Vehement Opposition cheers.*) He imputed no inefficiency to the men—they are the victims of a system which the House is to blame for having submitted to so long. In the Kafir war the troops were armed with "Brown Bess," and dragoons were sent with bullets that would not go into their rifles. For 18 years we have been talking of consolidation: some terrible calamity occurs near our own doors, and then we set about condemning a Minister who is really destroyed by the system. "The fact is this,

that you never will have any reform till you commence with the Horse Guards, and are not satisfied with the mere consolidation of offices. It is very painful to me to make this statement. (*Laughter.*) I have a superior duty to perform. I represent a constituency. (*Derisive cheers.*) It is not the first time I have made these representations to the House; and I do say now, with the most perfect sincerity, that I feel I am performing a most sacred duty." (*Renewed cheers from the Opposition.*)

Mr. Henley said the question was not whether the system was bad, but whether the present Ministers had made the best of it? They were conscious of all the defects in the system, but had made no attempt to remedy it, and had acted just as if no evil had existed. We could transport 60,000 persons to the antipodes, and could not get 30,000 properly provisioned to the Black Sea. He contended that the Government had not made the most of the opportunities they had; that they had, in fact, grossly mismanaged these opportunities, and then laid the fault on the system. It was a libel on England to charge it with a want of organisation. The immense private enterprises of the country were admirably conducted, and why could not Ministers do as well? The Duke of Newcastle was "one of the most ill-used men in Her Majesty's dominions." No doubt he was a most unfit man for the post assigned to him, but he ought not to have been left in the dark as to what was going on in November, in a matter which so intimately concerned himself; "and then when he was brought into a fix, he ought not to have been abandoned and left to himself." The universal feeling of the country demanded the motion, and he should support it.

Admiral Berkeley, with much warmth, vindicated the transport service from the objections of Mr. Henley. He had engaged every available transport in the country, and was compelled to seek foreign vessels for the transport of the cavalry. The difficulty of supplying the army was owing to the smallness of the port at Balaklava, where the ships were obliged to lie singly.

Mr. Beresford vindicated at great length the military character of Lord Raglan, and supported the motion, thinking a full inquiry imperatively called for.

Mr. Rice opposed the motion, as an immediate remedy for, and not inquiry into, the present state of affairs, was what the country then required.

Mr. Miles, as he now found the incompetency of the Government, saw no remedy but in inquiry.

Sir Francis Baring took up a distinct position. To inquiry he was opposed, because it would, as he elaborately made out, frustrate the relief of the army, that object which all had in view, and paralyse the departments at home and abroad. Inquiry, in fact, although desired by the public, was the worst step that could be taken. Some said, that although inquiry was absurd, they would vote for it as a vote of censure: then why not propose a direct vote of censure? If the motion for inquiry were carried, they would get rid of it afterwards; and that would be an unworthy course for the House of Commons to take. He then touched upon the conduct of

Lord John Russell, who he declared had manfully done his duty by courageously undertaking to make the first move for a change in the war administration in November. He wished Lord John had then been supported by his colleagues. He begged it might be understood he did not mean his vote to be one of confidence in Her Majesty's Government.

Sir Bulwer Lytton, dismissing the arguments relating to the abstract propriety of appointing a Committee, said the question was, could the House acquiesce, without becoming accomplices in the destruction of the army, in the mode by which Ministers had discharged their responsibilities? Lord John had refused to be an accomplice—would the House be more complaisant? Should they be restrained from a remedy by inquiry, because the motion should have been a vote of censure? "Take it, then, as a vote of censure, and let it so stand as a precedent to other times, if other times should be as grievously afflicted under a similar Administration."

He would lay before the House the broad principles of the charge they made against Ministers. "First, we accuse you of this—that you entered, not indeed hastily, but with long deliberation, with ample time for forethought, if not for preparation, into the most arduous enterprise this generation has witnessed, in the most utter ignorance of the power and resources of the enemy you were to encounter, the nature of the climate you were to brave, of the country you were to enter, of the supplies which your army should receive." Ministers, who had been duly warned on all points where they had blundered, came to Parliament and pleaded ignorance as an excuse for their incapacity. It was a noble fault in a people to underrate an enemy, but a grave dereliction of duty in a Ministry of War. Odessa, that great feeder of Sebastopol, was defenceless; had it been taken, the troops might have wintered there; and to spare it was the greatest inhumanity to that army which was rotting piecemeal, ragged and roofless, before the walls of Sebastopol. Reading extracts from the letters of a young officer who had perished in the war, he charged Government with not having bought mules at Gallipoli; with choosing Varna, at a pestilential season, as an encampment; with undertaking the expedition to Sebastopol at a season pestilential and unfit for military operations. They might have learned that, from such common books as *M'Culloch's Dictionary*, or the *Gazetteer of the World*. They should have foreseen and provided against wind and hurricane, rains and mud. They should have provided Lord Raglan with the means of making a road to the camp without waiting for Mr. Peto's offer. Lord Raglan, like the commander of the Walcheren Expedition, had done all that could be accomplished. Instead of grappling with the war administration, Ministers had met Parliament in December with two Bills, one of which remained a dead letter to this day People looked to that House and asked "what is to be done?" Lord John Russell's resignation significantly told them what was to be done.

During the debate, Mr. Walpole had been chided for condemning a Ministry which based its existence on the principle of coalition.

Most of our powerful and even popular Administrations had, it was true, been more or less coalitions; but one indispensable element of a coalition was, that its members should coalesce, and that was wanting in the existing Cabinet. "It has been a union of party interests, but not a coalition of party sentiment and feeding. It was a jest of Lord Chesterfield's, when a man of very obscure family married the daughter of a lady to whom scandal ascribed a large number of successful admirers, that 'nobody's son had just married everybody's daughter.' If I may parody that jest, I would say of this Government, that everybody's principles had united with nobody's opinions. (*Laughter.*) The noble Lord the Member for London, on Friday last, attempted, not triumphantly, to vindicate the Whigs from the charge of being an exclusive party that required all power for itself; and he found a solitary instance for the refutation of that charge in the magnanimity with which the Whigs had consented to that division of power which his desertion now recants and condemns. But, in plain words, his vindication only amounts to this, that where the Whigs could not get all the power, they reluctantly consented to accept half. (*Much laughter.*) Now, gentlemen opposite will perhaps pardon me if I say, that I think the secret of Whig exclusiveness and Whig ascendancy has been mainly this—you, the large body of independent Liberal politicians, the advocates of progress, have supposed, from the memory of former contests now ended, that, while England is advancing, a large section of your countrymen, with no visible interest in existing abuses, is for standing still; and thus you have given, not to yourselves, not to the creed and leaders of the vast popular party, but to a small hereditary combination of great families — ('Hear, hear!' *from Mr. Bright*)—a fictitious monopoly of Liberal policy, a genuine monopoly of lethargic Government. It is my firm belief, that any Administration, formed from either side of the House, should we be so unfortunate as to lose the present, would be as fully alive to the necessity of popular measures, of steady progress, of sympathy with the free and enlightened people they might aspire to govern, as any of those great men who are democrats in opposition and oligarchs in office." (*Loud cheers.*)

It had been said, as the crowning excuse for the Government, that all our preceding wars had begun with blunders. Were this an arena for historical disquisition, he should deny that fact; "but grant it for the sake of argument. How were those blunders repaired and converted into triumphs? I know a case in point. Once in the last century there was a Duke of Newcastle, who presided over the conduct of a war, and was supported by a powerful league of aristocratic combinations. That war was, indeed, a series of blunders and disasters. In vain attempts were made to patch up that luckless Ministry—in vain some drops of healthful blood were infused into its feeble and decrepit constitution — the people at last became aroused, indignant, irresistible. They applied one remedy; that remedy is now before ourselves. They dismissed their Government and saved their army."

[This speech was received with much cheering.]

Mr. Gladstone began by an allusion to the statement of the late President of the Council, whom he thanked for the eulogium passed on himself, but gently rebuked him for having resigned without giving his colleagues a chance of acceding to his demands, and when they had reason to believe him satisfied with things as they were. He had stated to Lord Aberdeen himself that he had no intention of pressing the changes that he once recommended, and had abandoned his former views on the advice of friends in whom he could confide. It might be thought that, deprived of the support of the noble Lord, they ought not to have met the House without at least some reorganisation. But he felt that they had no right to attempt to make terms with the House in this way, or to shrink from facing its judgment on their past conduct. If they had no spirit, what kind of epitaph would be placed over their remains? He would himself have thus written it:—"Here lies the dishonoured ashes of a Ministry which found England at peace and left it at war, which was content to enjoy the emoluments of office and to wield the sceptre of power so long as no man had the courage to question their existence. They saw the storm gathering over the country; they heard the agonising accounts which were almost daily received of the state of the sick and wounded in the East. But had these things moved them? As soon, however, as the member for Sheffield raised his hand to point the thunderbolt they shrank away conscience stricken; the sense of guilt overwhelmed them, and, to escape from punishment, they ran away from duty." As to the motion before the House, if he thought it consistent with the public welfare, he should be the first to vote for it. But he was convinced it would aggravate evils instead of alleviating them. He might state that according to the last accounts from the army it was slightly improving. Warm clothing had been furnished to the troops, the huts were about to be sent up, the railway operatives had arrived, from which time it was calculated that three weeks would suffice to conclude the railway. An arrangement had been concluded between the generals by which 1600 French would do permanent duty in the trenches, representing, of course, the actual assistance of a much larger number of men. He believed that, while there was undoubted distress and great loss of life in the Crimea, the actual state of the army had been greatly misrepresented. According to the last accounts there were 28,000 English troops under arms before Sebastopol, to which was to be added 3000 or 4000 seamen and marines, so that our effective force was at this moment not less than 30,000 men. It was, under such circumstances, absurd to say that the British army was annihilated. Many unfavourable comparisons had been made respecting the British and French military system. He did not believe that the advantages were all on the side of the latter, although it would not be in good taste or convenient to make them a subject of public discussion. He ridiculed the blame thrown upon the Government for not occupying Odessa. Why, Odessa was an open town; it had 100,000 inhabitants, there was a hostile army of 300,000 men

in its neighbourhood, and he could not think that such would have been very comfortable quarters for the British army. With respect to the War Department, he admitted the deficiencies in many points, but much had been done to improve them, and they did not deserve the reproaches which had been cast upon them. He instanced many improvements—the Minié rifle, the reconstruction of our field artillery, and the facilities secured for field exercise and manœuvres. He then proceeded to vindicate the Duke of Newcastle, saying that if they thought the war Minister had in any way neglected his duties, they were greatly mistaken; the popular voice was against him, but he was sure that when the fact came to be sifted, in a twelvemonth hence there would be a reaction in his favour, from the just and ge nerous spirit of Englishmen. It was only in last month that the clamour had arisen to its present height, or that great fault was found with the state of the hospitals or of the army. What was the war Minister to have done? Was he to have recalled Lord Raglan? The House itself had just voted him their unanimous and enthusiastic thanks. Was he to recall the whole host of subordinate officers, of the commissariat, and so on? Before doing so, they had consulted Lord Raglan, and Lord Raglan had written, promising to use every exertion for the remedy of abuses. As for the Committee, it was allowed on all sides that it was impossible in principle and impracticable in action, and was merely the handle used for casting a vote of censure on the Minister. This was not the way to satisfy the country. If the Committee was voted, the country would expect that it should be appointed; if not, the character of the House itself would be damaged. There were many other questions about to be brought forward, on which the House could more safely found its judgment on the conduct of the Minister. If the motion was successful, he should rejoice to think that his last words as a member of the present Government were an indignant protest against it, as useless to the army, unconstitutional in its nature, and dangerous to the honour and the interests of the Commons of England.

Mr. Disraeli began by saying, that his impression upon seeing Mr. Roebuck sit down, after simply reading his motion, was, that, as a consummate rhetorician, he had done so as the most effective mode of supporting his motion. He might well indeed dispense with a speech in support of his motion, for that had been made for him by the noble Lord who but a few hours before was the first Minister of the Crown in that House. It was said that this motion implied a vote of want of confidence. He would ask in what Government did it imply a want of confidence? Was it in the Government as it existed 48 hours ago, or was it in the Government as it now existed? Why they had themselves admitted that they required reconstruction. Or was it a want of confidence in the Government as it was to be? The House of Commons had often before voted confidence in a Government whose principles they did not know, but now they were called upon to vote confidence in an Administration with whose very persons they were unacquainted. He denied that this motion was directed exclusively

against the Duke of Newcastle. His own colleagues had described him as deficient alike in energy and experience; but the Duke ought not to be made the scapegoat for a policy for which the whole Cabinet was responsible. It was not for him to defend the character of the Duke against his colleagues. The maladministration of his office must be ascribed to evils none could deny, and few could palliate; and he was "not certain that any other member of the Cabinet, in the same situation, would not carry on affairs in a manner equally unsatisfactory." What had been the administration of Lord Palmerston, whose express fitness for such administration was said to be unequalled? The militia came under his superintendence, yet this paragon of military ability did not bring in the Bills for the establishment of the Scotch and Irish Militia until after midsummer. The whole Cabinet, and not a solitary member of it, was responsible for the calamities they deplored. He ridiculed Mr. Gladstone's assertion of the confidence of the members of the Government in each other, a confidence which he observed did not prevent members of the Ministry from coming down to the House ignorant that their leader had just resigned. He then came to the explanations of Lord John Russell, on which he observed, that he had heard the noble Lord's speech with amazement, and that it had seemed to him he was listening to a page from the memoirs of "Bubb Doddington." Such an all-unconscious admission of what in the eighteenth century would have been called a profligate intrigue, but which in our more mealy-mouthed days must be designated by more euphemistic phrases, was not to be matched in that record which commemorated the doings of another Duke of Newcastle, who was a Minister of England when the House of Commons was led by Sir T. Robinson, and when the Opposition was actually carried on by the Paymaster of the Forces and the Secretary at War. "We are told every day that it is our blessed lot to live in an age of progress, and yet we have this confession in our purer days of morality that the noble Lord the late President of the Council goes to the Prime Minister, and tells him that, in consequence of 'antiquated imbecility,' as the noble Lord opposite (Palmerston) might say, but in consequence of incapability and incompetence on the part of a Minister of War at the present moment—in consequence of that Minister not being 'the active spirit of the whole machine,' he (the Lord President) proposes that one Secretary of State should be dismissed, and another colleague, the right hon. Member for Wilts (Mr. S. Herbert), should be superseded altogether." To make the matter complete, it was the very Minister on whose behalf all this disturbance had been made who had to rise, and with Spartan fortitude, administer a rebuke to the disinterested conspirator who had thus sacrificed himself on the altar of friendship. Lord Palmerston was shocked at the indiscretion of his colleague, but he forgot how short a time since he had been guilty of almost the same act, only different because unaccompanied by an equally candid explanation. Lord John Russell had broken up the Cabinet in consequence of his opinion of the incompetence of a man to whose appointment he had

made no objection because it gave him an opportunity of saving the balance of power, in introducing into the colonies a supporter of his side. He concluded with the following observations:—"I have no confidence whatever in the existing Government. I told them a year ago, when taunted for not asking the House of Commons to ratify that opinion of mine, that as they had no confidence in each other, a vote of want of confidence was superfluous. I ask the House of Commons to decide if twelve months have not proved that I was right in that assumption. What confidence has the noble Lord the late President of the Council in the Minister for War? What confidence have this variety of Ministers in each other's councils? They stand before us confessedly as men who have not that union of feelings and of sympathy necessary to enable them successfully to conduct public affairs. The late President of the Council, in scattering some compliments among the colleagues he was quitting, dilated upon the patience and ability with which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had conducted the duties of his department. I am not here to question those valuable qualities or that patience, but I say that all the patience and all the ability with which the Earl of Clarendon may have administered are completely lost by scenes like this, and when the Ministers of this country have themselves revealed their weakness to foreign Courts, all the ability and patience of that statesman cannot make up for the weakness which is known to prevail in the councils of England. At all times such a circumstance must be injurious, but at the present moment it may be more than injurious. If this be the case—if we are called upon to decide whether the House of Commons has confidence in the Ministry, when the debate is commenced by the secession of the most eminent member of the Government—when affairs are in a calamitous state, and when we are told by the late Lord President that the conduct of the war is entrusted to a Minister who he thinks is unequal to the task—I ask the country—I ask the Ministers themselves, whether they can complain that a member of the Opposition should give his vote according to the belief which he entertains, that the affairs of the country are entrusted to a deplorable administration?"

Lord J. Russell entered into some explanations with respect to the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and said, that if the whole of what had passed between himself and Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle were laid before the House, the transactions would have a different complexion. He would not enter further upon that question, however; but he could not easily pass by the expression of Mr. Disraeli characterising his conduct as a profligate intrigue. He repelled that charge; and as a precedent for what he had done, he referred to the substitution of Lord Stanley for Lord Goderich as Colonial Secretary, in Lord Grey's Administration. No man would characterise that as a profligate intrigue, and he (Lord J. Russell) had proposed no more than was done there. There was no concealment in the matter; he requested the Earl of Aberdeen to show his letter to the Duke of Newcastle, and that, he was informed by Lord Aberdeen in his

next letter, was done. In his anxiety to keep clear of everything like intrigue, he had, unadvisedly for himself perhaps, not communicated his intention of resigning to any one of his colleagues.

Lord Palmerston fully concurred on one point with Mr. Disraeli—that the responsibility fell not on the Duke of Newcastle alone, but upon the whole Cabinet. On that ground Ministers were resolved to abide by the decision of the House. With respect to the Duke of Newcastle, public opinion had done him great injustice, and the day would come when a juster estimate would be formed of his ability and devotion in the service of his country. Much has been said about a coalition; but in the present state of parties no Government could be formed strong enough to carry on its affairs that was not founded upon the principle of coalition. He did not deny that there had been something calamitous in the condition of our army; but he traced it to the inexperience arising from a long peace, and the state of the military departments. They had been told that the army ought to have wintered at Odessa: but it might as well be said, that an army invading England should pass the winter at Brighton, and wait there to attack London in the summer. Had the conduct of the war been impugned, Government would have been prepared for defence; but if the House thought the Government not deserving of confidence, the direct and manly course would have been to affirm that proposition. The course about to be pursued would be dangerous, and inconvenient in its results abroad. He trusted the discussion would be confined to the overthrowing of the Government; and that when the House had determined what set of men should be entrusted with public affairs, they would give their support to that Government; and not show to Europe that a nation could only meet a great crisis when it was deprived of representative institutions.

Mr. Muntz would not expect anything from a Ministry in the state of helplessness and inefficiency in which he saw the present. It was useless to look to the past, and all they had to do was to provide better for the future.

After Mr. Horsman had said a few words amidst great impatience, Mr. T. Duncombe begged to ask the proposer of the motion, if he was in earnest and really intended to nominate the Committee in the event of the motion being carried? This was a duty the House owed to the country, and he hoped it would not disgrace itself by voting a sham.

Mr. Roebuck said, he certainly intended to carry out the inquiry, and had heard nothing in the debate which led him to change his mind. The Ministers had failed; they had acted under one continued paralysis; they could not do worse. If adopted, the resolution would not carry into a single department greater incapacity, ignorance, and inaptitude, than had already been exhibited. The Ministers had failed the people; their confidence was then in that House; and would that House abdicate its functions? Inquiry was requisite then, if ever; inquire then, and save the army, which was in jeopardy. [Mr. Roebuck spoke with apparent difficulty, and was compelled to stop once in his brief reply.]

The House then divided, when there appeared:—

For Mr. Roebuck's motion .	305
Against it	148
Majority against the Ministry	157

The amount of the majority appeared to take all parties by surprise; and instead of the usual cheering, there was a murmur of amazement, ending in derisive laughter.

Thus fell the Coalition Cabinet, which, in talent and parliamentary influence, was apparently one of the strongest Governments the present generation had seen; but, in reality, weakness was, from the first, its fatal malady. A coalition in name only, it was practically a Ministry of suspended opinions and smothered antipathies. Formed in a time of peace for purposes of peace, the Ministers were unexpectedly called upon to undertake the duties of war, for which subsequent events unhappily showed them wholly inefficient. The "horrible and heartrending" state of the army in the Crimea had excited to the utmost pitch the indignation of the public; and the House of Commons, faithfully representing the national feeling, now by an overwhelming majority condemned the Government to the most ignominious end recorded of any Cabinet in modern days.

On the 1st of February, the Earl of Aberdeen, in the House of Lords, and Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, formally announced, that, in consequence of the vote passed on the 29th of January, the Ministers had placed their resignations in Her Majesty's hands, which had been graciously accepted.

The Earl of Aberdeen, having stated the fact of the resignation of the Government, proceeded to say, that although he believed the vote of the House of Commons to be unconstitutional, it was not his desire, nor that of his colleagues, to avoid inquiry into their conduct. He believed that the Duke of Newcastle had, in particular, suffered great injustice. He (Lord Aberdeen) was not at all surprised at the feeling throughout the country. It was natural that the public, who, without reasoning acutely, no doubt felt very strongly, should look somewhere for the responsibility of conducting the war; and that, finding the commanders at fault, they should turn their censure upon the Government. He thought the accounts from the Crimea had been grossly exaggerated. At any rate, the condition of our troops was now improving; and looking at the present state of things, he saw no reason for dismay, but every prospect of ultimate success. He then enumerated the various subjects of congratulation — the large force of France, the Sardinian alliance, the Austrian treaty —and said, that with such prospects, it would be impossible to entertain apprehensions unworthy of them, even in the face of the present casualties. He adverted to the internal measures of the Government, dwelling with satisfaction on its financial operations; and then recurred to foreign affairs, and the treaty with Austria, all of which had been managed by the Foreign Secretary with ability, caution, and prudence. The want of the country was a strong Administration. Rumour had assigned to Lord Derby the post of Premier; but as he saw the noble Earl in his place, he presumed that he had not succeeded in his attempt. He concluded by saying, that whatever Administration was formed, it should receive from him, and from

his colleagues, the support so urgently necessary in the actual crisis for any Government, and that he hoped that such Government, as soon as the real object of the war shall have been attained, would lose no time in realising the advantages of peace.

The Duke of Newcastle, after apologising for not contenting himself, as was usual on such occasions, with the formal announcement made by the head of the Government, proceeded to defend himself from the aspersion of Lord John Russell. The noble Lord had placed the justification of the course he had taken almost exclusively upon his (the Duke's) acceptance of and subsequent continuance in the secretaryship of the War Department. Lord John had said, in a letter to Lord Aberdeen, that when the two secretaryships of State were divided, he yielded to his (the Duke of Newcastle's) strong wish to occupy the War Department, thereby undoubtedly implying that he had been opposed to that arrangement, and had been overruled. This was not the case. At the Cabinet Council in which it was decided that the two offices of secretary of state for the colonies and secretary of state for war should be divided, he had said, "So far as I am personally concerned, I am perfectly ready to retain either or neither." That was the "strong wish" which has been spoken of by the noble Lord. So far as regarded Lord Palmerston, he never for a moment understood that it was the wish of Lord J. Russell for him to occupy the War Department. He had heard something of Earl Grey being proposed by the noble Lord, but had never contemplated standing in his way. Again he wished distinctly to deny having expressed a "strong wish" to continue in the War Department. On the contrary, indeed, it was only when he saw no other member of the Cabinet stand forward to take the seals of his office, that he determined on not shrinking from a post of difficulty and danger. Many of his private friends knew this, and those noble Lords opposite who generously cheered the assertion were among them. He hoped, therefore, he had sufficiently explained to their Lordships the conduct which had been characterised by some as arrogance, and by the noble Lord to whom he had referred, in the more patronising phrase of "commendable ambition." The noble Lord's expressions of kindness, while endeavouring to remove him from his position, were only so much of what the Americans designate "soft sawder;" and he would, therefore, refrain from dwelling on the letter of the noble Lord to his noble Friend late at the head of the Government, on the 18th of November, in which he said, "It was my intention in writing the letter, to avoid throwing any blame upon the Duke of Newcastle; indeed, I think he deserves very great credit for the exertions he has made." While the noble Lord was quoting letters that had passed on the subject, it was somewhat strange that he should have forgotten to quote the letter of Lord Aberdeen on the 21st of November, in answer to that which he had received. The very beginning was in these words: "I have shown your letter to the Duke of Newcastle, and also to Sidney Herbert. They both—as might have been expected—strongly urged me to adopt any such arrangement,

with respect to their offices, as might be most conducive to the public service." He had shown their Lordships that he did not insist upon holding the seals of the War Department; and when Lord Aberdeen placed Lord J. Russell's letter in his hands, his immediate remark was, "Don't give Lord John any pretext for quitting the Government. On no account resist his wish to remove me from my office. Do with me whatever is best for the public service. In that way you will gratify me most; in that way you will be serving the Queen best." The next instance in which he was obliged to quote from the speech of the noble Lord, was where he used these words: "I then went on to give some instances of errors which had been committed." Now the impression produced upon the public mind was, of course, that these errors were of a grave character, that upon them had hinged the safety of our troops in the Crimea, and, perhaps, all the consequences that have been lately seen. Lord John Russell did not read the complaints which he had made of these errors, and, therefore, with their Lordships' permission, he would read them himself. They were contained in a letter to the noble Lord, dated the 28th of November, in which he stated that he had written to him (the Duke of Newcastle) early in October, on the subject of transferring the 97th Regiment, then at the Piræus, to the Crimea, and that the answer had been that he (the Duke of Newcastle) had wished to do so, and had also wished to send between 2000 and 3000 men, the drafts of various regiments, to the Crimea. The noble Lord had gone on, in this letter, to ascribe the failure of his (the Duke of Newcastle's) intentions to his inability to contend with obstacles put in his way by other departments. Now this matter had been explained to the noble Lord in writing, and could be soon explained to their Lordships. The 97th Regiment could only have been removed from the Piræus in the teeth of a representation by the Foreign Minister that no troops could be spared thence at such a time. The regiment was withdrawn and sent to the Crimea at the earliest moment tranquillity was sufficiently restored to the Piræus. The noble Duke proceeded to explain why other drafts had not been sent; and added, that though Lord John Russell's statement that "errors" had been laid before him (the Duke of Newcastle) was true, it was also true that those errors had been explained. How far they were explained to the satisfaction, at that time, of the noble Lord, might appear from a passage in his own letter, closing the correspondence on the subject. The noble Lord said:—"You have done all that can be done; and I am sanguine of success." The later proposal of Lord John Russell that he (the Duke of Newcastle) should leave the Cabinet, was not opposed by him or Lord Aberdeen, but had been placed before all their colleagues, and had been unanimously disapproved of. After the meeting of Parliament on the 13th of December, and the Cabinet Council on the 16th, Lord J. Russell expressly declared he had changed his views, and that he had abandoned any wish that he had entertained for a change. The reason ascribed by the noble Lord for doing so was that he had consulted a

noble Friend, not in the Cabinet, who had advised him to withdraw his proposal. The Duke then proceeded to discuss the question of measures, and to justify the course that had been pursued in his department. He was prepared to defend the conduct of all involved with him in the responsibility of governing the country in time of war, Lord John Russell included. Whatever had been the result of the division in the House of Commons, it had been his determination to resign office in deference to the expression of public opinion upon his management of the war.

In concluding his address he said:—"My Lords, various accusations are made against me, of which one of the most prominent is that of incapacity. I should be the last man who ought to express any opinion upon that point. I am ready to leave that in the hands of others, perfectly conscious of many defects. I cannot but feel that the charge of incapacity is, with the public, a favourite explanation of every public misfortune. Whether it may be peculiarly justified in my case, or whether it may be attributable to the causes to which I have referred, I say I leave that to the verdict of others. But, my Lords, other charges have been made, which I confess I have felt deeply, and continue to feel deeply. I have been charged with indolence and indifference. My Lords, as regards indolence, the public have had every hour, every minute of my time. To not one hour of amusement or recreation have I presumed to think I was entitled. The other charge, of indifference, is one which is still more painful to me. [The Duke was evidently much moved during this portion of his address, and he spoke in a tone of deep emotion.] Indifference, my Lords, to what? indifference to the honour of the country, to the success and to the safety of the army? My Lords, I have myself, like many who listen to me, two dear hostages for my interest in the welfare of the military and naval services of our country to allow of such a course. I have two sons engaged in those professions, and that alone, I think, would be sufficient; but, my Lords, as a Minister—as a man—I should be unworthy to stand in any assembly if the charge of indifference, under such circumstances, could fairly be brought against me. (*General cheering.*) Many a sleepless night have I passed, my Lords, in thinking over the ills which the public think and say that I could have cured, and which, God knows, I would have cured, if it had been within my power. Indolence and indifference are not charges which can be brought against me; and I trust that my countrymen may before long be satisfied—whatever they may think of my capacity—that there is no ground for fixing that unjust stigma upon me." (*Cheers.*)

The Duke stated, at the close of his speech, that as regarded inquiry, he would lay everything he had done, with perfect fairness, before a Committee; that he would meet, without shrinking, the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, should it be brought on; and that whoever might be his successor, even if he were a political foe—even if he were that gentleman who, some weeks ago, went over from the Ministerial benches to ask Mr. Disraeli whether he would support a vote of censure on his conduct—even he, or his instigator, should meet with no ungenerous treatment from the Duke. Out of office,

he should rejoice in the success of the Minister who succeeded him, whether it were attained by better fortune or greater ability; and meriting that success, receive that approbation from his countrymen which it had not been his own good fortune to secure.

The Duke was listened to throughout his address with evident sympathy, and sat down amidst much cheering from both sides of the House.

The Earl of Derby, at the outset of his speech, stated emphatically that the vote of the House of Commons on Mr. Roebuck's motion was not the result of concert; in fact, that it did not proceed from any one party; and, moreover, that the Opposition had been earnestly recommended to abstain from bringing forward any motion of censure tending to embarrass the Government. He then proceeded to comment on the picture of the Cabinet "*peint par soi-même*" in the Duke of Newcastle's speech, as follows:

"I am not, my Lords, about to enter upon any discussion—this is not the occasion on which to do so—as to the conduct of the Government, or any members of the Government. Nor am I disposed, in the slightest degree, to diminish the effect of that 'Picture of an Interior' which has been drawn in such striking terms by the noble Duke. (*Laughter.*) It is really one of the most effective pictures which I have seen presented to Parliament, and when, after having gone through all the correspondence and conversation, and friendly communications which have taken place between him and one of his colleagues, the noble Duke wound up the whole picture by saying that he believed that colleague was one of all whose opinions seemed to have most of identity with his own—(*laughter*)—the effect was heightened, and a complete view afforded of the beautiful internal harmony of that Cabinet. (*Renewed laughter.*) My Lords, I am bound to say, that I think the noble Duke is quite excusable for his statement in this House to-night; and, as far as I can learn, although, perhaps, it is contrary to the Horatian motto to decide now—for we are probably always more strongly impressed by what we see and hear than by what we read in the newspapers—I confess I think that between the two noble colleagues the noble Duke has considerably the best of the argument. ('Hear, hear!' *and a laugh.*) I don't know what I might say if I 'heard the other side;' but that, at all events, is my present impression. If, however, these discussions are constantly to take place in this House—if these representations are to follow one another so quickly—I can suggest only one mode by which to secure perfect impartiality. The Members of the two Houses should meet in the large central hall, between this and the other House of Parliament, the Lords on one side, and the Commons on the other, and there, the champions meeting in the centre, there might be, according to the expression of the noble Duke, an exchange of words; and I only hope it might not lead to the exchange of anything less friendly than words. (*Laughter.*) I will, however, leave the picture of the interior of the Cabinet—this picture of the relations between the noble Duke and his colleagues—entirely as a matter to be settled between themselves. Nor do I think this a fitting occasion for comment upon the picture which

the noble Earl opposite, at the commencement of the evening, drew of the general state of the country. That funeral oration—(*a laugh*)—which he pronounced upon himself and his colleagues—that general and complacent laudation of each and every one of them,—first, of the War Minister; next, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; next, of the First Lord of the Admiralty; next, of the noble Lord opposite, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—I have no doubt all these laudations were exceedingly well deserved, and that it was equally satisfactory to the noble Earl to have the opportunity of making them, and to his colleagues to receive them at his hands."

He then, after some raillery of the Earl of Aberdeen's excess of caution in alluding to a rumour, that he (Lord Derby) had been charged with the formation of a Government, proceeded to inform the House that Her Majesty did him the honour of commanding his attendance on the preceding day. He had a long audience with Her Majesty, in which he met with the most condescending kindness. He did not think it would be for the public advantage that he should at that time avail himself, even if he had the permission of Her Majesty, of the opportunity of stating all that passed on that occasion. It might lead to the serious inconvenience of the public service, if, while negotiations were going on, previous to the formation of a Government, such statements were to be made. It was the duty of every public man to be prepared at the proper time to give an explanation of the motives and reasons which had led to his acceptance or refusal of office. Until a Government might be formed, it would not, however, be right for him to say more than that he was not able to offer Her Majesty the assurance of being able satisfactorily to conduct the affairs of the Government. He concurred entirely with the noble Earl opposite, that whatever Government might be formed, the great interests of the country required, at that moment, a strong Government. And whatever Government might be entrusted by Her Majesty to carry on the great war in which we were engaged, that man was undeserving of the character of a patriot, and of an honest man, who did not, to the utmost extent of his power, give to the Government of the Queen a disinterested, and, as far as he could, a cordial support.

The House then adjourned.

This statement of the Duke of Newcastle gave rise to a further explanation by Lord John Russell of his resignation. On the 5th of February, when the adjournment of the Houses was moved, he rose and observed that there had appeared in public what was stated to be a speech of the Duke of Newcastle, which he could not refrain from noticing without allowing grave errors to be established in public opinion. That speech, he said, placed the question in the light of a dispute between the Duke and himself, and not upon the broad ground which he (Lord John) wished it to be placed upon. He stated the substance of communications made by him to Lord Aberdeen at the end of the last Session, on the subject of the composition of the Cabinet, the defeats to which it was exposed, and the necessity that the war should be prosecuted in a vigorous and judicious manner, observing that it was

of the utmost consequence in whose hands should be intrusted the conduct of a war. If this were so, the House, he was sure, would not think it unreasonable that he, being the principal member of the Government to answer in that House for the conduct of the war, should watch with the utmost care its prosecution. The Duke of Newcastle objected to the statement he had made, that he (the Duke) had a strong wish to hold the office of War Secretary. He (Lord John) had founded that statement upon what he had heard from various members of the Cabinet; and a letter of Lord Aberdeen, implying that the War Department had been chosen by the Duke, he considered bore out the statement. With respect to the errors which it had been said he had imputed to his Grace, Lord John explained with more precision what he really said. A more important point, he continued, was the averment that he had withdrawn his proposition, and changed his opinion; and here he remarked that there had been two questions, totally distinct—one touching persons, and the other relating to arrangements in the War Department—and he expounded the sentiments he had entertained and expressed upon each. It was very likely, he admitted, that he ought to have pressed the question in the Cabinet to a decision, and, if it were decided against him, to have resigned; but he wished, he said, to remain in the Cabinet as long as possible. As time went on, various questions arose in reference to the war, with respect to some of which —such as a provision for the next campaign—he was not satisfied; but he still retained office. Lord Palmerston had objected that he had not taken the right time and mode of seceding, and that he ought to have brought the question of the military arrangements to issue before the Cabinet prior to the meeting of Parliament, and he thought his Lordship was right. He was willing to admit his error; but, having committed that error, he felt that he should be falling into a greater error—an error in morality—if he had stood up in that House and opposed an inquiry, telling the House to be perfectly satisfied with the arrangements going on, while, at that very moment, in his own mind, he was not satisfied. It had been suggested that he might have waited until the Government were defeated, and then resigned with his colleagues; but that course would not have been satisfactory to his mind, and there was another alternative—the Government might have had a majority. He had been struck, he said, with a statement of the Duke of Newcastle, which was new to him; namely, that before the meeting of Parliament, his Grace had placed his resignation in Lord Aberdeen's hands. He (Lord John) had been totally ignorant of this, and he thought Lord Aberdeen, in submitting to the Queen his (Lord John's) resignation, without communicating to him the fact that he held that of the Duke of Newcastle, was rather hasty.

Lord John Russell then proceeded as follows:—

"And now, Sir, you will perhaps permit me to observe, that, having been subject to many slanderous attacks, on account of the course which I then pursued — having been made a mark for obloquy for the last week on account of the step which I took—I have only to

say that if my past public life does not justify me from the charges of selfishness and of treachery—(*loud cheers from the Ministerial side*)—I shall seek no argument for the purposes of defence. It is not that I propose to live down such calumnies; but I do hope that I have anticipated them by the course which I have pursued during a somewhat extended public life. I may here be allowed to observe upon one phrase which is said to have been used by the noble Duke—namely, that he had said to the Earl of Aberdeen, when my first letter was received, 'Do not give Lord John Russell any pretext for leaving the Government. Accept my resignation.' ('Hear!' *and laughter from the Opposition.*) Now. I must say, considering that for nearly two years I have been a subordinate member of the Earl of Aberdeen's Government—that I had consented, after holding the office of Prime Minister for five years and a half, to serve under Lord Aberdeen, and had done my best to promote the success of his Administration—that I had consented to the diminished importance of the great party to which I belonged,—I must say, I think such a sneer on the part of the Duke of Newcastle was somewhat misplaced. (*Cheers.*) I wonder it should not have occurred to him, 'These objections to my continuing to hold this office must be sincere. It may even be possible that there is some deficiency in my management of this great department.' ('Hear!' *and a laugh.*) But it does not seem to have occurred to him as within the range of possibility that he might not be absolutely faultless in his conduct of the office which he held—(*laughter*)—and that I should have had any other than some indirect motive in wishing for a change in that department."

Lord John again referred to the case of the Earl of Ripon, when Lord Goderich, to show that there was a precedent for the arrangement he proposed—to substitute Lord Palmerston for the Duke of Newcastle; and he lauded the patriotism of Lord Ripon, intimating that the Duke of Newcastle would have done well to follow his example.

Having finished these statements, Lord John informed the House, that he had accepted Her Majesty's commands to form an Administration; that he had accepted them, feeling it incumbent on him not to shrink from the task; but that he had found insuperable objections to the accomplishment of that duty. But whoever formed a Government, he thought the House would feel that it would be its duty to support the Executive in any measures they may think necessary.

In conclusion, he noticed the remarks made by Sir de Lacy Evans, on the 2nd of February, upon his speech in moving the vote of thanks to the troops in the Crimea. General Evans, on that occasion, received in person the thanks of the House of Commons, which were conveyed to him by the Speaker, with the usual ceremonies. In acknowledging the compliment, however, the General complained of certain errors and omissions in the speech of Lord John Russell, who now expressed his regret if he had omitted to do honour to the gallant Second Division, or to notice the heroic acts of General Evans at the battle of Inkermann.

Mr. Gladstone commented on the inconvenience of such discussions between persons who did not meet on the floor of the same House, and who had recently been colleagues; and he proposed to follow Lord John only through the earlier part of his observations, confining himself to matters of fact. It was not necessary or just to advert to the assumption of office by the Duke of Newcastle, because his retention of office took effect "with the full, unqualified, unhesitating sanction of the entire Cabinet," and on the entire Cabinet the responsibility must rest. The Duke of Newcastle had no means of knowing that Lord John Russell was willing to take the office. Lord John said he did not think the combination of Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle suited the exigency of the country; but did he make that opinion known to the Government until the month of November? ("No, no!" *from Lord John Russell.*) Then to the words of his note—"You have done all you could," he had added these—"but you have been obstructed and overruled by other departments:" the latter words were not quoted from the note, but the words of the note were emphatic—"You have done all that could be done, and I am sanguine of success." With respect to Lord John's change of opinion, Mr. Gladstone showed that Lord Aberdeen had not had the means of ascertaining the nature of the distinction between the two questions—the change of men and the change in departments—which Lord John Russell had described. Lord Aberdeen was not cognisant of any such distinction; and the conduct of Lord John up to the 23rd of January was in harmony with the impression he conveyed to Lord Aberdeen in December. Lord John had said that he was dissatisfied, because no preparations had been made for the next campaign; but his colleagues were not aware that he required such preparations. Mr. Gladstone showed, by quoting the Duke of Newcastle's speech, that Lord John was incorrect in saying that the Duke had placed his resignation in the hands of Lord Aberdeen; the fact being that he had done no such thing—he had told Lord Aberdeen that he should resign, whatever decision might be come to in Parliament. The case of Lord Ripon did not apply to the case of the Duke of Newcastle. A perfectly straightforward and aboveboard proposal was made to Lord Ripon; and, like a gentlemanly, upright, and honourable politician, he gave way to the proposal. Did the Duke of Newcastle resist any proposition of the kind, made by regular and responsible persons?

"Did his course differ from that taken by Lord Ripon? Is he to be exposed to an invidious contrast with that nobleman, as if he had for one moment hesitated to accede to a proposition emanating from the head of the Government? No such thing. Why, sir, my noble Friend went further than Lord Ripon did; for Lord Ripon, as he fairly tells the public (in a letter published in the newspapers last week), made no offer, but acceded to a proposal that had been made to him. The noble Duke, in a letter addressed to Lord Aberdeen, requested the Prime Minister, on his own part, and on the part of my right hon. Friend the Secretary at War, to make such disposition, and such disposition

only, of both their offices as might be best for the advantage of the Government and the benefit of the public service. (*Cheers from the Opposition.*) I must say, therefore, that on this point I think my noble Friend behind me, in his anxiety to do full justice to Lord Ripon, has really done scant justice to the Duke of Newcastle."

Expressing a desire that the controversy should be wound up, Mr. Gladstone trusted that nothing he had said made him a party, by connivance or otherwise, to the charges of treachery or cowardice brought against Lord John Russell. The man deserved contempt who could make such charges, and neither from him nor from his colleagues had they received credence.

The long series of ministerial explanations which had preceded, accompanied, and followed the formation of the new Administration were brought to a close on the 8th of February, by the statements of Earls Granville and Derby and the Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords, and by the observations of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons. On that day Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, in moving the adjournment of the House, announced that Lord Palmerston had been successful in forming a Ministry, and proceeded to explain their position and intentions. He complimented the Earl of Aberdeen, whom he declared he regarded as "one of the most generous-minded, liberal, just, and courageous of men," with whom he had ever associated. After briefly referring to the past negotiations, in which he said that the public men engaged in them showed great self-abnegation and public spirit, he declared that, as to the principles that should govern the internal affairs of the country, they were identical with those of the late Government, which he believed had met with the general approval of the nation. Whenever a reasonable opportunity occurred for improvement in internal affairs, most assuredly the Government would not neglect or disregard it. But they felt that the paramount object to which the wisdom of Parliament and the energy of the Government should be directed, was the vigorous and active prosecution of the great war in which the country was now engaged. He exhorted the country not to give way to feelings of despondency, in which the army itself did not share. Our resources were unlimited, and we had already achieved more than we had done in any war in an equal time. He had great hopes in our alliance, and, profiting by the lessons of experience, the Government of Lord Palmerston would carry on the war to the day, and not a day later, when a just and honourable peace should have been obtained.

The Earl of Derby then rose, and with elaborate minuteness and much eloquence explained to the House the part which he had taken during the ministerial interregnum. He began by referring to the conduct of the great Conservative party towards the late Government, which, in the face of the great disasters which had occurred, abstained from any motion which might imply censure upon them, or tend to increase the national calamities. It was not an easy part to act. If they brought forward a motion which might, by implication, be regarded as a censure on any matter

connected with the Government, they would immediately be called upon to move a vote of want of confidence; if they concurred in a vote of censure moved by the party in opposition, it was said that they acted from party motives, and not for the benefit of the nation; if they did neither, but remained silent, they might be charged, with some justice, as being indifferent to the enforcement of public opinion, and being accessories after the fact to the conduct of the Government. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Conservative party abstained from bringing forward any vote of censure. But immediately after the recess, notice was given of a motion by a member of the Liberal party. He could not agree in a distinction which had been laid down by the late President of the Council, that it was to be considered, not only what the nature of the motion was, but from what quarter it came. If the conduct of the Government was defensible, whether the attack was by friend or foe, it was the duty of the Government to defend itself; if indefensible, he could not conceive how a motion could be resisted because it came from a particular quarter. From whatever quarter it came the result was unparalleled in the history of the country. Such was the extent to which the party habitually in opposition to the Government carried their resolution not unnecessarily to interfere with the Government, that he believed that even on that motion, if the division, instead of being postponed till Monday, had taken place on the Friday, little more than one-half of the party would have been in their places to pass the vote of censure. But when a motion was brought forward, from whatever quarter, which implied a want of confidence in the Government, and which the Government themselves took care to explain was a vote in which the confidence or the absence of confidence of the House of Commons was to be tested, the circumstances were changed. It was impossible the limits of moderation and prudence could be carried to such an extent that, being invited by the Government to express an opinion on the question of confidence or no confidence, this party should not give expression to the views which they entertained. The result was, as he had said, without a parallel. Upon a question involving a censure, not on one or two individuals, but on an entire Government, that Government was able to muster no more than 148 out of 650 members of the House of Commons. Of the majority of 300 by which the motion was carried, the great Conservative party, who have acted together for a considerable period with perfect and uninterrupted union, constituted something like 200. With regard to the different Liberal sections of the House of Commons they were pretty equally divided in this way—100 of these gentlemen voted on one side, and 100 on the other, and another 100 altogether abstained from voting. "Under such circumstances," continued the noble Earl, "I was not surprised, my Lords, when, on the following evening, I received—though I acknowledge I did so with deep anxiety—Her Majesty's gracious commands to wait upon her on the following morning, perfectly well knowing and understanding for what purpose I had received such a communication. It became then my duty carefully to

consider the position of the country. In ordinary circumstances I should at once have felt it my duty to accept the responsibility thrown upon me; for, though the gentlemen who honoured me with their confidence were not those who had incurred the first responsibility by bringing forward the motion, yet, as it was mainly carried by their instrumentality, I felt that it would have been my duty to accept the proposal; but, under existing circumstances, I felt that I was bound to consider carefully and deeply, without thinking of personal considerations, and without reference to party objects, what course it was for the interests of the country that in such circumstances I should take. My Lords, I can conceive no object of higher or nobler ambition, no object more worthy of anxiety by a true patriot and lover of his country, than to stand in the high and honourable position of the Chief Minister of the Crown and leader of the councils of this great empire, assisted and supported by colleagues combined with him by mutual sentiments and mutual and personal respect, and with the knowledge that this and the other House of Parliament would give to such a Minister the assurance that, except on most extraordinary and unusual occasions, he would be enabled with life and energy to carry out his plans and to mature and accomplish his objects practically as well as nominally, and to control and govern the legislation and internal economy of this great country. On the other hand, to hold that highly responsible situation dependent for support from day to day on precarious and uncertain majorities, compelled to cut down this measure, and to pare off that, and to consider with regard to each measure not what was for the real welfare of the country, but what would conciliate some half-dozen men here, or some half-dozen there, to regard as a great triumph of parliamentary skill and ministerial strength to scramble through the Session of Parliament, and to boast of having met with few and insignificant defeats—I say this is a state of things which cannot be satisfactory to any Minister, and which cannot be of advantage to the Crown, or to the people of this country. But to enter on the duties of office, not with a precarious majority, but with a sure minority of the other House of Parliament—to be aware that from day to day you were liable to defeats at any moment by the combination of parties, amounting to a sure majority, and only waiting for the moment when it would be most convenient to introduce motions for the attainment of such an end; to be a Minister on sufference; to hold such a position without any security for enforcing your own views; with the fear of exposing your own friends and the country—your friends to perpetual mortification, and the country to constant disappointment—to undertake the responsibilities and the duties of office in such a state of things would be such an intolerable and galling servitude as no man of honour or character could expose himself to, and such as no man voluntarily would submit to, except from motives of the purest patriotism and from absolute necessity. I considered it then my duty deliberately to consider, before I assumed the responsibility which I understood it to be the wish of Her Majesty I should discharge, in what position I

should be with regard to parliamentary support—how I should stand in this and the other House of Parliament, more especially in the other House. It is true, my Lords, that I could have filled several of the offices of the Government in a manner that would have commanded the approbation and the support of all parties. I had reason to be assured that in one of the offices which, above all others, is at present the object of pre-eminent importance, and on the proper settlement of which rests the greatest responsibility, I should have had the support of a noble Friend of mine, not himself a military man, but possessed of a mind eminently military—a noble Lord of vast experience, practically versed and conversant with the operations of war in distant countries upon a large scale, and who has proved himself to be an able and successful Minister of War on an extended scale—a noble Earl whose energy, whose ability, and whose eloquence, would have given ample assurance to the country of the efficiency of the manner in which he would have performed his duties, and who, if he has one characteristic that is more universally recognised than another, it is that in him the country would have a guarantee that in no possible circumstances would they hear of jobbery or corruption. It is true that in the other House of Parliament as well as in this House I might have had recourse to a class whom when excluded from office it is usual to characterise as a necessary infusion of new blood, but when in office are called an enlistment of raw recruits. And, when I speak of new blood, I am sure not one of my friends in this or the other House will deem it invidious in me to say that in office I should have received the support and assistance, of the brilliant eloquence, and commanding talents, of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton."

Lord Derby then said that he had to look not merely to the capacity of those who might have undertaken office, but to the vulgar consideration of the numerical strength of his supporters. He had been honoured by the confidence of the great Conservative party. Of these, he could reckon on the support of about 280 members of the other House. At the same time, his Government would have been exposed to the attacks of a combination of parties, such as had happened before, and might happen again. It was true that all parties, under existing circumstances, were prepared to merge their differences in the due prosecution of the war, but he had great doubts that he would have found in the House of Commons that general acquiescence under the influence of which there would have been an abstinence from opposition. He then referred to the general opinion respecting Lord Palmerston—his popularity —the authority of his former colleague, who had sacrificed his own position to his opinion of Lord Palmerston's abilities — and, although it was not perhaps a parliamentary ground, the favour and influence he was supposed to possess in the councils of our noble ally. Under all these circumstances, he felt that he required some extraneous aid; he could not feel any assurance of forming what was of vast importance at the present crisis—a strong Government. It was under these impressions that he obeyed Her Majesty's summons. On that occasion "I laid before Her Majesty

without reserve my views with regard to the state of parties. I did not conceal that there might be circumstances under which the House of Commons would give to such a Government as I was enabled to form, even without extraneous aid, a generous assistance; but that there could be no prospect of the formation of a Government commanding a majority as long as there was a large party united in their opinions, some of whose members were excluded from that Government, who, if they were included in it, would bring the weight of their counsel and assistance. I concluded with the request that I might be enabled to communicate with Viscount Palmerston, for the purpose of obtaining his concurrence and assistance. I stated also that I could not expect to obtain that concurrence unless he were permitted to bring with him one or two of those with whom he had recently acted. I felt that the abilities of some of those gentlemen might have added materially to the power of debate in the House of Commons, and that their concurrence might be desirable, on account of their own individual merit. I stated, without such assistance I did not feel myself in a condition to promise to Her Majesty that strong Government which I thought at the present moment it was most desirable, if possible, that Her Majesty should have. I therefore submitted to Her Majesty my humble advice that, failing my endeavours to form a Government, Her Majesty should carefully consider whether it was possible to form any other combination of public men. I concluded by assuring Her Majesty, strongly as I felt the difficulties of the position, if such a combination were found to be impracticable, then, at all hazards, Her Majesty should not be left without a Government; but I would answer for myself and for those noble Lords and hon. gentlemen with whom I have the happiness of acting, that our humble services should be placed unreservedly at Her Majesty's command. I may take this opportunity of making a statement, in consequence of rumours which have gone forth, that Her Majesty sought to fetter my discretion by some restriction. I feel myself bound in duty to state, that not only no obstacle whatever was placed in my way, but that not the slightest difficulty was made as to any one subject or recommendation, either with regard to men or measures, which I felt it my duty to submit to Her Majesty."

The noble Earl then recounted the negotiations with Lord Palmerston, consequent on the Royal interview:—"I called upon the noble Viscount (Palmerston), and I found that it would have been impossible, without the concurrence of some of his friends, to give me that assistance which otherwise he did not express himself disinclined to afford. I stated that I anticipated that feeling, and I named to him the two among his colleagues with whom I thought he would most readily consent and desire to act. I found that, with regard to any personal considerations, he could have no objection to act in a Government with which I was connected. We went so far as to discuss the particular position in the Government in which the noble Viscount should be placed, and I stated to him that I did not think it was possible for any Minister to combine with the lead of the House of Commons the duties of a laborious department, and he

agreed that with the lead of the House of Commons the important duties of Minister for War were wholly incompatible. I was enabled, by an act of self-abnegation and forbearance, for which I think my right hon. friend deserves the highest credit, to state, upon the part of my right hon. friend Mr. Disraeli, that, with regard to the lead in the House of Commons, with which he had been honoured upon a former occasion, in the presence of the noble Viscount he would waive all claim to that position, and would willingly act under the direction of a statesman of the noble Viscount's ability and experience. Her Majesty, pending the result of my interview, made her return to Windsor, and I informed the noble Viscount that Her Majesty would leave a messenger in waiting to receive the result of the communication which he undertook to make to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sidney Herbert. I left the noble Viscount shortly before two o'clock, and at half-past nine I received, with considerable surprise, a note from the noble Viscount. It certainly did surprise me to receive, after a delay of so long a time, a note merely stating that he had come to the conclusion that if he were to join my Government he could not give to it that support which I was good enough to think his presence would insure,—that he had communicated with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sidney Herbert, but that they would write answers to me. At half-past twelve that night I received a note from Mr. Gladstone, and between seven and eight the following morning I received one from Mr. Sidney Herbert, both written in terms of which I certainly could have no reason to complain; but I was struck with this expression in Mr. Gladstone's note, after stating that Lord Palmerston had communicated to him the wish I had expressed that he should form part of the Administration, —'I also learned from him (Lord Palmerston) that he is not of opinion that he can himself render you useful service in that Administration.' It was, now, then, he continued, his only course to give to Her Majesty his advice that she should endeavour to ascertain if she could find a more efficient Administration." He concluded by defending himself both from the charge of unduly grasping at office, and from that of shrinking from responsibility with too great timidity. The last, he said, was not his failing. It was his opinion that the great Conservative party should not prematurely and rashly undertake the responsibility of administering the affairs of the country at the present portentous crisis.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that it was his duty to explain his part in advising Her Majesty as to the best mode of putting an end to the crisis. It was natural that the Queen should summon Lord Derby in the first instance. Lord Derby failed, and the Queen then sent to him to ask his advice on the course she should pursue. As, after the party of Lord Derby, the main instrument of the crisis was Lord John Russell, he advised that he should be next applied to. Upon his failure, Lord Palmerston was requested to undertake the task, and had been urged by himself to persevere in the formation of a Ministry, at a time when the great object was to save the country from being without any Ministry at all. Had the crisis lasted longer, it would have impaired the confidence of Europe in the coun

try, and it would have been said, that, with an unexampled unanimity among the people, the means were wanting for carrying on the war. The Government would rely, not only on their party, but on their opponents, and still more on the great body of the country. He entreated all, especially the representatives of that noble institution the public press—all, in fact, in situations of influence, to say, do, and write nothing that would injure in any way the great cause. The present was a contest between despotism and free institutions, and it behoved them to take care that the unquestionable advantage of a single command did not prove itself too powerful for liberty.

The Earl of Malmesbury congratulated the House on the termination of the crisis. He entered at some length into the discussion of our military system, observing that any tendency in the alterations in that system towards the system pursued by the navy would meet with his decided opposition. He then defended the army from the charge of being exclusively aristocratic, and gave the number of the immediate relations of peers in several regiments, showing how few they really were.

Lord Panmure said that he had hesitated before accepting his difficult office, but could not refuse when told that his experience would be of service to the country. He pledged himself to appoint no man to any office that he did not believe the best qualified to fill it. He asked for that forbearance in the performance of his difficult task which was never refused to those who endeavoured honestly to perform their duty. He declared that if he found himself unequal to that task, he should not lose a moment in confessing and abandoning it.

The House then adjourned to the 16th of February.

On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply upon that day, in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston said that it would be expected of him to make some statement both as to the circumstances which placed him in the position he then occupied, and the future conduct of the Government. For the first he had been anticipated by statements made elsewhere. He entered into some details relating to the late negotiations for forming a Ministry, stating that he should have consented to join that of Lord John Russell if that noble Lord had been successful in his attempts to form one. After a warm eulogium on the abilities and experience of his colleagues, the noble Lord declared that the great difficulty which stared him in the face was the Committee voted by the House on Mr. Roebuck's motion. He still retained his objection to that Committee, as not in accordance with the Constitution, or efficient for its purpose. He trusted that the House would at least consent to suspend its decision. The reason he would ask it to give would be its belief that the Government would of itself do all that was possible to be done. As an English king rode up to an insurrection and offered to be its leader, so the Government offered the House of Commons to be its Committee. The object of those who voted for the Committee was, to compel the Government to such administrative improvements as would restore vigour to the service; and to show that this would be effected, he explained the arrange-

ments already made. The office of Secretary-at-War would be amalgamated with that of the War Secretary of State; the discipline of the artillery and ordnance transferred to the commander-in-chief, and the civil branches of those services placed under the control of the War Minister. The Admiralty was about to establish a special board to superintend the transport service. Three civil commissioners of great experience were about to be sent to the Crimea, with ample powers to examine the sanatory condition of the hospitals, the barracks, and the ships. Lord Raglan had brought from Constantinople a body of labourers to cleanse the camp of filth, the accumulation of which would be specially disastrous in the hot season. A commission headed by Sir J. M'Neill was going out to superintend the commissariat, and a new office, that of the chief of the staff, had been created, to arrange details which now came before the commander-in-chief, and diverted his attention from greater objects. Not only was a hospital established at Smyrna, but Lord Panmure intended to remodel the medical establishments at home. He likewise proposed to introduce a bill for the enlistment of men of older age than heretofore, and for a shorter period. New arrangements had been made for the transport of the commissariat. He trusted that the House would be satisfied with what had been done in so short a time, and suspend its judgment till it had heard the details, which must be known long before the committee could make its report. The noble Lord then referred to the negotiations for peace, and the mission of Lord John Russell, who had been sent to give solemnity to the negotiations, and take away all suspicion of pretence. Lord John Russell, in passing by Paris, would confer with the Emperor of the French, and at Berlin endeavour to understand the views of the Prussian Government. The noble Lord concluded with expressing his determination, if the war was necessary, to prosecute it with vigour, and his faith in the power of endurance and vigour of action of a free country.

Mr. Disraeli said that the statement just made would convey a false impression of Lord Derby's motives. This was not the first time that Lord Derby had opened similar communication with the noble Viscount. Three years ago Lord Palmerston had said that he saw no difference which should prevent them from acting together, but that he could not join his Administration alone. Therefore Lord Derby, on the present occasion, anticipated the objection, and came prepared to consent to the junction of Lord Palmerston's friends—but never contemplated the contingency that Lord Palmerston should make the offer of office to his friends but at the same time withdraw his own adhesion. The noble Viscount had succeeded in forming a Government—if a strong Government, remained to be seen. One would have supposed from his eulogium on his colleagues, that they had been eminent men withdrawn for some time from public notice, yet the administrators of such political sagacity and ability were but a few days ago, in the opinion of Parliament, utterly deficient. The Premier should have dwelt on the future, and preserved a solemn silence as

to the past, of his Government. He had given a catalogue of the improvements he intended. Admitting them to be good, what was to be thought of the predecessors of that Cabinet, who, to the last hour of their existence, denied the necessity of that reform, and opposed all inquiry into abuses now so openly admitted? The mysteries of mismanagement were such that the most eminent statesman of the day had declared that he could not fathom them. The House had voted for inquiry after long consideration, and by an unexampled majority. How could it stultify itself, and rescind resolutions so solemnly arrived at? If the vote had alone produced so long a list of improvements, what might be expected from inquiry itself? For himself, he should use every means to sustain the vote already given. Inquiry, and that by Parliament, was, in his opinion, urgently necessary. As for the Opposition, it could not more cordially give its assistance in furthering the war, to any Ministry, than it had to Lord Aberdeen's, who had entered into the war with unprecedented advantages, and came out of it with a crushing majority against them. He hoped that those who, a fortnight ago, were unparalleled blunderers, might now be converted into profound statesmen. He could only promise them the same support he had already given, so that if they fell by some fresh disaster, they might not attribute their fall to faction, but to the recognition by the country of their utter incapacity.

Mr. Roebuck said that the committee for which he had moved had already been decided upon. The only argument against it, was the existence of a new Administration, with new views; but although they had a new Ministry, they had not new ministers. The House having decided on inquiry, the noble Lord asked it to stultify itself, and to allow the Government to do that which a short time before it had declared it incompetent to do. He could not see any antagonism between inquiry by the House and reform by the Government. He did not believe that the right reforms could be effected by official men. Nothing but the authority of the House could enable the official chief to overcome the *vis inertiæ* in the atmosphere of office. He should move his committee, as an assistance to the noble Lord in infusing new vigour into the constitution of the country, which he could not do with his unaided efforts, and because his duty to the House prevented him from withdrawing it.

Mr. Muntz said that he also should abide by his vote. What, he asked, would have been the consequence, if the House had never given that vote?

Mr. T. Duncombe said that if Mr. Roebuck did not adhere to his motion, he would greatly disappoint the country. The noble Lord had offered his own Government as a committee after the House had just condemned it. He had told them of certain reforms to be done by Lord Panmure. He believed Lord Panmure would disappoint both his colleagues and the public. His vote of inquiry was not intended as a vote of censure, but to discover where censure was due. He believed that the fault was more abroad than at home, and the proper offender should be found out and punished.

Mr. Horsman reminded the House that it stood in a very serious position. Had we, he asked, a Government which deserved the confidence of Parliament? Such a Government should have union within, and confidence without. But the present Government was not more united than the former, and the same familiar faces afforded no ground for any increase of confidence. His conclusion was, that the House could not recede from the position it had taken up three weeks ago.

Mr. E. Ball dilated on the disasters and disorders that had attended our military operations, and declared that the House was bound to prosecute the suggested inquiry.

Mr. Phinn pleaded for some concession to the recognised good intentions of the new Government, and recommended the House not to abandon, but to postpone the procedure of the inquiry.

The discussion was kept up for some time by Mr. H. T. Liddell, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Laing, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Danby Seymour, Admiral Berkeley, Lord Hotham, and Admiral Walcott.

It embraced various topics connected with the prosecution of the war, and was at last terminated by the House going into committee.

Thus terminated the crisis. The new cabinet was, in reality, the old one reconstructed with some partial changes, and redistribution of offices.

The principal personages were the following:—

Lord Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor; Earl Granville, President of the Council; Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Earl of Clarendon, Foreign Secretary; Mr. Sidney Herbert, Colonial Secretary; Sir George Grey, Home Secretary; Lord Panmure, Secretary for War; Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir William Molesworth, Public Works; Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control; the Marquis of Lansdowne, without office; Lord Canning, Postmaster-General; Mr. Cardwell, President of the Board of Trade.

CHAPTER II.

Lord Panmure introduces an Act for Limited Service in the Army—Mr. Layard calls the attention of the House of Commons to the condition of the nation—Speeches of General Peel and Lord Palmerston—Observations of Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. Warner, Major Reid, and Mr. Murrough—Resignation of Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. S. Herbert—Their Speeches explaining their conduct—Speech of Mr. Bright—Debate on the nomination of Mr. Roebuck's Committee—Mr. Gaskell, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Scott, Mr. Laing, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Muntz speak in its favour; and Lord Seymour, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Wortley, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, and Sir G. Grey against it—Nomination of the Committee—Members constituting it—Reconstruction of the Cabinet—Lord John Russell a member of it—Death of the Czar Nicholas—Profound sensation occasioned by its public announcement—Discussion on Mr. Roebuck's proposal for a Secret Committee—The principal speakers are Lord Seymour, Mr. W. Patten, Sir J. Pakington, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Layard, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. H. Drummond—In the House of Lords the Duke of Richmond draws attention to the Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava—Observations by the Earl of Ellenborough—Statement of Lord John Russell respecting the Four Points—Earl Grey moves his Resolutions relative to the War Department—Speeches of the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Hardinge, and the Earl of Ellenborough—Discussion in the House of Lords on the Army Service Amendment Act—Speeches of the Earls of Ellenborough, Malmesbury, and Grey, and of Lord Panmure—In the House of Commons Mr. Lindsay originates a discussion on the Army Administration—Admiral Berkeley, Mr. F. Peel, Lord Hotham, and several other Members address the House—Debate on Lord Goderich's Motion respecting promotion in the Army—He is supported by Mr. Otway, Mr. Warner, Captain Scobell, Mr. J. Ball, and Sir De Lacy Evans, and opposed by Mr. F. Peel, Lords Seymour, Elcho, and Lovaine, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. S. Herbert, and Lord Palmerston—The motion negatived—Debate on Mr. Malins' Motion relative to Sir C. Napier and the naval operations in the Baltic—Reply of Sir J. Graham—Admirals Walcott and Berkeley, Captain Scobell, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Whiteside, the Attorney-General, Lord Palmerston, and others address the House—Further discussion of the proceedings of the Black Sea Fleet, upon Mr. Scott's Motion—Statements of Mr. F. Peel and Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Stafford's inquiries respecting the Hospitals for the Crimean Army.

IN the House of Peers, on the 16th of February, Lord Panmure made a detailed statement respecting the War Department,

similar to that made by Lord Palmerston. He observed that the great mortality which had prevailed in some regiments might possibly be explained by the fact that in those regiments a number of young and unseasoned soldiers had been enlisted. To meet this defect in the system of recruiting, he laid a Bill on the table, the object of which was to enlist older men for a period of two or three years, and thus to secure the services of older and stronger men. Great complaints had been made against the Commissariat, and, though the Government would not condemn any man without a hearing, they were resolved on a rigid inquiry, and, for this purpose, were about to despatch to the seat of war Sir John M'Neill, whose services and extensive experience in the East were a guarantee for his fitness to undertake the task. At the same time, the hospitals at Scutari were to be thoroughly cleared and remodelled, and a new hospital was to be established at Smyrna for convalescents. A commission of sanitarians was to be sent out to inquire into the condition of the camp under that point of view. The transport service was to be remodelled; a direct communication was to be established between Scutari and England, to bring home the sick and wounded for treatment in this country; Major-General Simpson was to be sent out as chief of the Staff, it having appeared that neither his age nor health precluded him from filling the appointment; and Sir John Burgoyne was recalled to fill his old post of Inspector of Fortifications, his duties before Sebastopol having devolved on General Harry Jones. He had now placed the House in possession of what the Government had done, and of what it intended to do, and he should only conclude by moving that the Bill be read a first time.

After a discussion, in which the Earls of Shaftesbury and Harrowby, and Lord Panmure took part, the Bill was read a first time.

On the 19th of February, in the House of Commons, Mr. Layard, upon the motion for a Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, at great length called attention to the condition of the nation, alleging the probability of some arrangement between Mr. Roebuck and the Government which would preclude discussion, as a reason for the course he took. The country, which stood on the brink of ruin —which had fallen into the abyss of disgrace, and become the laughingstock of Europe—would not be satisfied unless an opportunity was given for the expression of opinion. The late Government had been censured by the House, and had gone out in consequence; yet the existing Government was almost identically composed of the same individuals. How far did the Members retained deserve the confidence of the country? Starting from this position, Mr. Layard freely dealt out censures upon the acts of the late and the measures of the existing Government. The blockade had been carried out so as to cause immense mischief; the transport service was in hopeless confusion; the diplomacy had been mismanaged; nothing had been done to carry out the Foreign Enlistment Act; the French, by taking contracts offered to us, had obtained the command of the supplies in Asia Minor; and, after permitting the Turks to be insulted by British officers, we had taken 20,000 into our pay. Such were the "ante-

cedents" of that Government. With regard to the future—the inquiry would be injurious to the public service, if honestly worked, and especially if it sat in judgment on the existing Cabinet; but it could only be rejected on the ground that there were new men and a new programme. To show that such was not the case, Mr. Layard condemned the recent appointment of Commissioners, and urged that no inquiry was needed, as the facts were so well known. The country was sick of commissions; it wanted "a man." The plan which should be adopted was that of the French National Convention: who, on the failure of their army, sent out their own members, men who had no party considerations, who cared not for aristocratic influences, who "went out determined to sacrifice those who were guilty, regardless of persons, and who did so. The result was, that in a few months that army achieved deeds which were unparalleled in the history of the world." The system at the Horse Guards, the fear of responsibility, an undue regard for family consideration, which led to the neglect of merit, and the passing by of men like the officers of the East India Company, who had seen war, — these were the causes of the then intolerable state of things. Lord Palmerston, whom the whole House were ready to support when he took office, no longer gave satisfaction. The country wanted to see whether it could not be governed by "something new;" it did not want to see the same parties in power over and over again. He implored Lord Palmerston once more to reflect, for by continuing in his then course he would lose all confidence and all support.

General Peel said, that he was not in the least surprised at the feeling of despondency abroad, after Lord John Russell had spoken of the state of the army as he had done, and after the publication of other accounts. It was their duty first to inquire into the cause of evils, and then to condemn those who had brought the evils about; but the House of Commons reversed that principle, and condemned before they inquired. He had voted against the inquiry, not from confidence in the Government, but because the proposed tribunal of inquiry was unconstitutional and impracticable. The causes of the evils were so plain that no Committee was needed to inquire into them. The Government commenced a great war with inadequate means; and with those inadequate means they attempted more than any army could possibly execute. All had been called upon to do more than they could, from Lord Raglan down to the smallest drummer-boy. The men had died because they were overworked and underfed; there had been less mortality among the officers, because they were not called upon to perform manual labour, and were better fed. The men who were well clothed were healthy enough. These evils arose from sending out at first more troops than the reduced state of our peace establishment admitted of. It would have been better to have sent out ten or fifteen thousand men, and to have attempted what ten or fifteen thousand men could accomplish. When the siege began, the numbers of the French and English were nearly equal, and the siege operations were divided between them. After the battle of Inkerman, our position was different.

The French force increased, ours diminished, yet we continued to conduct the same amount of siege-works as the French; and while our men passed three nights out of four in the trenches, the French passed only one night out of four. Then Lord Raglan called for reinforcements; and those sent out were so young and unseasoned that they rapidly died off, or became unfit for service. But when the Government looked elsewhere for men fit for immediate service, and proposed to employ foreigners, the House made it a party question. General Peel defended the existing system. To complain of regimental officers as unfit for staff employment when they have never been allowed to qualify themselves, was the same as if a man who only kept a gig should turn round upon his servant and complain because he could not drive a four-in-hand. Representative government was an admirable thing, but it was not all that was required to carry on a great war. It might be a fine thing to have a morning state of the army laid duly on the breakfast-table: that, as was said of the Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava, might be very magnificent, but it was not war.

Lord Palmerston protested against the language of Mr. Layard, who said the country had been disgraced, and had become a laughingstock to Europe, and who mingled with his observations "vulgar declamation against the aristocracy of this country." Deeply lamenting the sufferings of the army, he said it would be a great mistake to suppose that the suffering had been confined to our troops. Without speaking of the French, who had endured a good deal, he knew, on pretty good authority, that there were 35,000 Russians in hospital, sick and wounded; and, however the sufferings of our troops had been increased by want of arrangement, they had arisen in great part from the nature of the service—the inclemency of the weather, and visible causes in the power of no man to control. So far from feeling ashamed, he felt proud of events from the merit of which Mr. Layard sought to detract. Tell us of the aristocracy of England!—why, in that glorious charge at Balaklava, leading were the noblest and wealthiest in the land, following were the representatives of the people of this country—neither the peer who led, nor the trooper who followed, being distinguished the one from the other. Mr. Layard said it was trifling with the interests of the army to send out Commissioners, who would apply a remedy at once. What does he recommend? A Committee to send forth a blue-book, and Commissioners after the manner of the Committee of Public Safety in the French Revolution, empowered to execute summary justice. "Why, you might take the honourable Gentleman at his word, and if you were to add this instruction to the Committee, that the members thereof proceed instantly to the Crimea and remain there during the rest of the session, perhaps that would be satisfactory." (*Laughter.*) Mr. Layard said that Lord Palmerston, between Friday night and Monday, had fallen in the estimation of the country, because he did not frame a different Cabinet. If Mr. Layard would be good enough in succession to the Members of the proposed Committee to add those of the proposed Cabinet, the House could judge between them. But he was sure that, when

the people saw a Government constituted upon the failure of two other attempts to form a Government, they would feel that the men who had undertaken the task had done so because they felt the country should not be left without a Government. War would be carried on with adequate vigour. If the opportunity for concluding a safe and honourable peace should be real, the Government would avail themselves of it. But if "the adversary has not been brought to that temper of mind which will induce him to consent to those conditions upon which permanent peace can for the future be established, why then, Sir, we shall appeal with confidence to the country for support in those greater exertions which a continuance of the contest may impose upon us as a necessity; and, whatever may be said by the honourable Member for Aylesbury, or by others who may rise after me in debate, I feel confident that this country will give its support to a Government which honourably and honestly stands forward to do its duty in a moment of emergency; a Government which has not forced itself upon the country by any vote or motion in this House, or by any Parliametary manœuvre; a Government which has arisen in consequence of the failure of others who might, if they had chosen, have undertaken the work, but who shrank from doing it at the time when the offer was made to them. I do not mention this as reflecting blame upon them, but simply as the fact which led to the formation of the present Government. Two endeavours having been made to form a Government, and those two endeavours having failed, I should have thought myself a degraded man if I had not undertaken the task. I feel proud of the support which my honourable and noble friends have afforded me. I throw myself with confidence upon the generosity of the country, and of Parliament; and I am convinced that, if we do our duty—and we shall do our duty as long as we have the support of the country to enable us to do it—if we are enabled by the support of the country to do that which we conceive to be our duty, in spite of temporary reverses, in spite of the momentary aspect of affairs—we shall succeed in carrying matters to a successful issue, be it for peace now, or be it for peace hereafter; but, whether by negotiations now, or whether by force of arms afterwards, we shall be able to place this country upon that proud footing of future security which its greatness and its power so well entitle it to occupy." (*Loud cheers.*)

The debate was continued for a short time, and Mr. J. G. Phillimore urged inquiry, and vindicated representative institutions from the charge that they were ill adapted for carrying on war. Mr. Warner thought that Lord Palmerston's explanations were unsatisfactory, and the measures he proposed not those he expected from him; but if he would undertake to inquire into the grievances of the army, Mr. Warner would rather it should be done by the Government than the House of Commons. Major Reid denounced the Horse Guards as "rotten," and Mr. Murrough bluntly characterised Lord Palmerston as "an old man whose hands are tied by red tape." The House then went into Committee.

Lord Palmerston's Government had existed barely a fortnight when another Ministerial crisis occurred,

and the action of the Executive was again impeded, and discredit cast upon our constitutional system by the humiliating spectacle of a Cabinet divided and broken up almost as soon as it had assumed the responsibilities of office.

On the 22nd of February, Lord Palmerston, from his place in the House of Commons, announced that Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, had resigned their offices.

Mr. Disraeli said, he heard with deep regret, and some consternation, that the Cabinet so recently formed, and which he hoped would have had a much longer existence, had come so suddenly to a disruption. In the absence of the gentlemen who had resigned, it would be improper to make any remarks on their conduct, which, on a proper occasion, as well as the conduct of Lord Palmerston, would be canvassed.

It was subsequently arranged, that Mr. Roebuck's motion for nominating his Committee should, on the 23rd of February, have precedence of the orders of the day, and that then the three outgoing Ministers should make their explanations.

At an early hour on that day, the House of Commons presented an unusually crowded and excited appearance. The first order of the day, the Committee of Supply, having been put, Lord Palmerston moved that it should be postponed until after the consideration of Mr. Roebuck's Committee. Sir James Graham, who spoke from below the gangway, then rose and opened the series of explanations. He vindicated the course he had taken by at once entering upon a statement of reasons against the appointment of the Committee, which his late illness had disabled him from doing before. First, he remarked upon the amended list of names for the Committee. "If the Executive Government have, on the whole, made up their minds that the appointment of a Committee of this vast importance, in the present circumstances of the country, shall be granted, I regret extremely not to find, in the list of names to be proposed, any member of Her Majesty's Government included in it. I have a strong opinion, that if this inquiry is to be conducted, in circumstances so delicate, with due regard to the interests of the country, there would have been great advantage in having a Minister of the Crown present on the Committee, from whom, if subjects of inquiry were opened which, from his knowledge of our foreign relations, appeared to him inexpedient and dangerous, warning might be given to the Committee, and some influence exercised to check inquiry, when venturing upon dangerous ground." Further, he objected to a Select Committee. Would it be open, or secret? "If it is to be a Secret Committee, all check of public opinion, which has so operated on its appointment, will be withdrawn; the proceedings of the Committee will not be known, and the persons implicated by the evidence will not have the opportunity of defending themselves, of preparing for the defence, of cross-examining the witness, of rebutting false accusation. Until the termination of the inquiry, the tendency of the examination will be secret and unknown. If it be an open Committee, then the evidence will, from day to day, be published, and the most adverse comments of a party character will

be applied to the evidence so published. Again: the most erroneous impressions, bearing hard on distant individuals, who have no power of cross-examination or of defence—the most painful imputations on the character of those filling high stations, will be deduced; and altogether, during the conduct of the inquiry, there will be no appeal from any member of the Committee to this House, when once the delegation has been made, until the Committee have presented their report." Such a delegation would be most dangerous. He should prefer an inquiry at the bar, for which there were some precedents, to inquiry by a Committee, for which there were none. The motion for inquiry was intended as a vote of censure. But if so, how were the circumstances altered by what had occurred? If it were a vote of censure in January, surely the nomination of the Committee was a vote of censure in February; for, with the exception of Lord Panmure, all the important members of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet were members of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet. "Allow me, in passing, to observe, that on Friday last, when the head of the Government, the noble Viscount the member for Tiverton, opened the policy of the Cabinet, he appeared to me to distinctly recognize the existence of this Committee of Inquiry, if passed, as a difficulty not to be lightly regarded. He volunteered to the House the functions of the Executive as their Committee. It will be said to me, how came you to accept office under the noble Viscount, if such were your impressions with respect to this Committee? I wish to state the case with perfect frankness. I had great difficulty, when the noble Lord paid me the undeserved compliment of wishing me to become a member of his Government. The House will pardon me for saying that I was confined to my bed, and not in a condition to carry on a lengthened correspondence, or to make many inquiries. I should tell the House that there was one difficulty on which I required explanation. I wished to know from my noble Friend whether there was to be any change in the foreign policy pursued by Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet, to which, as colleagues, we had given our united consent; and whether, with reference to negotiations now pending at Vienna, any alteration was contemplated in the terms which, in our opinion, were held consistent with the attainment of a safe and honourable peace. I thought it my duty to satisfy myself on that single point. My noble Friend, in the most frank manner, gave me an explanation on that head, which was entirely satisfactory. The explanation having been satisfactory on that point, I made no further difficulty on any other subject; neither did I make any other inquiry. I frankly said, that having been satisfied on that point, I would do my best, if he thought my services necessary, to serve him and to assist his efforts. Sir, perhaps greater caution might have been exercised with respect to this Committee." He had been of opinion until lately, that the changes made—two Ministers sacrificed and unjustly loaded with obloquy, and the measures proposed—would have satisfied the country. He thought the Committee unnecessary, unjust to officers, and dangerous. Taking his own department, Sir James showed one source of danger by a reference

to the question of the blockade. "Suppose the Committee calls for the Admiral who was charged with the execution of that duty, and asks him to go into the reasons to which I have referred. He, under the compulsion of the Select Committee, is forced to disclose all the reasons which led to delay. It depends on the questionable prudence of six out of eleven gentlemen whether this inquiry shall not be so prosecuted; and if, unhappily, imprudence should prevail, I state positively that I am confident this inquiry will run directly into questions connected with our great and powerful ally, with whom it is of the last importance nothing unfriendly should occur. I warn the House, distinctly, that it is delegating its powers, unaccompanied by any check or control, to the chance-medley of six out of eleven gentlemen, and that it may thus involve the country in the most fatal consequences. I have said this with respect to the delay. Let me carry this one step further, and let me allude to the position of Lord Raglan, which bears distinctly on the question of the state of the army in the Crimea. I imagine that of all the difficulties with which the most splendid human talents can be tried, the successful command of an army in the presence of superior forces of the enemy is the most severe trial—that the elements of success in that command rest mainly on an undivided authority. It has been truly said, I think, by one of the greatest commanders of antiquity, 'Id est viri et ducis non deësse Fortunæ præbenti, se, et oblato casu flectere ad consilium'—that is, the operations of one undivided superior intellect. But if you command an army by the side of an ally, there must be constant communications, involving complicated considerations; there must be differences of opinion; there must be, more or less, a compromise of decision, which is almost weakness in itself; and in the direction of their relative forces there must be inqualities." He demurred to the doctrine that the demand for inquiry was irresistible—itself a most dangerous doctrine. He denied that he was a deserter from his colleagues. "I took my position in common with them on the resolution to resist this inquiry. It was resisted—the position was taken—the post was firmly occupied—I still stand to my guns, and the position is not untenable. They have abandoned the position—they have proclaimed it to be untenable, and have spiked the guns and fled away." If Ministers of the Crown were convinced that a course was dangerous, it was their duty to stand in the breach and resist; and that unpopular and painful duty it was his to perform. Nothing could be more dishonourable than to assent to measures adopted by the majority of your colleagues, which you believed to be dangerous, especially when you felt that you had not the confidence of Parliament. There were indications not to be mistaken that the new Administration constructed by Lord Palmerston did not really possess the confidence of the House. He declined to say much about the future. "Honied words of parting with colleagues are almost always nauseous, generally delusive, and like lover's vows in similar respects, always unavailing and laughed to scorn." But with strong friendly feelings towards his late colleagues, he should generally support them, and prove by his conduct that with

him the safety of the State was paramount to all other considerations. Sir James Graham's speech was received throughout with much cheering, and he sat down amidst general applause.

Mr. Bright said he was one of a majority of the House who looked upon our present position as one of more than ordinary gravity, and he regretted the secession of the members who had withdrawn from the Government, though he thought no one could have listened to the speech of Sir J. Graham without being convinced that he and his retiring colleagues had been moved to the course they had taken by deliberate judgment, and upon honest grounds. He regretted their secession, however, because he did not like to see the Government of Lord Palmerston overthrown. For a month there had been a chaos in the region of administration; nothing could be more embarrassing and humiliating to this country, and the sentiment was not confined to these islands. We were at war with the greatest military Power in the world; terms of peace had been agreed upon by this country and her Allies; but there were writers and members of Parliament who had indulged dreams of vast political changes and conquests, and of a new map of Europe, as the objects of the war, and who urged the head of the Government to carry it on with vigour, and to prosecute enterprises which no Government could ever have seriously entertained. He trusted, however, that if our Government had offered terms of peace to Russia, we should not draw back and demand harder terms; and that if there should be a failure at Vienna, no man should impute to the rulers of this country that they had prolonged the war. He dwelt upon the miseries of war and the disadvantages to the country resulting from it, and concluded with the following earnest appeal to Lord Palmerston. "The angel of death has been abroad throughout the land; you may almost hear the very beating of his wings. There is no one to sprinkle with blood the lintel and the sideposts of our doors, that he may spare and pass on; but he calls at the castle of the noble, the mansion of the wealthy, equally as at the cottage of the humble, and it is on behalf of all these classes that I make this solemn appeal. I tell the noble Lord that if he be ready honestly and frankly to endeavour, if possible, by the negotiations to be opened at Vienna, to put an end to this war, no word of mine, no vote of mine, will be given to shake his power for one single moment, or to change his position in this House. ('Hear, hear.') I am sure that the noble Lord is not inaccessible to appeals made to him from honest motives, and with the deferential feeling that he has been for more than 40 years a member of this House. The noble Lord, before I was born, sat upon the Treasury bench, and he has devoted his life to the service of his country. He is no longer young, and his life has extended almost to the term allotted to man. I would ask—I would entreat—the noble Lord to take a course which, when he looks back upon his whole political career—whatever he may therein find to be pleased with, whatever to regret—cannot but be a source of gratification. By adopting that course, he would have the satisfaction of reflecting that, having obtained the laudable object of his ambition—having become the fore-

most subject of the Crown, the dispenser of, it may be, the destinies of this country, and the presiding genius in her councils—he had achieved a still higher and nobler ambition; that over Europe he had returned the sword to the scabbard —that at his word torrents of blood had ceased to flow—that he had restored tranquillity to Europe, and saved this country from the indescribable calamities of war."—(*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Sidney Herbert, who was suffering from illness, took the same ground as Sir James Graham; but his position, he said, differed somewhat from that held by Sir James and Mr. Gladstone, having been connected with one of the war departments, and, therefore, implicated in the censure passed by the House upon the management of those departments. The motion of Mr. Roebuck, he observed, might be divided into two portions: one related to the conduct of the departments at home, connected with the supply of the army in the field; the other referred to the state of the force before Sebastopol. It was the duty of Parliament to institute a searching investigation into the conduct of Ministers of the Crown; he had, therefore, no objection to that part of the motion, being ready to go before the Committee, and having nothing to conceal. But the Committee had another and a wider scope. He considered, with Sir J. Graham, that the motion was regarded as a vote of censure; and that the general expectation was, that when Lord Aberdeen's Government was at an end, no more would have been heard of this Committee. But if the country were determined that there should be a searching inquiry, a Select Committee was not the best, most constitutional, or most efficient mode. As a vote of censure, therefore, the motion was now valueless; as an inquiry, it would be a mere sham. He disapproved this Committee; and if it was resistible, he would not be a party to it.

Mr. Gaskell was surprised that any person could think it possible that the Prime Minister should insist upon the reversal of a decision by so large a majority of the House, upon a question of such vast public importance. He felt bound to give effect to that decision, believing that by reversing it, the House would inflict a fatal blow upon representative institutions.

Mr. Drummond said, that notwithstanding he had voted for the inquiry, if he saw any reason for retracting his vote, nothing should prevent his doing so. He did not deny that much danger was to be apprehended from this Committee; but was the House to be scared by danger? He insisted upon the necessity of inquiry, which he promised Mr. Herbert should be no sham; but he thought it was so dangerous that the House should take it upon itself, and that it ought not to be left to the discretion of a Committee.

Lord Seymour believed that such an inquiry would with fraught with inconvenience to the public service, embarrassing to the next campaign, and dangerous to our alliance; but, on the advice of Mr. Ellice, he had suffered his name to be put on the Committee by Government. All the military departments would be engaged in preparations for the spring campaign; but the inquiry must be strict and searching, and they must have the officers of those depart-

ments before them. Those officials would say, "We did all in our power; but the error arose in the Crimea;" and then charges would be hanging over officers there for three months. There were great objections to a Secret Committee; but if it were public, the whole accusations would be published in the newspapers the next day, unanswered, and inflicting injustice. He believed, however, that the public could be satisfied on the question how the mismanagement in details had happened, without entering on matters which it would be dangerous to deal with.

Mr. Lowe, who objected to the Committee, urged the danger of implicating our allies, and injuring individuals.

General Peel would give the Committee all the assistance in his power, although he did not approve of it.

Mr. Scott spoke in favour of, and Mr. G. Vernon and Mr. Palk against, the Committee.

Mr. Laing observed that there were two questions of great importance involved in this discussion—one regarding the negotiations for peace, the other as to the conduct of the war. He was of opinion that if peace could be obtained by the acceptance of the terms agreed to by this Government and our allies, the war should be put an end to. But with regard to the other question, the state of our naval and military establishments, the disclosures in the late campaign were appalling, showing that there was something radically wrong. The whole of our army administration was conducted with a total disregard of those dictates of common sense which governed private undertakings. What was wanted to reform our army was one man, to concentrate in his own hands, as in other countries, the whole power and responsibility. In private concerns, merit was the mainspring; whereas the effect of our military system was to shut out merit. England had reformed its commercial policy; it should now reform its army.

Sir J. Pakington, after noticing the critical state of public affairs, and the peculiar, and he thought discreditable, position of the Government, observed that the people of this country called for the causes of the calamities which had befallen our army; they expected inquiry, and would not be satisfied without it; and it was the duty of the House to assist them in ascertaining who was to blame. His opinion was, that the blame was to be attributed to the misconduct and mismanagement of the Government of Lord Aberdeen. If he was called, he said, to name the members of the late Government whom he thought most culpable, he should not name the Duke of Newcastle, but he would name Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston. He thought the position of the latter most extraordinary. He could not understand how that noble Lord could take a course now, of which, on Friday last, he not only expressed his entire disapproval, but which he denounced as not in accordance with the constitution. Did he then mean what he said, and, if he did, was he prepared now to take a course repugnant to the constitution? He (Sir John) would consent to be a member of the Committee on two conditions—one, that the inquiry should be complete and searching; the other, that as regarded the conduct of the departments to be made the subject of inquiry, it should begin at the beginning.

Mr. Wortley declared that every speech he had heard in the debate had confirmed his impression of the impropriety of the Committee. There were, in his opinion, three cardinal objections to it: the danger of disturbing our alliance with France; the inconvenience which it would occasion to the civil departments of the army in the Crimea; and the cruel injustice it would inflict upon the absent.

Mr. Walpole expressed his astonishment at the doctrine enunciated by Sir J. Graham, that there was no authority for this House undertaking an inquiry into naval and military operations which were not at an end. He could, he said, show precedents in favour of such inquiries, and it was the duty of Parliament to investigate the causes of public misfortunes and calamities. He admitted that such inquiries might be attended with inconveniences; but there were times when inconveniences were unavoidable, and such an emergency had in this instance been forced upon the House, and not by any clamour from without, nor by any selfish ambition to displace a Government, but by a calm, strong, and deliberate conviction in every Member's mind that there was something wrong which ought to be remedied; and there was a strong conviction out of doors that the House was bound to ascertain, if it could, the cause of these calamities, to detect errors, to punish faults, if faults had been committed, and to remedy the evils of the system, if all the evils were to be attributed to a system, and not to individuals. Mr. Walpole then referred to a variety of precedents, and considered that, having established the principle and precedents, the only remaining questions were—whether the circumstances of the present case justified inquiry (which was scarcely denied), and whether the inquiry should be conducted before a Select Committee or the House; and he pointed out the inconveniences attending the latter mode of inquiry, which would arrest the whole of the public business. For these reasons, granting that there were difficulties in the case, he thought it best to refer the inquiry to a Select Committee, limiting it so that it would not interfere unduly with naval and military operations.

Mr. Gladstone went over the same ground as Sir James Graham, with a more argumentative development of those reasons, practical and constitutional, against the appointment of the Committee, that had induced him to retire when the Cabinet took the "fatal choice" of granting the inquiry. But there were several important points in addition.

He referred to the very inaccurate accounts of the communications that had passed when Lord Derby was endeavouring to form a Government, and particularly to one by Mr. Disraeli, so varying from what he had understood, that he was to this day in ignorance what "offer" had been made to him. Mr. Gladstone read the letter that he wrote on that occasion, which was the beginning and the end of his communication with Lord Derby.

"Downing Street, Jan. 31, 1855.

"My dear Lord Derby,—Lord Palmerston has communicated to me the wish you have been so good as to express, that, in common with him and Mr. S. Herbert, I should become part of the Administration which you have been

charged by the Queen to form. I also learn from him that he is not of opinion that he could himself render you useful service in that Administration, but that he would have every disposition to give you the best support in his power; and he has just left me with the announcement of his intention to write to you an answer to this effect."

He here interpolated an explanation that Lord Palmerston did not, simultaneously with the announcement of Lord Derby's wish, inform him (Mr. Gladstone) that he did not think he (Lord Palmerston) could accept Lord Derby's offer. This occurred at a subsequent time. The letter proceeded:—

"I think it only remains to me to reply in similar terms. Any Government, owing its origin to the late vote of the House of Commons, and honestly endeavouring to do its duty, must have peculiar claims to support in connection with the great national interests involved in the question of war and peace. On public grounds, I am disposed to believe that the formation of a Government from among your own political connections would offer many facilities at this moment, which other alternatives within view would not present; and, unless when my opinions might not leave me a choice, it would be my sincere desire to offer to an Administration, so constructed under you, an independent Parliamentary support."

Having no differences with Lord Palmerston, but a warm and high regard for him, whatever he might think of the Parliamentary prospects of his Cabinet, he should have felt wanting in duty to his country if he had not accepted his proposals. It was acute suffering to him to be separated from Lord Aberdeen: in office it was difficult for Mr. Gladstone to defend his friend from attack, but now that he was out of office, he was free to express his opinion. "Lord Aberdeen has been dismissed by a blow darkly aimed from an official hand. . . . I believe him a man who has been much misunderstood. Twenty years have elapsed since I heard Lord Aberdeen denounced in this House by one of the most honest statesmen of his day as a person holding principles that made him the enemy of mankind. Such was the idea that men could then entertain of Lord Aberdeen. I am unwilling to name the individual who uttered those words, but I am quite sure he has long since deeply regretted the attack he then made on Lord Aberdeen. But after that, Lord Aberdeen lived to become the trusted colleague, the admired colleague, the eulogised colleague, of Sir Robert Peel, his faithful ally, and the first to encourage him in every measure that had for its object the benefit of the people. Now, again, Lord Aberdeen has fallen from his former friends; but as that, I will not call it calumny, but error of twenty years ago, was dispelled, so, you may rely upon it, these prejudices will also be dissipated, and the fame of that man, not so much on account of the high office he has held, as from his elevated and admirable character, will not only live, but his name, I venture to say, will be enshrined in the grateful recollection of his country."

Objecting to the Committee on grounds identical with those employed by Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone showed that, not being a Committee of punishment, nor a Committee of remedy, it must be

a Committee of government, taking from the Executive the most important and delicate of its functions. And he explained in a similar way, but with more clearness, how the want of an understanding with Lord Palmerston occurred. "I may be told that I ought to have thought of this three weeks ago, and ought to have known that the House of Commons would not reverse its judgment. It is a much smaller matter that my right hon. Friends and myself should be convicted of levity and inconsiderateness three weeks ago, than now of a great public delinquency. Let it be granted that we have made a great omission; that would not justify us now in concurring in a policy which we say is false and erroneous. But I do not plead guilty to the charge of inconsiderateness. I never doubted that my noble Friend at the head of the Government would and must entertain the same opinions with respect to the Committee which he entertained when he first besought the House in earnest language not to grant it; and my noble Friend is aware that, before my acceptance of office under his Government was announced to the world, I had the satisfaction of conversing with him on the subject of this Committee, in which conversation he acquainted me of his continued opinion that the opposition of Government ought to be offered to its appointment. This can be no secret, because the right hon. Gentlemen opposite, and indeed, I might say, the whole world, must have observed that this, and this only, was the meaning of a portion of the speech delivered by my noble Friend when he addressed the House after the formation of his Government."

Lord Palmerston said he should not utter a word of criticism upon the course which his late colleagues had thought it their duty to pursue, persuaded that they had acted upon a sincere and honest conviction. He had, from the first, objected to this Committee, and his objections in some degree still remained; but it was impossible not to see that the great majority which had affirmed the motion had acted upon two distinct motives. One portion thought an inquiry ought to take place, but another supported the motion because they considered it to be a vote of no confidence in the Government. The country took up the question in the former sense; it required inquiry, and that opinion of the country reacted upon the House. He found himself, therefore, in this position—that he could not persuade the House to rescind its vote or postpone the Committee, although he had hoped that, when he had stated the changes and inquiries he proposed to make, the House would have consented to defer it. But he could not undertake the task of forming an Administration upon the chance of the House rescinding its vote, nor would he shrink from his post if it could not be persuaded to do so. No doubt there might be inconvenience in an inquiry; but there would be a greater inconvenience in this country presenting the spectacle of a Government in abeyance at a period so critical. He had been asked by Mr. Bright whether the Government intended to abide by the propositions for peace already settled. He replied, they did mean to abide by them; the instructions with which Lord John Russell was provided, were founded upon them, and the Go-

vernment were prepared to negotiate in good faith. If they failed in obtaining a peace consistent with the security of Europe, it would be their duty to prosecute the war with a vigour necessary to bring it to a successful termination, and he was convinced that they would not appeal in vain to the generous support of Parliament.

Mr. Disraeli said that it would have been convenient if the Premier could have assured the House that there was any Government in existence. That gratifying information, if true, was withheld from them. Lord Derby had not found it impossible to form an Administration, but to form a strong Administration. He did not know that the noble Lord had formed one much stronger. He commented with great severity on the conduct and inconsistencies of Lord Palmerston, and then defended the appointment of the Committee, quoting precedents in its favour, and adding that, if there had been none, a precedent should have been created under such grave and inexplicable circumstances.

Sir G. Grey declared that the Government of Lord Palmerston was not founded on the principle of opposition to Mr. Roebuck's motion, as had been repeatedly assumed by Mr. Disraeli. The basis was a vigorous prosecution of the war, with the view of obtaining, at the earliest period, a just, safe, and honourable peace.

After a few words from Mr. Muntz, who protested against arguing from precedent in a case without precedent, the motion was agreed to, and the House proceeded to the nomination of the Committee, which produced a discussion, in the course of which Lord Palmerston stated that it was not his intention to propose any limitation to the Committee; and Mr. Roebuck observed that the terms of his motion sufficiently defined its limits. Two divisions took place upon the names of Mr. Bramston and Mr. J. Ball, both of which were retained; and the Committee, as finally constituted, consisted of Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Drummond, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Layard, Colonel Lindsay, Mr. Ellice, sen., Lord Seymour, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Mr. Ball, and Mr. Bramston. Sir G. C. Lewis having subsequently become Chancellor of the Exchequer, the vacancy thus occasioned in the Committee was filled up by the nomination of Sir John Harmer.

Lord Palmerston having succeeded in reconstructing his Ministry, new writs were moved in the House of Commons on the 28th of February in the place of those Members who had accepted office. The most remarkable feature in the new Cabinet was the reappearance of Lord John Russell, who, already Plenipotentiary at Vienna, was now placed in the important office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. In addition to the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. S. Herbert, and Mr. Cardwell, others were occasioned by changes of office amongst the remaining Members of the Cabinet; and the ultimate result, as regarded the principal personages, was as follows:—

	Late Minister.	*New Minister.*
Finance . .	Mr. Gladstone . .	Sir G. Cornewall Lewis
Colonies. .	Mr. S. Herbert .	Lord J. Russell
Admiralty	Sir Jas. Graham .	Sir C. Wood
India. . . .	Sir C. Wood . . .	Mr. V. Smith
Trade . . .	Mr. Cardwell. . .	Lord Stanley of Alderley
Ireland . .	Lord St. Germans	Lord Carlisle

On the afternoon of the 2nd of

March, the inhabitants of London were startled by a report of the serious illness of the Emperor of Russia, and the statement that his physicians had given up all hope of his recovery. The truth of this exciting intelligence was still doubted by most persons, when, within an hour or two of its first publication, authentic despatches reached the Government, announcing that the life of Nicholas the First was already at an end, and that he had expired soon after midnight on the 2nd of March. This event, apparently the most momentous to the family of civilised nations which could have occurred at such a crisis, and in itself astounding, from the contrast it exhibited between the pride and power of him who yesterday, almost a demigod in might, sent forth his myriads to battle, and seemed to hold in his hand the issues of life and death, but was to-day less than the least of his serfs, and mingled with the dust of that boundless empire so lately his own,—this event was communicated by the Earl of Clarendon to the House of Lords at the outset of their proceedings on the evening of the 2nd of February. He rose amidst the most profound silence, and said,—"My lords, I think it my duty to inform your lordships of the contents of a telegraphic despatch which I received half an hour ago from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague:—'The Emperor of Russia died this morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, of pulmonic apoplexy, after an attack of influenza.' I have also received a despatch from Berlin, informing me of the death of the Emperor of Russia. An hour before this despatch arrived, I received an account from Lord John Russell, who is at Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia was at the point of death, and that he had already taken leave of his family. I apprehend, therefore, that although this event occurred at so late a time as between 12 and 1 this morning, there can be no doubt of the authenticity of the information. Under these circumstances, as this unexpected event must exercise an important and immediate influence on the war, and upon the negotiations for peace, and possibly upon the policy of Russia, I think that my noble and learned Friend (Lord Lyndhurst) will agree with me that it might be attended with much inconvenience if he persevered in bringing forward his motion, of which he had given notice. I therefore trust, upon public grounds, that my noble Friend will accede to the request which I now make, namely, that he would postpone his motion."

The motion alluded to was by Lord Lyndhurst—"To call the attention of the House to the position of Prussia with reference to the approaching negotiations at Vienna."

Lord Lyndhurst at once assented, saying, "My lords, after the statement of my noble Friend, I feel it is my duty not to proceed with the motion of which I have given notice in reference to our relations with Prussia. But I beg to state that I shall not withdraw it, but merely postpone it till a future opportunity."

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston made a statement to the same effect, which was received with the most intense sensation.

Mr. Roebuck shortly afterwards arose to propose that the Sebasto-

pol Committee should be a secret one. "The difficulties of the task," he said, "like rocks, beset them on every side." If the inquiry were not secret, it would not be at once searching and *safe*, keeping in view our alliance with France. The Committee were unanimous in thinking secrecy requisite; but two gentlemen thought that the public might be excluded, and members of the House of Commons be appealed to not to violate the secrecy.

Lord Seymour said that Mr. Roebuck did not accurately represent the feelings of the Committee. They had not yet discovered any horrible state secret which it was necessary to bury in eternal silence. By this foolish attempt to make the Committee secret, the difficulties would be increased.

Mr. Wilson Patten said the difficulties had been foreseen. Out of nine members of the Committee who supported the application for secrecy, five had voted a censure on the Government. The difficulties besetting the Committee were of "enormous magnitude."

Sir John Pakington supported Mr. Roebuck—the inquiry must be secret.

Sir James Graham put, with renewed force, his former statements respecting the Committee; and called on the House "to rescue it from falling into the disgrace of being a hole-and-corner Committee. There is no precedent for secrecy. The House loses its power over the Committee if it be secret; witnesses will be more guarded in their statements, and Members in their questions, if it be open. Then there is the House of Lords—would the House of Lords send one of their number before a secret tribunal—not a court of inquiry, but an inquisition, composed of eleven inquisitors? By your Committee, Admirals, Generals, and Ministers are to be tried; they are incidentally, but not the less really, submitted to this ordeal; and if a further sacrifice be necessary, immolate them in the face of day—don't smother and stifle in No. 17 up-stairs, reputations which have hitherto stood the test of adverse circumstances. Act as becomes the representatives of a free and generous people, who never seek concealment for their thoughts and actions. What they dare to do, they are ever ready to avow." The press would be sure to obtain information; and Sir James warned the House against a conflict with the press.

Mr. Layard contended for secrecy. Mr. Henry Herbert, Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. George Butt, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Thomas Duncombe, and other members, advocated an open inquiry.

Lord Palmerston reminded the House, that he had warned them of the difficulties and dangers of which they were now aware. The House having no power over witnesses, the proceedings of the Committee, even if secret, would be sure to ooze out; and the public would think an inquiry, the results of which they did not know, a mere juggle.

Mr. Disraeli said there had been one Secret Committee since he entered Parliament—that was a Committee to investigate the conduct of the Post Office in opening the letters of foreign refugees, when Sir James Graham was Home Secretary. Not a single tittle of evidence before that Committee ever transpired. Sir James Graham is a great master of "the oratory of

terror," and he had not spared it that evening. Mr. Disraeli, however, declared in favour of public inquiry.

Mr. H. Drummond, in the course of some pungent remarks, observed: "The right hon. Baronet behind me (Sir J. Graham) has detailed to us the advantages of an open Committee, and he has talked at the same time of that awful thing—the press. It is just because of this cowardly cringing to the press that I fear this open Committee—('Hear, hear.') I know that men thus placed, as it were, in the presence of the public, will be pushed to ask questions which otherwise they would never have thought of, and these are not the men who, in old times, would have wielded 'that bauble' (pointing to the mace) against the House of Stuart, from whom there was real danger.—('Hear, hear.') Now-a-days the danger is exactly from the opposite side, and no man dares to do his duty and rise up against it. ('Hear, hear.') But of all the cringing baseness which has ever appeared in English history, commend me to the conduct of the Liberals towards the daily press."—('Hear, hear,' *and laughter.*)

The discussion at length ended by Mr. Roebuck stating, that as his proposal was one which could only be justified by the unanimous opinion of the House, he felt bound to withdraw it.

Having thus far recorded the proceedings in both Houses as connected with, and illustrative of, the disruptions and changes in the Government, we shall now proceed to give the history of the general conduct and incidents of the war, nearly in the order in which they were discussed in Parliament.

In the House of Lords, on the 23rd of January, the Duke of Richmond, in reference to the Crimean medals, called attention to the omission which had been made with respect to the cavalry engaged in the affair of Balaklava.

The Duke of Newcastle, in reply, stated that a clasp would be granted for Balaklava, and that it was intended to give medals to all the seamen engaged in the Crimea.

The Earl of Ellenborough, in expressing his gratification at this announcement, paid the following eloquent tribute to the Light Cavalry Brigade:—"I can find a parallel to the deeds of Alma, great as those deeds were; I can find a parallel to the deeds of Inkerman, though they were still more remarkable than the deeds enacted on the heights of Alma; but I do not know where I can find a parallel to the deeds of Balaklava. Cavalry has charged artillery before, cavalry has charged infantry on many occasions, and cavalry has charged cavalry; but I know not the instance, although it may exist, in which cavalry has before charged the cavalry, infantry, and artillery belonging to a powerful army in position. I have never heard of such a thing, and I do not believe it has existed. How is it, then, that it did not at once leap into the noble Duke's mind that it was due to the feelings of our army that they should be rewarded at once as they ought to be rewarded? The medals for Balaklava should have been instantly struck—not a moment's delay ought to have taken place. When Curtius threw himself armed into the gulf, in order, by the sacrifice of himself, to promote the future welfare of his country, he did not do a deed of more absolute self-devotion than

that done by our cavalry in that memorable charge."

In the House of Commons, on the same day, in reply to a question by Mr. Layard on the subject of the treaty of 2nd December, Lord John Russell stated generally what had occurred with regard to the four points, and in what situation the question then stood. At the end of November, the Russian Government, through their Minister at Vienna, declared their acceptance of what was called the four points. On the 2nd December a treaty was signed between the chargés-d'affaires of England, France, and Austria; and on the 28th of December, a meeting was held between those Ministers of England, France, and Austria, at Vienna, with Prince Gortshakoff, the Minister of Russia. At that meeting, the French Minister, Baron Bourqueney, on the part of England and Austria, declared the interpretation which they put on the four points as the basis of negotiation. He would mention only, with respect to the third point, that it proposed to put an end to the preponderance in the Black Sea; and with reference to that article, Prince Gortshakoff declared that he would not adhere to the interpretation which had been put upon it; but that he must request further instructions from his Government. Accordingly, he afterwards informed Count Buol that he had received those instructions; and on the 7th or 8th of January another meeting was held at the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Vienna. At that meeting Prince Gortshakoff read a memorandum, which he said he had received, and contained the views of his Government. To that it was replied, by Count Buol, Lord Westmorland, and Baron Bourqueney, that they had no authority to receive such a memorandum; but that they must require the consent of the Russian plenipotentiary to the terms of which they had already given him notice. The Russian plenipotentiary — so Lord Westmorland stated in his despatch —then withdrew his memorandum, and declared his acceptance, on the part of his Government, of the interpretation already given as the basis of negotiation. It must, however, be understood that in accepting that interpretation the Russian Government, of course, reserved to itself the power of making explanations with regard to the details of the terms. He had to state that the Government of Her Majesty had declared that they were ready to enter into negotiations upon these bases, although up to that time no full power had been given to any Minister to negotiate.

On the 29th of January, Earl Grey, in accordance with notice, moved the following resolutions respecting the War Department:— "That it is the opinion of this House that great evils have arisen from the present division of authority and responsibility in the administration of the army; and that the whole of the business connected with this important branch of the public service, which is now distributed among different offices, ought, therefore, to be brought under the direct control of a single and well-organised department." He stated, in the outset, that his object was to bring the administration of the army under a single and well-organised department; and he then entered very fully into the working of the existing mechanism of the War Depart-

ment, and illustrated its deficiencies with much amplification. The separation of the Colonial from the War department had removed one great objection; but the still greater objection that the administration of the army was divided among too large a number of departments still remained—aggravated, indeed, by the creation of a fourth secretary of state, who could not deal with so many matters of finance, and so much detail. To the cumbrous mode of conducting business by means of voluminous correspondence was due the disasters in the Crimea. Mistakes and errors were the inevitable consequences of such machinery. He would mention one or two instances. Mr. Nasmyth was employed by the Government to manufacture a certain kind of artillery; but his work was interrupted for a fortnight by some misapprehension between the departments. The case of the "candle stoves" was another instance of delay where speed was required. A third was that of the 91st Regiment. The Duke of Newcastle sent orders for that regiment to come home from the Cape, and a ship was sent to bring it; the Lieutenant-Governor received the order, but the General in command of the troops received no order from the Horse Guards; and the ship returned home empty. This arose from the division of authority: the Duke of Newcastle thought that Lord Hardinge had given orders, and Lord Hardinge thought the Duke had given orders. Mistakes of this kind had a most unfortunate influence on the progress of our arms in the East. But, as an act of justice to the Government, he must observe that the want of success which we had experienced was to be accounted for, not merely by errors which had been committed since the commencement of the war, but by errors in the management of the army which no Government, for many years past, had been able to avoid—errors of at least as long a standing as from the commencement of the peace of 1815. In order to substantiate that statement, he pointed to the deficiency of officers of rank and experience of such an age as to make them efficient in the field; to the want of a wide field of selection, because they had persevered in the system of promotion by seniority; to the deficiency of instruction, both for officers and men, in time of peace; leaving them without a knowledge of outpost duty, or how to construct small works for offence and defence, or how to build huts for shelter out of such rude materials as could always be found. In this campaign, the want of thorough instruction of the staff-officers had been one of the greatest difficulties we had to encounter. It was not the niggardliness of the House of Commons, it was not over-economy, which had brought about the state of things of which we complained. Who would say that £15,000,000 a-year was not sufficient to keep up an armament for all purposes in time of peace? Existing evils had been caused by a division of responsibility and authority; "too many cooks spoil the broth," is a homely saying, and we had had too many cooks. "We want something like the administration at the Admiralty;" a consolidation of "the many independent departments which now have concurrent power and authority;" "one single well-constituted department, which shall be an effici-

ent instrument to execute the orders of the Government." "The real direction ought to rest with the Prime Minister." It might be objected that such a consolidation as he required would place the patronage of the army immediately in the hands of the Government. But all executive offices belonged to the Crown; and the patronage of the army would be as properly distributed as in the navy or any other branch of the public service. The commander-in-chief was a war minister shorn of a great part of his power; the best way would be to get rid of that office, and appoint a general to organise the troops, and place the distribution of the patronage under the control of a responsible minister of the Crown. While the Government was responsible to the Parliament, it was a palpable absurdity to say that the control of the army should be given to quasi-independent military authorities.

The Duke of Newcastle said he entirely concurred with much that had fallen from Earl Grey. He should not mix up anything personal to himself with what he had to say on this important subject. When Lord Lyndhurst submitted his motion, he should offer that vindication of the conduct of the war of which he thought it capable. Lord Grey had not correctly stated what he had said ten months ago. He did not say that all existing arrangements were satisfactory; but that, whatever changes were introduced, should be introduced after mature deliberation. The distress of the army in the Crimea was not entirely owing to the departments. He believed two of the instances of loss of time might occur under any system. The delay with regard to Mr. Nasmyth's guns arose out of a misunderstanding between the Admiralty and the Board of Ordnance; and the Duke, on his own responsibility, set the mistake right by telling Mr. Nasmyth to go on with the guns. With respect to Price's "candle stoves," when they were brought under his notice, he ordered a quantity to be made for field-hospital purposes; but a delay of nine days arose because the head of the medical department was ill. He mentioned these things to show that the delay was not, in these instances, to be attributed to the system. But he thought great alterations in the system ought to be effected. The medical system had quite broken down; and it would be absolutely necessary to introduce the civil element into the hospitals. The organisation of the medical board at home was also defective. With respect to consolidation, if it were intended to produce greater unity of action and the control of one paramount authority, in that he would concur. But consolidation had been carried too far as it was. It had been found necessary to separate the administration of the army at home from that in the field; and the navy transport service having failed more than any other, Sir James Graham had proposed to re-establish the transport board, abolished by himself in 1832. In connection with the army in the field, the Duke described how he had found the Commissariat overburdened with duties it could not satisfactorily perform; and how he had transferred the land transport service from the Commissariat, and had appointed a military man of great abilities to organise the service under military rules and sys-

tem. He quite agreed with Lord Grey in what he had said respecting the want of education, both of officers and men. Our soldiers were helpless, compared to the French, not because they were less zealous and intelligent, but because they had lacked instruction. When the war broke out, there was a serious deficiency of arms, shells, rockets, &c., which had to be supplied on the spur of the moment. He looked back with horror on our deficiencies a year ago; but our arsenals were now fast replenishing. Admitting that there had been great delay in adopting improvements, the Duke said he had now reorganised the scientific committee at Woolwich. He quite agreed with Lord Grey that it was slow and weary work to introduce improvements in times of leisure; and it was not surprising that in ten months they had not made that progress in amending errors which every Government, for twenty years, had pointed out, but had not corrected. His mode of proceeding was, to hold periodical meetings with the commander-in-chief, the secretary-at-war, and the master-general of the ordnance; that was a sort of board. But a board had disadvantages as well as advantages. It divided the responsibility among several persons. If the head was a man of ability, the board would work well, because the members would be subordinate; if he was not such a man, it would not work well. The Duke had appointed three commissioners to go to Paris and investigate the whole of the French military system, especially the etat-major; and he had instructed Lord Raglan to appoint a corresponding commission to examine the French camp; so that we should have the theory and the results of its practice. He had also taken steps for obtaining a collection of maps. He did not oppose the motion; but he put it to Lord Grey whether, under the circumstances, he would press it?

Viscount Hardinge detailed the improvements that had been introduced within the last few years, especially in ball practice and in the arms with which the troops were furnished. There were many points in which our system was superior to that of the Continent. The French had themselves borrowed many things from us, and he thought that our military schools did not deserve the censure that had been cast upon them. A very large proportion of the inventions of late years had been made by the officers of our own artillery. He had, on accepting his present office, placed the *matériel* of the ordnance in a much more efficient state. He praised the regimental system of our army, as perfect in drill and discipline, and productive of rare affection both in officers and men for each other, as a proof of which he instanced Balaklava. He did not think an organisation like that proposed would remedy any of the existing evils.

Lord Campbell urged that the resolution should be placed upon the books.

The Earl of Ellenborough, after adverting to the inconvenience of such a resolution in the actual state of the Ministry (the House of Commons being about to divide on Mr. Roebuck's motion), criticised the propositions of Lord Grey, and maintained that the greatest calamities that oppressed the army in the Crimea had originated there and not at home. He objected to the government of an army by a board—the absence

of all responsibility and the creation of all deficiency. Referring to his experience in India, he contrasted the military systems there and at home, unfavourably to the latter; describing how the Governor-General had an absolute will; how all orders were obeyed; and how success followed. His suggestion was, that an order of the War Minister should be made sufficient in every department, complete authority in every case, and a justification for every officer in obeying it.

Earl Grey, after a brief reply to some of Lord Ellenborough's remarks, then, at the wish of the House, withdrew the resolutions.

The motion in the House of Lords on the 20th of February for the second reading of the Army Service Amendment Act Bill, giving the Crown power to enlist men of mature age for limited periods under ten years, gave rise to another discussion on the conduct of the war and the state of the army.

The Earl of Ellenborough took Lord Panmure to task because he had omitted to make a statement on the operation of the existing mode of enlistment, and of the effective force of the army. He looked with alarm on the mode of furnishing the force required: 60,000 recruits were wanted, but even that number would not materially increase the effective force; and no provision was made for casualties, which might be set down at 30,000. The only solid foundation for an effective army was the militia: unless very energetic means were taken, by individuals who had influence—unless some measure of coercion was applied by Government—it would be impossible to keep the militia up to a full complement. If the poor-law unions were the districts to which the quotas were apportioned, and a fine imposed where the quota should not be supplied, the chairman of the board, in co-operation with the guardians, would effectually exert himself to procure militiamen. The system about to be adopted, of enormously increasing the numerical strength of regiments, and dispersing them in fragments, partly in England, partly in the Mediterranean, and partly in the Crimea, would practically nullify the army. There would be fragments at home, but no army; and that was contrary to all military principle. Deeply did he regret to come to the conclusion that our military institutions were inadequate to support an army of the original strength of that which went to the Crimea; and earnestly did he condemn the practice of shuffling regiments together then adopted, thus destroying discipline and the *esprit de corps*. In consequence of sending out every man and boy upon whom hands could be laid, regiment after regiment was thrown into a bottomless pit, where they could do the public no service.

Amidst a great deal of regret at the conduct of the war, he congratulated Lord Clarendon on two events,—the convention concluded with Sardinia, that most admirable transaction of a long-sighted Government which gave Piedmont a new position in Europe; and the convention for the employment of Turkish troops in British pay. If Turkey could be saved, it would be only by the revival of her army. He would like to see a Turkish contingent officered by British officers to serve in Asia, and another officered by French officers

to serve on the Pruth: for some means should be taken to make diversions somewhere, otherwise our army would not be able to withstand the enemy in the Crimea. He saw with regret that sufficient attention had not been paid to the war in Asia, for we were an Asiatic as well as an European power, and in addition to the Turkish troops we should secure the aid of the Persians; and those, together with the available forces —especially the artillery and irregular cavalry— in British India, paid by the East India Company, would form an army of 50,000 men, which would be strong enough to give us Georgia and Tiflis. Surely the Government of India would not be the Prussia of the East, and let others fight her battles? In Georgia we should have the people and the Circassians by our side, and attack Russia with the arms she used to subjugate Europe.

"You may depend upon it that in this war you must fail unless you determine to appeal to nations and not alone to armies—unless you will avail yourselves of the means which the national feeling of the people more recently annexed to Russia places at your disposal. This is a war, I regret to say, *ad internecionem;* and it is absolutely necessary that you should avail yourselves of every means in your power for the purpose of bringing it to a conclusion honourable to this country, safe for us, and safe for the rest of the world."

These sentiments were loudly cheered; and the Earl of Harrowby, taking up the theme, urged an appeal to the nationalities of Europe, and the reconstruction of Poland, with the concurrence of Austria, as a barrier to Russia. From Poland Russia commanded the whole of Germany; on the side of Poland and the Caucasus alone could Russia be affected; and he trusted that Lord John Russell had not gone to Vienna pledged to carry out the opinion he rather hastily expressed in the House of Commons, that under no circumstances should any change be made in the territorial possessions of Russia.

Lord Panmure expressed, in very strong language, his intention of urging the recruiting service by every means in his power; he was understood to say, even by compulsion, if it was found to be necessary. The militia, he was sorry to say, had not shown the expected readiness to join the regular army. He then explained some details of the new regimental arrangements, under which each regiment was to be 2000 strong, 1000 to be sent to the Crimea, 400 to form a depot at Malta, and 600 to remain in England, under a lieutenant-colonel, of whom there were henceforth to be two. He then replied to some other points touched on by Lord Ellenborough, and concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill.

The Earl of Malmesbury complained that the militia regiments had been completely disorganised by the sergeants of the line who had been sent to enlist militiamen for their regiments. In consequence of this system, as well as of the violation of the original understanding on which the force had been raised, an impression now prevailed that the militia as a body had not been fairly treated.

These complaints were echoed by Earl Grey, who quite agreed with Lord Malmesbury in think-

ing that the departure from the original understanding had had a very prejudicial effect on the militia. Instead of enticing away men from the militia into the line, the proper way was to increase the army in a legitimate manner, by holding out sufficient inducement to men to enter at once into the regular service. With regard to what he could not help calling the wild and extravagant suggestions of Lord Ellenborough, respecting a campaign in Asia, he was glad to find Lord Panmure gave them no countenance. With reference to Poland, too, and her nationality, he trusted that the present war would not be diverted from its original object into a scheme for the restoration of that kingdom. No man felt more for the fate of Poland; but the Poles, by their incurable dissensions and divisions, had ruined their country.

After some further discussion, in which Lords Harrowby, Fitzwilliam, Granville, Colchester, and Eglintoun took part, the Bill was read a second time. The standing orders were then suspended, and it was read a third time, and sent instantly to the Commons, a clause limiting the period of service to three years having been inserted at the suggestion of Lord Ellenborough. The Bill shortly afterwards became law.

A debate in the lower House took place on the 26th of February, upon the motion for going into a Committee of Supply. It was somewhat of a desultory kind, and was commenced by Mr. Lindsay, who detailed the arrangements by which the French Minister of War made himself acquainted with the minutest circumstances of the position, requirements, and state of his army. The system was very simple. There were five directors — one of transport, another of infantry, a third of cavalry, a fourth of the commissariat, and a fifth the nature of which Mr. Lindsay had forgotten. Under these directors there were twenty or twenty-five different heads of departments in the various districts of the country, whose duty it was to send an accurate report daily of the state of the departments under their charge. They had the transports, the stores, and the army under their charge. Those gentlemen, on receiving reports, summed them up; and the five gentlemen every morning waited on the Minister of War, who entered these condensed reports in a small book, from which he was able to give Mr. Lindsay the information he sought for. That appeared to be a simple plan; it had worked well with an army of 750,000 men, and why should not such a system be adopted here?

It was time to apply the knife to the stupid red-tapery that encumbered our institutions. Look at the transport service. There were, according to the returns, 220,000 tons of shipping attending upon 25,000 men; but since that return was made 30,000 additional tons had been added, and there were quite 100,000 tons besides the regular transports—in all, 350,000 tons of shipping waiting upon 25,000 men. Now, with that amount of shipping, by an orderly system of lines, constantly employed, he would undertake to convey both the British and French force in the Crimea and all their stores. He strongly objected to the proposed Transport Board, and recommended that Captain Milne should be placed at the head of the transport service.

Admiral Berkeley denied that the whole of the tonnage employed by the Government was in the service of 25,000 men; it was employed in the service of the French and Turkish as well as the British forces—or 100,000 instead of 25,000 men.

Mr. Alcock wanted an appeal to nationalities. We had done nothing in Asia Minor, in Persia, in Sweden, in Poland, or even in Austria.

Mr. Baillie, referring to the confusion in the transport and clothing services, thought that it was not to be corrected unless the civilian Secretary for War was assisted by a board of military men.

These and some further statements on the same subject brought from Mr. Peel an account of the measures the Government were now taking to organise the transport and clothing services, in which he stated his belief that the soldiers would be well provided. He added, in reply to an allusion to the medicine stores, that he believed the quantity in store to be most ample.

The conversation then continued on the subject of the staff appointments and the reduction in the army of late years, without which, Mr. Williams argued, we should not now have been in the position of bearing the expences of a war at all.

This subject was turned by Lord Hotham to that of promotion by seniority in the higher grades of the army. It was understood, he said, that the principle of merit was to be allowed to prevail to some extent, and last year a royal commission advised Her Majesty to accelerate the promotion of officers who in the then state of things would never arrive at command. In consequence, a warrant was issued, but it was of a very limited kind, providing a certain length of service before the rank of general was attained. Nothing was done to amend the qualifications for staff appointments, which should be regarded as a reward for superior talent.

Mr. Peel explained that the warrant went further, and allowed lieutenant-colonels to become colonels without a brevet, and to have charge of a division.

Mr. G. Dundas detailed his own experience of the confusion in the Crimea, especially in the matter of forage, a subject which Mr. Layard had broached before him. Ample supplies were lying on the shore while the horses were starving a mile off. Large supplies of vegetables were on board, and only obtained when the men got leave to go and fetch them. He gave a long list of the shortcomings of the officials on the spot, and the many items of their mismanagement, stating that whatever blame might attach to the authorities at home, very much was due to those in the Crimea.

The rest of the debate turned on small facts, only enlivened by Mr. A. Stafford, who offered to take Mr. Sidney Herbert, now he was released from the duties of office, with him to the Crimea, to see and judge for himself.

On the first of March Viscount Goderich raised a formal discussion on the system of promotion in the army by moving "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the present system of promotion in Her Majesty's army, under which non-commissioned officers rarely attain to the rank of commissioned offi-

cer, and scarcely ever to that of field officer; and humbly to recommend to Her Majesty that it is the opinion of this House that the said system is injurious to the public service, and unjust to the private soldier in Her Majesty's army."

In support of his motion Lord Goderich argued that the loud, deep, earnest demand of the people, that those persons who were the most capable should be selected for positions of trust, without regard to considerations of social position or personal and political connection, was just. The present system had never been established by law, but was one of bargain and sale between individuals; limiting the choice of the Horse Guards, and only providing for the advancement of merit by that safety-valve of the system which enabled the Commander-in-Chief to fill up, without purchase, vacancies caused by deaths. Generally speaking, the officers of the army were drawn from the wealthier classes, the privates from the poor; and thus there was a Styx between the two seldom crossed by the private soldier. He did not ask the House to abolish the system of purchase at once, for that would be simple confiscation; but there was now an opportunity for a beginning. Yet what was the case with recent promotions? Of the 521 commissions filled up since the 1st of the previous October, 150 were by purchase, and 371 had been given away: of these, 266 figured in the *Gazette* under the equivocal title of "gents," 39 had been promoted from the Militia, and 66 were sergeants. Among the 66 were 40 who had been promoted under the system introduced by Mr. Sidney Herbert; and therefore 26 only had taken place under the old system. Was that system just? Military qualities were not confined to any particular class. Look at the case of France. Ney, "le plus brave des braves," and Massena, the "child of victory," rose from the ranks. Did not the letters from the soldiers in the Crimea prove that they were as fit for promotion as the soldiers of France? Soldiers were better educated than formerly: they naturally expected different treatment; and every one should be made to feel, as Napoleon said, that he had a marshal's bâton in his knapsack. If the present system were altered, a more intelligent class would enter the army. The sergeants instructed the young officers in command, yet were not entrusted with commands themselves. He wished them to return to the practice of their German forefathers, of whom Tacitus said—"Reges ex nobilitate, duces ex virtute sumunt."

Mr. F. Peel observed that the system under which commissions were obtained in the army by purchase might be, as Lord Goderich had represented, faulty in principle and defective in theory; but it could not in truth be said that in its actual working it had operated injuriously to the interests of the country or to the discredit of the English army. Lord Goderich had failed to show in what way the system was unjust to the private soldier, and how it impeded the disposition to enlist in our service. His (Mr. Peel's) opinion was, that if the advancement of the private soldier to commissions was to be systematic, the system now prevailing must give way; the two could not co-exist; so that the question affected the whole system

of advancement by purchase in the army. Mr. Peel explained the system as it existed, and the principle upon which commissions were given to commissioned officers, pointing out the advantages incidental to the sale and purchase of commissions, in comparison with a system of advancement by seniority; and if merit was to be the rule of promotion, who was to be the judge? If the Government, a most invidious duty would be cast upon the Minister, and he feared the system would be regarded as one of favouritism. Although the subject might deserve consideration, yet he saw advantages in the present system which he should be sorry to part with, and inconveniences in the plan recommended by Lord Goderich, which, he thought, should induce the House to hesitate before it assented to the address.

Lord Lovaine, Captain Sibthorp, and Sir John Walsh, opposed the motion. It was supported by Mr. Otway, Mr. Warner, and Captain Scobell.

Lord Seymour remarked that the motion of Lord Goderich trifled with the whole question and misled the House. If vacancies were filled up by common soldiers, they would have old ensigns when they wanted young officers well instructed and well informed. In 1840 the Duke of Wellington, at the head of a military commission, reported that if young officers were wanted they could only be obtained by a system of purchase; and it was a fact that in the Artillery, where there was no purchase, the officers were old. He suggested that a system of qualification should be established.

Mr. John Ball saw no reason why the army, like other professions, should not be open to all without distinction.

Lord Elcho said, there appeared to him no reasonable objection to the former part of the motion, except that it was unnecessary; for the moment chosen for it was when nearly 100 commissions had been given to non-commissioned officers. With regard to the latter part of the motion, he could not agree that the system was injurious to the public service and unjust to the private soldier; and he objected further, that to call upon the House to affirm an abstract proposition might embarrass it, and likewise cause disappointment. He defended the practical result of the system, and attributed the outcry raised against it to the feeling out of doors on the subject of the occurrences in the Crimea.

Sir De Lacy Evans then rose, in compliance with a general invitation, and delivered an interesting speech in favour of the motion, in the course of which he observed that the report of the Commission referred to by Lord Seymour was practically the report of the Duke of Wellington, who was influenced by the consideration of political matters, and the maintenance of the aristocracy, which he thought of more importance than the efficiency of the army. If commissions were sold, why not Secretaryships of State? If a regiment was sold for 6000*l.*, why not a brigade for 15,000*l.*, and a division for 20,000*l.*? Why not sell seats on the bench? In the professions the humblest persons rose to distinction. "But that is morally impossible in the army. It is almost impossible even for the sons of the gentry. ('Oh!' *and* 'Hear, hear!') Look at my own position! We are beaten by time.

(*Cries of* 'Hear, hear!') We are kept back until we are worn out. (*Continued cheers.*) Those who have more friends get up to the higher ranks of the army; but, if there is a question of selecting some one for the command of a corps or an army, the answer is—'Oh! such a man is not of such a class,' and 'Don't talk to us of him.'" The army was greatly improved in character. Nothing like a capital crime had been committed in the Crimea. The soldiers were eminently brave, obedient, and subordinate. Yet that was the army that was to be excluded from any advancement!

Mr. Sidney Herbert observed that the debate had travelled out of the motion. The House had been discussing, not the case of private soldiers, but what should be the rule of promotion in the army. Last year, 88 non-commissioned officers had been promoted; a proof that the system was growing. But it must not grow without a limit. Most of the sergeants would prefer to remain where they were, because promotion entailed ruinous expenses, and half-pay on retirement was less than a sergeant's pension. To meet the money hardships attendant on promotion, Mr. Sidney Herbert introduced the rule that every non-commissioned officer, on promotion, should receive 100*l.* in the infantry, and 150*l.* in the cavalry. If a rule were to be laid down that a man should be promoted *because* he was in the ranks, they would obtain uneducated and inefficient officers: the same result would follow from a mere educational test—in fact, from any fixed principles of promotion. In the French army, it was true, one-third of the officers were necessarily raised from the ranks; but it should be recollected that the French army was raised by conscription; that the younger sons of gentlemen, too poor to find substitutes, entered the ranks; and frequently those men were selected for officers because they were gentlemen. In our army the men were volunteers, and by any fixed principles of promotion we should get uneducated men. Mr. Herbert expressed great confidence in "the steady annual increase of commissioned officers rising from the ranks," and he was sure that the number would not fall off; but he trusted the House would not sanction any indiscriminate promotion of any rank.

After a few words in support of the motion, addressed to the House by Sir E. Perry, amidst strong symptoms of impatience, the debate was brought to a conclusion by Lord Palmerston, who took much the same general line as Mr. S. Herbert, but added some new points. He said it was impossible to deny that this subject was one of great importance and of great interest—important, as it regarded one of the great institutions of the country on which rested its defence, its dignity, and honour; interesting, because it concerned all classes of the community. One of the arguments of Lord Goderich was, that the present system discouraged recruiting for the army: but this was not the fact; recruiting never went on so successfully. The question of the purchase and sale of commissions was surrounded with difficulties. If we were forming our army for the first time, no man would think of making commissions matter of sale, but it was

another thing to deal with a system which had long existed; for he believed that this was the remnant of an ancient system not peculiar to the army. Abstractedly it was an evil; but, as in many other instances, it was not unaccompanied by certain countervailing advantages. The change involved considerations of great magnitude, as well as great expense to the country. Therefore he was not prepared to say that the Government could consent to this sort of off-hand resolution. It was a great mistake to suppose that by the purchase and sale of commissions they were put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder. The Commander-in-Chief exercised the same discretion in selecting men permitted to purchase commissions as he did when they were given without purchase. With respect to the promotion of non-commissioned officers, he thought the line pursued by Mr. S. Herbert ought to be, and it would continue to be, followed. He thought it was desirable to hold out to privates and non-commissioned officers that good conduct and bravery would earn the reward of a commission, and he was satisfied that by increased education there would always be a considerable number of sergeants fitted to receive commissions. This being the case, he hoped Lord Goderich would not divide the House, which might give an erroneous impression to the public, that on the main principle there was a difference of sentiment, but would leave it to the Government to follow out the course already adopted.

Lord Goderich declined to withdraw his motion, which upon a division was negatived by 158 to 114.

On the 8th of March, Mr. Malins called the attention of the House of Commons to the naval operations in the Baltic, under Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and moved for copies of any correspondence between the Board of Admiralty, or any member of Her Majesty's Government, and Sir C. Napier, since the preceding 20th of December. Premising that the subject involved the honour of a public servant, and the discretion of the Government, he entered upon a statement of facts. He detailed the circumstances which led to the appointment of that gallant admiral. The country had approved the selection, and the Government were proud of it. He referred to the speeches at the famous dinner previous to Sir Charles's departure, as showing the enthusiasm that prevailed, and the expectations which were formed, and read extracts from the speeches amid much amusement, and asked if it would have been creditable that the man so selected should be met on his return with contempt and dismissal. From the day he sailed, to the middle of September, Sir Charles received the unqualified approbation of the Admiralty. He had had every difficulty to encounter—undisciplined men, a dangerous navigation—for which he ought to have received due honour. He proceeded to read letters addressed from Sir J. Graham to Sir C. Napier, observing that such communications, all relating to public matters, could not be considered as private. These letters showed that the first operations in the Baltic were conducted to the entire satisfaction of the Government. They ordered the admiral not to knock his head against stone

walls, and admitted the impregnabilities from the sea of the great Baltic fortresses. After all this prudent advice, the Government, when the fine season was passed, and the fleet had to contend against storms as well as walls, quarreled with the admiral for following their own counsel. Their approval was continued in letters containing the highest praise of the admiral's conduct. At the end of August, the First Lord expressed himself "more than satisfied." He then proceeded to trace the alteration in the opinions of the Government. On the 20th of June the admiral had reported on the mode of attacking Sweaborg, inclosing a report from Admiral Chads, stating that with proper appliances, and at the proper time, a successful attack was possible. In the middle of September the Admiralty again required an opinion on the same subject, and the admiral was desired to hold a conference with the French admiral on certain plans laid down for the attack. They consulted on the 12th September, and agreed unanimously that the season of the year rendered the attack impracticable. A second conference was advised, but Sir Charles said his mind was made up, and on the 19th the French fleet returned, the French army having already quitted. Now, if a great operation could have been performed, if this could have been done, it should have been during the presence of the combined fleet. The admiral called a council of his own admirals on the 19th September, they again considered the plans for attacking Sweaborg, and all agreed that the season of the year was too late for any such operation. He had, as had been stated, forwarded his own plans in June, and these very plans were now adopted by the Admiralty under another commander. Sir Charles made a fresh reconnaissance of Sweaborg, and submitted to the Government two distinct plans, stating at the same time that neither was then practicable. This was on the 25th September. Here began the difference between the admiral and the Government. Mr. Malins attributed the change in the tone of the Government to the excitement caused by the reported fall of Sebastopol. They wrote in October to the admiral to choose his own day and opportunity for the attack of one of the Baltic fortresses. This led to an angry correspondence, during which Sir Charles said that he had lost the confidence of the Government, and offered to resign. The correspondence closed on the 10th November. Sir Charles returned to Portsmouth on the 17th of December, came to London, and had an interview with the First Lord, whose behaviour was cold and almost insulting. Sir Charles returned to Portsmouth, and shortly after received an official letter, ordering him to strike his flag and come on shore. He wrote for an explanation, and was told in reply that this was the usual termination of a flag-officer's command. He contended that all this amounted both to a dismissal and a censure.

The motion was seconded by Sir T. Herbert.

Sir J. Graham said he had not come down prepared to read extracts from public despatches, much less garbled extracts from private letters, or to enter into details of private conversations. He denounced the course pursued

by Mr. Malins, of culling from private letters without permission of the writer, as unexampled in that House. He freely admitted that the Board of Admiralty did, on the whole, approve the conduct of Sir C. Napier with reference to the fleet under his command; he admitted that his discretion with reference to the attacks upon fortresses was wisely exercised, and he had never quarrelled with it; but on the 24th of September, when Sir Charles for the first time reconnoitred Sweaborg close at hand, he wrote to the Admiralty a despatch which appeared to them materially to alter the aspect of the case. Differences of opinion arose between the naval officers and General Jones, and between the admiral and the French General, into which the House could not expect him to enter, because they bore upon operations about to be renewed; so that he was called upon to defend himself with his hands tied behind him. The despatch of Sir Charles, written after reconnoitring Sweaborg close at hand, proved that it was possible, even upon his own showing, to make an attack upon the place: he was told he must make no desperate assault, but all was left to his discretion. That passage in the letter had either not been furnished to Mr. Malins, or he had not been candid enough to read it. As to the denial that Sir Charles had been censured, or dismissed, the Admiralty had, he said, no ground of censure with reference to his command of the fleet; but they had occasion more than once to warn him that the language and tone he assumed did not appear to them consistent with subordination and deference to superior authority. With respect to his alleged dismissal, the admirals who had performed service in the Baltic received orders on their return to strike their flag. It did not follow that Sir Charles might not have been ordered to re-hoist it; but this was for the Executive to determine. With regard to the motion, he thought it would be a misfortune if the Government consented to produce these papers, but he left the matter in their hands, repeating that he was astonished at the course which Mr. Malins had deemed it to be his duty to pursue.

Admiral Walcott defended Sir C. Napier, who, he thought, had exercised a sound discretion, and fulfilled the public expectation in not crippling his fleet. He blamed the Admiralty for the curt way in which they had dismissed Sir Charles.

Sir Charles Wood declared he had never witnessed a course similar to that pursued by Mr. Malins, and protested in the strongest manner against it. He said it was impossible, consistently with the interests of the public service, to produce papers discussing the possibility and the mode of attacking certain fortresses in the Baltic just as a fleet was about to proceed there.

Captain Scobell thought that the Admiralty should have treated Sir Charles with more consideration and courtesy.

Mr. M. Gibson defended the course taken by Mr. Malins, observing that it was for the House to take care that unfortunate administrations did not victimise zealous public servants, who had endeavoured to discharge their duty, and at whose door it was not just to lay any part of their failures.

He denied that Sir C. Napier had, upon reconnoitring Sweaborg, proposed to attack it with the English fleet alone; he made it a condition that a certain additional force should be supplied to him, which was not done. He adverted to the conflict of opinions and antagonism of plans upon the subject of this attack, and expressed his conviction that Sir Charles had not been fairly treated, believing that he as well deserved the thanks of that House for his conduct in the Baltic as Admiral Dundas. He had done his duty, and the Government, disappointed as to the result of the expedition, endeavoured, he said, to make it appear to be the fault of their admiral.

Admiral Berkeley then entered into some official details respecting the appointment of Sir C. Napier, and the conduct of the Admiralty towards him, in the course of which he stated that although he had been a candidate for the command of the Baltic fleet, yet, upon Sir James Graham having put the question to him, "Do you think Sir C. Napier is a proper man to go to the Baltic?" his (Admiral Berkeley's) reply was, "That if Sir C. Napier went out in command, he (Admiral Berkeley) would only be too happy to go out as second in command."

Mr. Whiteside observed that there was no act of injustice, oppression, or iniquity which could not be perpetrated against an officer of Her Majesty, and protected by the argument used against this motion. A distinguished officer was driven from the Admiralty, was refused redress by the First Lord of the Treasury, and the House was about to confirm that refusal.

Mr. Cowper reiterated the denial that Sir C. Napier had been either dismissed or censured, and Mr. Murrough, Mr. Bentinck, and Mr. Otway, made some remarks.

The Attorney-General observed that the case lay in a very narrow compass. The motion was founded upon the assumption that Sir C. Napier had been dismissed and censured, and that it was a matter of justice to him that all the correspondence should be laid before the House; but, as he understood the facts, Sir Charles, on his return, instead of being continued in his command, received an order to haul down his flag, and this was supposed to imply dismissal and censure. He contended that this was no dismissal, his command having terminated. But, suppose he had been dismissed, the executive Government, if it ceased to have confidence, not in the courage but in the capacity of an officer, were justified in removing him. This did not necessarily involve censure; on the contrary, the Board of Admiralty had expressed satisfaction at the conduct of Sir Charles. If he had been charged with want of courage or of a due regard to his highest duties, he would have had a right to inquiry, and, if that were refused, to appeal to the House.

At length Lord Palmerston brought the debate to a close. He said he must vote against the motion; but he should be sorry to think, admiring as he did the professional and personal character of Sir Charles Napier, that he stood in the position of a man who had been censured and dismissed. Sir Charles had rendered important service in the command of the Baltic fleet; and nothing which occurred last year in the slightest degree diminished the high character

he had previously attained in the service of his country.

Mr. Malins having obtained this recognition of Sir C. Napier's merits, then, at the suggestion of Sir John Walsh, withdrew his motion.

On the 29th of March, the House of Commons was again occupied by a discussion upon the proceedings of the Black Sea fleet. It originated in a motion of Mr. Scott for copies of instructions to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, and correspondence relative to the attack on Odessa. He arraigned the whole policy pursued towards that port, and argued that the occupation of it last year would have prevented many of the calamities which occurred to our armies; and in support of this argument, he went minutely through the history of the war. He replied by anticipation to the objections which might be offered to the production of the papers, and declared that it was only fair to Admiral Dundas himself that the orders under which he acted should be fully made known.

Sir C. Wood said the same reasons which induced him to object altogether to the motion precluded him from replying to any portion of the speech of Mr. Scott which had the slightest reference to his motion. If there had been any correspondence or instructions upon this subject, to produce them would at once disclose to the enemy the views and intentions of our commanders as to the probability or the reverse of an attack on Odessa; the disclosures of the newspapers were bad enough, but Mr. Scott's motion went further, and asked the Government to disclose its own secrets. Some further discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir G. Pechell defended Admiral Dundas.

Mr. Stafford observed that the papers would amply vindicate the admiral, whose silence, he remarked, contrasted favourably with some examples.

Lord Palmerston said the character of Admiral Dundas stood high as an officer of Her Majesty's naval service, and there was no part of his conduct while employed that had not done honour to him.

Mr. Scott having disclaimed any intention of casting the slightest slur upon Admiral Dundas, then withdrew his motion.

On the 19th of March, in reply to inquiries from Mr. Stafford, Mr. Peel made some statements as to the authority of authentic reports received within the two previous days from the hospital commissioners sent out by the Duke of Newcastle. As many as 20 per cent. of the force under Lord Raglan's command had been at times in the regimental hospitals; but the numbers were less then. The great defects were not in the number of surgeons but in the want of houses; then every regiment had a hospital hut. At the Balaklava hospital, the chief cause of confusion was overcrowding; that had been obviated by the erection of huts. With respect to the transports for the sick, there were then five vessels fitted up expressly for that service, with an abundant supply of medical comforts on board. The purveyor's department at Constantinople had been placed on a sound footing. To remedy the overcrowding at Scutari, an arrangement had been made to provide wooden huts for 1000 persons immediately, and for 4000 as soon as possible.

Mr. Peel, at some length, and

reading from official reports, showed that the site of the hospital at Smyrna was not unhealthy, but peculiarly suitable for hospital purposes. In a letter dated March 5, a gentleman from the War Office stated that the best results had been obtained from the hospital at Smyrna, and that the greater part of a body of invalids who arrived there on the 14th of February were then on their way back as convalescents. Orders had been issued to establish convalescent stations at Tenedos and Corfu.

Lord Palmerston made some additions to these statements. Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Gavin, and Mr. Rawlinson, recently sent to the East, were instructed to inspect the arrangement of barracks, hospitals, and transports, and to suggest such measures of improvement as they deemed fitting. Lord Palmerston had written to request Lord Stratford, Lord Raglan, and Lord William Paulet, to see that their suggestions should be carried into effect immediately, without reference to any professional jealousy or any professional obstacles; what they recommended should be done forthwith; and, whether it depended upon communications with the Turkish Government, or upon arrangements to be made by medical officers in Her Majesty's service, no impediments whatever would stand in the way of effecting such changes and new arrangement as those gentlemen might consider desirable.

CHAPTER III.

*Lord Lyndhurst on the Vienna Negotiations—His remarkable speech—The Earl of Clarendon's reply—The Treaty with Sardinia—*VIENNA CONFERENCES*—Questions by Mr. Bright in the House of Commons, and the Earl of Malmesbury in the House of Lords—Replies of Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Clarendon—Statement by Lord John Russell as to the proceedings at Vienna—Further questions and replies—The Earl of Clarendon's statement—Observations of the Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Lansdowne—Mr. Disraeli's remarks on the non-production of papers—Lord Palmerston's reply—The subject again mooted by Mr. Disraeli—The formal close of the Conferences announced to both Houses—Discussion on the Conferences and conduct of Austria originated by Lord Lyndhurst—His speech—He is answered by Lord Clarendon—Resolutions of the Earl of Ellenborough condemnatory of the conduct of the war—His speech—He is supported by the Earls of Hardwick, Winchelsea, and Derby, and opposed by Lord Panmure, the Earls of Elgin and Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Marquesses of Clanricarde, Londonderry, and Lansdowne—The resolutions are rejected on a division—Debate on Earl Grey's resolutions—Speeches of the Earls of Clarendon, Malmesbury, and Derby, the Dukes of Argyll and Newcastle, Lord Lyttelton, and the Bishop of Oxford.*

ON the 20th March Lord Lyndhurst, then within a few weeks of having completed the eighty-third year of his age, brought forward his motion respecting the position of Prussia with regard to the war, and the negotiations in progress at Vienna, and again displayed in the House of Lords his unrivalled and unimpaired mental and oratorical powers. For upwards of an hour, with an unbroken lucidity of discourse, he riveted the attention of his audience. The arrangement of his subject was so masterly, the series of facts so particular and complete, that the charge against the court of Prussia grew and gathered strength as it went along, till it reached its conclusion with irresistible force. His speech indeed was so full of matter, that it scarcely admits of abridgment. He said he should speak with the more freedom, because, not being a Minister, nothing that he might say would embarrass the Government. The aim of his speech was to make out that no reliance could be placed on Prussia, and practically to enforce the proposition that she ought to be excluded from the Conferences at Vienna, where she could but act as the ally, the instrument, nay almost the slave, of Russia. Two recent facts, he said, had occurred bearing upon this important ques-

tion—one, the dying message of the late Czar to the King of Prussia; the other, the manifesto of the new Czar, and the declaration of his intention of following out the policy of Peter, Alexander, and Catherine. He read an extract from a despatch of Count Nesselrode, issued immediately before the last war, and which seemed to be almost prophetic of the present policy of Prussia. Count Nesselrode said that "If Russia should undertake alone to put in execution these coercive means (that is to say, coercive means against Turkey), there is every reason to believe that the Court of Berlin would not in any manner oppose us. But, on the contrary, her attitude, at once unfettered and friendly, would operate as a powerful check to other States, and bring them to submit to results suited to the dignity and the interest of Russia." The diplomatist added, that Prussia should be let into the confidence of Russia, and would be convinced that the part assigned to her was for her advantage. Lord Lyndhurst then detailed the history of the Prussian negotiations. Prussia had, it was true, joined in the protocols of January and April of last year, but what else could she do? She could not openly side with Russia; she could not remain in a state of isolation; she had no other alternative. What was her subsequent conduct? Baron Manteuffel, her Prime Minister, declared that he did not conceive that Prussia was called upon to go any further, or that German independence was involved in the question; yet Prussia had already declared that a great wrong had been committed; she was bound by treaties to redress that wrong; and then considers that she has nothing further to do than to express her indignation at its commission. Lord Lyndhurst then commented, in indignant language, upon the supposition that German interests were not involved in the question. "German interests not involved in this question! Why, my Lords, I have said on former occasions, and I now repeat, that the interests of Germany are more closely involved in this question than the interests of the Western Powers, which have made such large sacrifices, and are still continuing to make sacrifices, for the purpose of promoting German interests, establishing German independence, and defending the cause of civilisation throughout the whole world. (*Cheers.*) If, in saying that German interests are not involved, she means commercial and material interests, how is it possible that such an assertion can for a moment be maintained? Is not the freedom of the navigation of the Danube a question essentially connected with German interests? It is true that, as far as Prussia is concerned, her immediate interests are not very much involved in the Danube, for all the rivers of her territory flow northward, and that is the direction of her commerce; but with respect to central and southern Germany, the great channel of their trade outward and homeward is by the Danube. How, then, can it be said that, even in this limited sense, her interests are not affected by the contest that is going on, and by the encroachments of Russia? It may be deemed necessary to refer to authorities on this subject, and I can refer to the authority of Prussia itself—to the authority of Baron Manteuffel, expressed in a document to which I referred on a former occasion, and which I will

now read to your Lordships. It states: 'The interests for which we are labouring amid impending complications are, from their very essence, the interests of entire Germany.' ('Hear, hear!') Referring to the navigation of the Danube, it then goes on to state: 'That a well regulated state of affairs in the countries on the Lower Danube is of essential importance to the material interests of Germany.' How can we reconcile these statements with the policy of Prussia as expressed by the high authorities to whom I have referred? They have stated, —We are of opinion that a grievous wrong has been committed. We do not think it necessary to go further. We do not think it necessary to take active measures, which we are bound to by treaty and by successive obligations, to prevent this wrong, for we do not think that either the interest or independence of Germany is involved in this question. But, my Lords, were the Czar once to establish himself at Constantinople, it would be quite idle to talk of German independence or interests. They must succumb to the superior Power. ('Hear!') How can the conduct of Prussia be explained? I can only explain it by stating that some secret and overpowering influence is brought to bear on Prussia, which has neither the wish nor the power to resist the influence, perhaps, of a strong and of a powerful mind over one of a weak, fluctuating, and feeble character. There are, my Lords, circumstances connected with this part of the question which, though insulated, I must bring before your Lordships. At the Committee to which I have referred, on the loan bill in Prussia, the late Minister of War, either as a member of the Committee, or having received permission to be present and to speak, made a statement which may be considered of a formal character. He said what my noble Friend opposite has often stated, 'that it was impossible that Prussia could co-operate with Russia on a question of this kind; that it would be an act of parricide towards the States of Germany.' What was the consequence of this statement —what followed it? This Minister of the Crown was welcomed in the usual way by his Sovereign, almost embraced by him; he was complimented for his long and active services, for his talents, for his devotion to his Sovereign. So the conversation was for some time carried on, but at last it was intimated that it was inconvenient to the Government that he should hold the office of Minister of War. (*A laugh.*) What was the result? Two days after he sent in his resignation. This is an insulated fact, but there are others which correspond with it. The representative of Prussia in our own Court, a man of great learning, great talents and attainments,—('Hear, hear!')—a profound statesman, well conversant with the interests of the country, and of Europe,—('Hear, hear!')— finding the course pursued by Prussia was inconsistent with the opinions he had expressed as to the policy which it ought to pursue, and not desiring to be an agent to carry into effect that which he disapproved, or to defend that which he had condemned, resigned his office, and is now pursuing his literary labours at Heidelberg. This is in the same tone with the other instance I have cited. At a more recent period, towards the close of last year, the King of

Prussia, in a speech from the throne, with his usual eloquence —for which I am told he is remarkable—enlarged on domestic affairs, and afterwards on foreign affairs. As a matter of course, according to usual courtesy, it was expected that an answer to the speech from the throne would be presented; but, as it was supposed that the address might contain some observations which might not be quite agreeable to the royal ear, it was stated by the Ministers that the address should be dispensed with—that it was wholly unnecessary, and that the Crown did not wish it to be presented. I will, my Lords, without comment of mine, leave you to draw your own conclusions, and to form your own opinions, on what I have stated, and I will thus close the first act of this political drama." Then came the second act of the drama. Austria considered that Russia should be called upon to evacuate the Principalities. The document making the demand was forwarded to Berlin; the King of Prussia refused to sign it; the Russians evacuated the Principalities, and Prussia withdrew from all further support of the confederation. More than this—she used all her efforts to prevent the co-operation of the smaller German States, and had unfortunately been, to some extent, successful. The third act followed. On the 8th of August last—after Austria had decided on the necessity of taking more urgent measures — a meeting was fixed at Vienna to consider the preliminaries of the terms which should be offered to the Emperor of Russia. Though invited to this Conference, Prussia declined to send any representative. The four points were agreed upon by the Conference, and rejected by Russia, whereupon Prussia instantly published a document containing objections to the four points. She continued her exertions against Austria throughout all the minor States of Germany. The treaty of the 2nd of December was the next point. Prussia refused to sign it, expressing simply her willingness to subscribe a separate treaty with England and France; the allies replied that she might do this, but she had never done it—she had contented herself with a few propositions, and in that state she stood at that moment. Her own Chambers had expressed their strong disapprobation of this conduct in an address prepared by the Committee of the Lower House of Prussia. That document he would read. It ran thus: "We cannot refrain from expressing the anxiety with which your Majesty's faithful people have followed, during the last ten months, the policy of the Royal Government in the great European question. It has seen with sorrow Prussia leave the community of the great Powers represented last year at the Vienna conferences, and thereby renounce the most efficacious means of assisting by a firm attitude the speedy attainment of the object so ardently desired by the whole country—namely, a peace which shall offer durable guarantees against the renewal of the disturbance of established order in Europe, and in a manner conformable alike to the dignity, the interests, and the position of Prussia as a Power, and to the declarations made by the Government of your Majesty at the commencement of the year concerning its future line of policy." ("Hear, hear!") Prussia had demanded to be admitted to the

pending conferences at Vienna, but she had been most properly excluded. Lord Lyndhurst then adverted to the policy of Prussia since the time of Frederick II., denouncing its weakness, treachery, and vacillation. "It is a singular thing in the history of nations—of some nations, at least—that their diplomatic character and their foreign policy have a permanent form, surviving successive monarchs and successive administrations. The diplomatic character and the foreign policy of Russia may be traced back to the time of Peter, retaining the same form and the same character, and carried on upon the same principles now as then. In like manner, the diplomatic character and the foreign policy of Prussia may be traced back as far as Frederick the Great—I mean that Frederick whom the flattery of the French philosophers, in exchange for patronage, sometimes accorded and sometimes withheld, gratified with the title of 'Great.' Frederick the Great though he may be called, I hope posterity will never forget that he was the contriver, the originator, the instigator, and the active instrument of the partition of Poland — the most infamous political transaction of modern times. (*Cheers.*) I can trace the foreign policy of Prussia from the reign of that monarch down to the present time, exhibiting ever the same features of weakness, vacillation, and unscrupulous selfishness. Though I could mention many instances, I will confine myself to those in which we ourselves have been concerned. As far back as the year 1794, it was considered to be of the utmost importance that we should be able to employ a large military force to act against France. Application was made to Prussia, and her answer was, that she was too poor, that she had no means of raising such a force. The ancestor of the noble Earl who sits below me (the Earl of Malmesbury) conducted the negotiation, and he stated to the Prussian Government that England was ready to furnish the means upon one condition, and one condition only—that the army should operate upon such points as the English Government should point out. This was the very essence of the treaty; it was consented to by the Prussian Government, and the money was paid into the Prussian treasury. The soldiers were then raised, they were marched to the Rhine, and there they were detained, and there remained for purposes peculiarly Prussian. Notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of the noble Earl to whom I have referred, addressed to the King personally, to the Prime Minister, and to the commander of the troops, they refused to stir from that position, and the object of the treaty was entirely sacrificed. I would suggest to your Lordships that you should read the correspondence of the noble Earl who conducted these negotiations, where you will find the fullest details respecting this transaction. I have them summed up in a short letter which the noble Earl wrote to the Duke of Portland at the time, in which he gave his opinion of the whole affair. I did intend to have read that letter to your Lordships, but, upon consideration, I find its terms are so strong that, though it has been published, I really should hardly dare to submit it to this House. The next transaction to which I shall refer, is the conduct of Prussia immediately before the battle of Austerlitz. During the whole of the anxious

period immediately preceding that battle, Prussia fluctuated between Alexander on the one side and Napoleon on the other. She entered into treaties, sometimes with the one Power, and sometimes with the other, and if your Lordships will read the correspondence between Napoleon and his brother King Joseph, you will find there the contemptuous terms in which he speaks of the conduct of Prussia at that time. ('Hear, hear!') At length she decided to adopt that course of policy which she has been desirous of following upon this occasion. She attempted to put herself forward to act as a mediator between the contending parties, but when Count Haugwitz came to the French head-quarters to carry on the negotiations as mediator in the quarrel, he did not find Napoleon in the place where he expected, but at Vienna, for the battle of Austerlitz had taken place in the meantime. And what was the conduct of Prussia then? She immediately abandoned her character of mediator, she entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French Emperor, and accepted as a bribe for so doing the cession of Hanover—a territory belonging to her friend and ally, England. ('Hear, hear!') The vacillation of Prussia at that period, professing one thing and doing another, playing the game of fast and loose, corresponds exactly in principle with the conduct which she has pursued throughout the whole of these negotiations. My Lords, I have no faith in the Prussian Government as a Government, and, if we were about to enter into an alliance with that Power, I should be disposed to address these words of caution to my noble Friend opposite—'*Hunc tu Romane caveto.*'" ("Hear, hear!") In conclusion he observed, "My Lords, I have drawn the facts which I have presented to you in this statement from public documents in circulation in this country and on the continent of Europe. If there are any others of which I have no knowledge, but which may be in the possession of my noble Friend the Foreign Secretary, and if he produces them and relies upon them for the purpose of rendering the conduct of Prussia less contemptible than it at present appears, I shall listen to them with the utmost attention and the utmost candour, and I shall receive any explanation which my noble Friend may have to offer with the respect which his position and his high character demand. ('Hear, hear!') It is a great satisfaction to me that these negotiations are to be conducted by the noble Lord the late President of the Council, who, since he left this country, has by a touch of the spear of Ithuriel, as it were, started up in his former shape of Secretary for the Colonies. (*A laugh.*) I rejoice that this transformation has taken place, for it places the noble Lord in a much more influential and commanding position than he occupied when he first accepted this mission. When I contrast the noble Lord's present situation with what I consider to be his future brilliant prospects, and with the modest, retired position which he had lately taken up on the fourth row behind the Treasury bench—(*a laugh*)—I am tempted to quote the well-known poetical description—

> 'Parva metu primò, mox sese attollit in auras,
> Ingrediturque solo, et caput in æther condit.'

(*Loud laughter.*) I can, rely, how-

ever on the sagacity of that noble Lord, on his firmness, his vigour, and his decision; and I feel certain, from the language which he held in another place not long ago, that he will not consent to any terms of peace short of those which shall attain the great ends of the war in which we are engaged. ('Hear, hear!') To accept anything short of those, to quote the words of my noble Friend opposite, 'would be only to patch up a hollow truce, and would lead to new wars and new sacrifices.' We must have a peace corresponding to the more than once repeated description of my noble Friend opposite,—'solid, lasting, and durable.' ('Hear, hear!') I do hope, too, that our recent disasters will not induce the Government to sanction any terms less satisfactory than they would otherwise have deemed necessary. I have confidence in the vigour, the energy, and unfailing resources of this great nation, and I feel perfectly convinced that at no distant period they will place us in a position even higher than that from which we have declined in consequence of the mismanagement of the war. Our prosperity has created some jealous rivals, who look upon what they please to call our fall with something like satisfaction. Let us on our side meet them with a display of fortitude, and teach them to respect our courage, and, at the same time, to admire the energy and vigour with which we shall apply ourselves to repair our disasters." (*Cheers.*)

The Earl of Clarendon said, their Lordships would understand the difficulties under which he would speak upon the question at all. If he did not follow Lord Lyndhurst through his elaborate narrative, it was not because he desired to become the apologist of Prussia. Lord Lyndhurst's responsibilities were less; but neither he nor any other Peer is irresponsible for his language and opinions. He (Lord Clarendon) had reason to know the importance attached abroad to speeches in Parliament, —an importance always augmented by the personal weight and character of the speaker. Lord Lyndhurst's speech would not fail to produce the greatest sensation abroad; especially in the Prussian Court, which must be struck with the masterly manner in which Lord Lyndhurst has made himself acquainted with and described the events of the last twelve months. He trusted that it would not be thought that he had allowed judgment to go by default when he said he had no documents to produce of the kind alluded to by Lord Lyndhurst; and, instead of following him, he should be best discharging his duty by supplying certain deficiencies with respect to the communications which had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the Emperor of the French and the Court of Prussia. With this exordium, Lord Clarendon briefly described the course of negotiations; the break-up of the summer conferences by the refusal of Prussia to take any part, the subsequent track of the negotiations, and the circumstances that led to the refusal to admit Prussia to the renewed conferences. If she would sign the same protocols, and place herself in the same position as Austria—"who has steadfastly adhered to her policy and her undertakings," she would be admitted to the Conference. But "for Prussia to claim all the privileges and take none of the risks of a great European con-

ference which might lead to peace or which might lead to war, and considerably extend the sphere of that war—without declaring her intentions or her policy—without entering into any engagements, or saying whether she entered into the Conference as a foe or a friend —was utterly impossible. This is the footing on which the matter now stands; and this is my answer to the question of my noble and learned Friend, whether Prussia has been admitted to the Conference." It is true that a special mission was sent to this country and to Paris, and "if the negotiators had been empowered to admit our propositions, the treaty would have been arranged by this time." He did not yet despair of negotiations with Prussia coming to a friendly understanding. "Indeed, negotiations were made only three or four days ago. The issue of the state of affairs, which I have before described, has been that important negotiations have been commenced, whilst Prussia continues excluded from them. We can have no interest but to be on friendly relations with Prussia, and to see her occupy the high position to which she is entitled. The great territorial extent of Prussia, her amount of population, and her vast military organisation, entitle her to be one of the great European powers. For a century she has taken part in all the questions which have arisen during that time; and it has been a melancholy spectacle to see Prussia abdicating, as it were, the high position she has held. It has been a melancholy spectacle to see her endeavouring to reduce the greatest question of modern times—whether Europe shall be independent, or shall succumb to the aggressive and insidious policy of Russia—to see her endeavouring to restrict this great question within the narrow limit of German exclusiveness. I am aware that there is no country in Europe in which war may be more justly dreaded than in Prussia. We in our insulated position may perhaps speak of war with levity; but she has, from the recollection of past events, every reason to dread war and its calamities. But these feelings must not be carried too far; for the policy of sentiment is not the policy to fulfil the obligations of a great European power, or to maintain its nationality. Prussia has always said that peace was her policy, and I have no doubt of the sincerity of her desire for peace. Peace is quite as clearly the advantage of England, France, and Austria, as well as of Prussia; and it is well known that we will not carry on the war a day longer than is necessary: but the course which Prussia has taken has hitherto made peace impracticable. I do not question the right of Prussia to adopt any policy she pleases. It is perfectly true that the constant policy of Prussia has been to keep Germany weak from disunion. She cannot side with Russia and march against Austria, and insult 20,000,000 of Germans, because she knows that the consequence of this unnatural alliance would be that at the end of the war she would find herself at the mercy of Russia. She will not side with Austria; and the general result of the policy of Prussia hitherto has been, I fear, to frustrate the union, to prevent that uniformity of language which would have gone far to have secured for us the peace which we so anxiously desired, and to have secured for Germany the guaran-

tees of which she stands so much in need. I therefore, say that Prussia has placed herself in an isolated and false, and therefore helpless, position; which, although it may be satisfactory to her enemies, must be deeply regretted by her allies, and is deeply lamented by her brave and patriotic population. It is from this position that neither honour nor advantage can be gained; and it is from this position that Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Emperor have been most anxious to relieve her. To this object their efforts have been hitherto directed; and I can assure your Lordships, that no exertions will be spared to secure the co-operation of Prussia. It will always be attempted in a friendly spirit, and always with regard to the honour and dignity of a great and independent European power." Their Lordships then adjourned.

On the 23rd of March a message from the Crown was conveyed to both Houses, informing Parliament of the Sardinian treaty. The Lord Chancellor read the communication to the House of Lords. It was as follows:—"Her Majesty thinks it right to acquaint the House of Lords that she has concluded, in concert with His Majesty the Emperor of the French, a military convention with His Majesty the King of Sardinia, whereby His Majesty the King of Sardinia engages to furnish and keep up for the requirements of the present war a body of 15,000 men, organised as therein stipulated; and, with a view to facilitate the execution of the said military convention, Her Majesty has, by a supplementary convention, concluded with His Majesty the King of Sardinia, undertaken to recommend to her Parliament to enable her to advance by way of loan to His Majesty the King of Sardinia the sum of 1,000,000*l.* sterling, of which sum 500,000*l.* sterling shall be paid by Her Majesty as soon as possible after the assent of her Parliament shall have been given thereto, and the remaining 500,000*l.* at the expiration of six months after payment of the first sum. Her Majesty has further engaged to recommend to her Parliament to enable her, if the war should not have been brought to a close at the expiration of 12 months after payment of the first instalment of the above-mentioned loan, to advance to His Majesty the King of Sardinia, in the same proportions, a like sum of 1,000,000*l.* sterling. The Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia undertakes to pay interest on such loan at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, of which 1 per cent. per annum shall be for a sinking fund; the said interest to be calculated and payable in the manner in the said convention stipulated. Her Majesty has directed a copy of these conventions to be laid before the House of Lords, and she relies on the zeal and public spirit of the House of Lords to concur in enabling her to make good the engagements which she has contracted with her ally."

The meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers at Vienna had in the outset given rise to some hopes of peace, but the uncertainty as to the result had increased during the progress of the negotiation, and the failure of all chance of success was declared by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons on the 23rd of April. In answer to inquiries

by Mr. Bright, whether the Conferences at Vienna were considered by the Government to be at an end; and if so, whether Lord Palmerston would inform the House upon what day he would make a specific statement, or give documents or information whereby they would be able to ascertain precisely what was the difference between the terms offered by the allies and any terms which might have been offered by Russia as a counter-proposal, so that the House and the country might understand what the precise object was for which the war was to be continued, Lord Palmerston stated that at the Conference on the preceding Thursday, at which were present the English, French, Austrian, Turkish, and Russian Plenipotentiaries, the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Austria, and Turkey proposed to the representative of Russia, as a mode of making the preponderance of Russia cease in the Black Sea,—which, in principle, had been admitted and accepted by Russia—either that the amount of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea should henceforth be limited by treaty, or that the Black Sea should be declared entirely neutral ground, and all ships of war of all countries be excluded from it, so that henceforth it should be a sea for commerce only. The Russian Plenipotentiary required 48 hours to take that proposal into consideration. Those 48 hours elapsed on Saturday, and on Saturday another Conference was held, at which the Russian Plenipotentiary absolutely refused to accept either of the alternatives proposed, those alternatives being pressed by the four other Plenipotentiaries unanimously. Thereupon the Conference adjourned *sine die*. In reply to a further question, Lord Palmerston stated that no counter-proposition had been offered by Russia.

The subject was resumed in the House of Lords on the following day by the Earl of Malmesbury, who said that, though he much regretted that the hope of peace was at an end, that regret was diminished when he looked at the terms which were proposed to Russia. One of these was that the number of Russian ships in the Black Sea was to be limited, but this was a condition which it would be hereafter impossible to enforce. Russia would be certain to violate it, and we should not make the violation of it a *casus belli*, any more than we did the violation by Russia of the former regulation respecting the navigation of the Danube. By the terms of the second point, Prussia was to be one of the protectors of the Danubian Provinces. Now, the *animus* exhibited by Prussia throughout the negotiations had shown that her vote would be always against us, and he wished to know, therefore, if she was to be included in the protectorate.

The Earl of Clarendon, in reply, gave a somewhat more detailed account of the circumstances which had led to the termination of the Conferences. When the third point came under discussion, the representatives of the Allied Powers, in order to prove that they had no wish to humiliate Russia, but on the contrary, desired to consult her dignity, proposed to the Russian representatives themselves to take the initiative as to the means by which they would give effect to the principle of that proposition. The Russian Plenipotentiaries acknowledged the courtesy of the

proceeding, but asked for time to refer to their Government. That time was given, but in the meanwhile, and for obvious reasons, we declined to go on with the discussion of the fourth point. The answer from St. Petersburg arrived, and it was that the Russian Government had no proposition to make. The allied representatives on the following day brought forward their proposals, and the Russian Plenipotentiaries asked 48 hours to consider them. That time was also given, and on Saturday they absolutely rejected the proposals, both as to limitation in and exclusion from the Black Sea. Whether that rejection of the proposals by the Russian Plenipotentiaries was justified by argument he was unable to say, because this meeting took place only on Saturday, and their information came simply by the telegraph. With regard to Prussia, her conduct had excluded her from the Conference, and would, therefore, have excluded her from all arrangement which might have been made.

In answer to some inquiries by the Earl of Hardwicke as to the probable conduct of Austria, Lord Clarendon could only say that Austria had up to the close of the Conference held the same language as England and France, and he had no reason to believe that she would depart from the treaty of the 2nd of December.

On the 30th of April Lord John Russell made his first appearance in the House of Commons after his return from Vienna, when Mr. Disraeli rose and inquired whether it was Lord John Russell's intention to lay any papers upon the table with respect to his late mission, or to make any statement to the House with regard to it, and, if so, when? And whether it was his intention, by any other means, to afford the House any information as to the proceedings of the last two months at Vienna?

Before the question was answered, Lord Palmerston corrected a statement he had made on a previous night, to the effect that Russia had made no counter-proposals: he had replied from a telegraphic message, which had led him into an error. From despatches subsequently received, it appeared there had been counter-proposals, but they had at once been rejected as unsatisfactory.

Lord John Russell then rose, and was received with some cheering. He made a chronological statement of the proceedings at Vienna. He believed that the Government would very shortly lay upon the table the protocols of the Conference, which would convey to the House the substance of the negotiations. In the meantime, he might say a few words more without going into detail. The Conference met first on the 15th of March; the discussions with respect to the first and second points lasted till the 26th, on which day the third point came under consideration. The Austrian Plenipotentiaries suggested that the Russian Plenipotentiaries should make a proposal calculated to satisfy the exigencies of the case; but the Russians replied that they had no instructions to do so, and asked for and obtained time to refer to St. Petersburg. On the 17th of April, the Russian Plenipotentiaries stated that they were instructed not to take the initiative, but to listen to proposals. The representatives of the allies asked 48 hours to consider the form in which they should

make their proposal. On the 19th, that proposal was laid before the Conference; then the Russians required 48 hours to prepare their answer; and on the 21st they totally rejected the propositions. "They stated, on the other hand, the proposition on the part of their own Government; which they said they conceived to be in accordance with the demand that Turkey should be united more closely with the balance of power to Europe, but which gave a preponderance to Russia in the Black Sea. The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, and Great Britain, found those proposals entirely unacceptable, and refused to consider them in detail. The Plenipotentiary of Austria then said, that, although this proposition had been rejected, he trusted that all the means of reconciling the belligerent parties were not yet exhausted. The Plenipotentiaries of France and Great Britain replied, that their instructions were exhausted, and that they had no further powers to consider new propositions. "I then considered that the best way I could perform my duty would be to repair to my own Government, and to lay before them the whole state of the case with respect to the negotiations at Vienna, and the manner in which the Conferences had been suspended. The Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, two or three days afterwards, requested orders to return; and he arrived last night in Paris, and will no doubt lay before his Government what has taken place at Vienna, as well as the state of the negotiations."

Mr. Disraeli then asked, whether the House could not have some papers, even before the production of the protocols, which would give an authentic and official description of what the four points were.

Lord Palmerston replied, that the House should be placed in full possession of the four points; that he could not fix a day when the protocols should be laid on the table, but they would not be delayed so long as Mr. Disraeli supposed.

In reply to further questions, it was stated that a proposal had been made by Russia, but that it was not deemed likely by the other Powers to lead to any satisfactory result, and that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries were of the same mind as those of Great Britain, France, and Austria relative to the proceedings at the Conferences.

On the 3rd of May, the Earl of Clarendon gave a similar explanation in the House of Lords; on the subject of Austria he said, that at the conclusion of the Conferences, or when they were suspended, Count Buol expressly stated, that he considered that the means for obtaining a peace were not wholly exhausted; and that it would be the special duty of Austria to endeavour to discover some mode of attaining that end consistently with the engagements into which she had entered with the other powers. Whether any such proposal could be satisfactory, Lord Clarendon could not venture to say, but it should receive a patient and unprejudiced consideration from Her Majesty's Government; and the more so, as that consideration was at the same time quite compatible with the vigorous prosecution of military operations. Lord Clarendon explained, that the protocols to be laid upon the table were not simply the record of a conclusion which had been

arrived at, but a report of the discussions that took place, and of the feelings that were expressed by the representatives of each Power.

The Earl of Derby, admitting the discreet propriety of reserve, expressed his hope that Austria would prove to have been sincere. He wished to know what her policy really was, and hinted that the military operations ought not to be suspended or relaxed; his advice was that Ministers should not suffer themselves to be diverted by these protracted and almost illusory negotiations. He heard of new negotiations with regret, and thought the demands of the Allied Powers below what ought to have been pressed upon Russia.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, holding it the bounden duty of Government to secure the co-operation of Austria if possible, equally held, that up to the last moment they ought not to relax any of their exertions for prosecuting the war with energy.

After some further discussion the matter dropped.

The subject was resumed in the House of Commons on the 4th of May by Mr. Disraeli, who complained of the delay in laying the state papers on the table relative to the negotiations at Vienna. If due care had been taken, the papers might have been ready when the Envoy returned. This was the usual course; and, as it had not been followed, he wished to know the reason of the irregularity. He cited, as a precedent, the rupture of the negotiation of 1796, when the papers relating to the negotiation, though very voluminous, were produced the day before Lord Malmesbury's return, preceded by a Royal message, and accompanied by a Ministerial paper, containing a statement of all that had taken place. He contrasted this willingness to impart information to the listlessness now shown. Up to this moment they were in ignorance of the real basis on which the negotiations were going on. Why had not Her Majesty been advised to deign a communication with Parliament under such momentous circumstances?

Lord Palmerston said, that in the case referred to by Mr. Disraeli, the negotiations were carried on directly between England and France, and it was clear before they commenced that they were hopeless. In the present case, the negotiations were conducted through the friendly intervention of Austria, who had been incessant before and since the war began in her endeavours to reconcile France and England with Russia. The Conferences at Vienna were a continuation of those efforts. The Conferences were not broken off, but adjourned *sine die:* since Lord John left Vienna, the Conference was resumed, at the request of Russia; and there still existed at Vienna the elements of a Conference. If the Government had determined that they would not listen to any other overtures which Russia might make through Austria, then the course proposed by Mr. Disraeli would be the proper course: but the case cited by him was not parallel to the present; for the French would not accept the basis proposed, whereas Russia did accept the basis. The Government would not have done its duty, if, by following a fancied analogy, it had declared that all hopes of a peaceful issue had terminated. He was anxious to grant every information to the country consistent with its interests; but

would not be a party to quenching all hopes of accommodation.

On the 7th of May, Mr. Disraeli returned to the question of the Conferences, and asked if the papers were yet ready.

Sir George Grey replied, that he knew the Foreign Secretary was busy preparing the protocols for publication, and they would be laid before the House on a very early day.

Mr. Disraeli then said he would on the morrow ask the Government to fix the day when they would be laid before the House, and if that day was not soon, he would ask the House to express an opinion on the subject.

Later in the evening Lord Palmerston stated that the protocols would be laid on the table the next day. The reason of the delay, he said, was the temporary illness of the person whose duty it was to prepare the translations of the protocols.

The formal close of the Vienna Conferences was announced in the House of Commons on the 4th of June, and in the House of Lords on the next day. The statements of Ministers were substantially the same in both places, but that of Lord Clarendon was the fuller of the two. He said he had on that morning received information from Vienna, that a Conference had been summoned on the preceding day by Count Buol, and that a proposition was then made to the Russian Plenipotentiaries, who he believed wished to know whether they might send the proposal to St. Petersburg. Upon the French and English Ministers being consulted, they said, they had no instructions to agree to such a proceeding; and Count Buol then said, that, having fulfilled his engagement, which was to find elements of accommodation, and those elements of accommodation having failed, he considered that there was no further use in the Conferences being held, and therefore they would be finally closed.

On the 26th of June, the subject of the Vienna Conferences, and the position of Austria in relation to the Allied Powers, was brought before the House of Lords by Lord Lyndhurst in his usual forcible and eloquent manner. The subject, he admitted in the outset, was a delicate one, but as he intended to confine himself to a mere statement of facts, he thought no inconvenience could arise from the discussion. In carrying out his intention, he reviewed the different steps of the diplomatic proceedings since the commencement of the war. "Those persons," said he, "who are acquainted with the state of affairs in the East must be aware that both Prussia and Austria, and more particularly Austria, have a deeper and more immediate interest in the results of the aggression of Russia than either of the Western Powers; and there can be little doubt that, had those two Powers acted in concurrence with the Western Powers with activity, energy, and decision, in the early period of the disputes, the effect would have been to restrain the proceedings of Russia, and this country would not have been involved in this unhappy war. I confess, my Lords, that as far as relates to Prussia, I have no confidence that any act of co-operation with us will take place on her part. I know well the history of the last war between Turkey and Russia, and I observed her subserviency to Russia; so great, indeed, was it that she could scarcely be called an independent power. But with respect to Austria I enter-

tained different expectations. She being a great military power, presided over by a young and spirited monarch, deeply impressed with the injustice of the proceeding of Russia, and fully convinced of the great interests she has at stake in this contest, I was led to hope that some symptoms of active co-operation might have been displayed in that quarter. However, it appears that cautious and timid counsels have prevailed; and I regret to say that I consider the inactive position of Austria in these proceedings as partaking in some degree of a state of humiliation. I have asked myself several times to what are we to attribute this inaction on the part of Austria? I ascribe it, as I believe every man must do who looks at the state of Europe, to her peculiar position; and I trace that position to one of the most lamentable events, one of the greatest political crimes in modern times: I refer to the partition of Poland, to the successive partitions of Poland, I should say —in which Austria was unfortunately an accessory, and in the spoils of which she participated. What has been the result of that transaction? Three-fourths of the extensive territory of Poland, with its numerous population, has been incorporated in the Russian Empire; and her last acquisition, that of the duchy of Warsaw, has pushed her forward in an advanced position in Europe, pressing upon Central Germany, and dividing the dominions of Poland from those of Austria. She has pursued her ordinary course of policy with regard to this territory, namely, by constructing in this advanced position a series of the most formidable fortresses along the banks of the Vistula, and also a second line of fortresses, not for the object of defence only, but with the view of availing herself of the first favourable opportunity of continuing her aggressions in that direction."

This position of Russia was a standing menace to Germany, but particularly to Austria; and although she would have incurred great risks in acting against Russia, yet she could never have a better opportunity of vindicating her rights and interests than then. Starting from this point, and admitting that Austria had, by the disposition of her army, detained a large body of Russian troops in Poland, and had given a straightforward moral support to the allies, Lord Lyndhurst reviewed her proceedings,—the occupation of the Principalities only *after* the Russians had notified that they would retire, and in fact had retired, beyond the Pruth; her subsequent conduct in spinning innumerable notes, and weaving complications compared with which our Court of Chancery in its worst state was a model of simplicity; and the signature of the Treaty of December 2, imposing distinct obligations on the allies, but only vague, indefinite, and almost unintelligible obligations on herself. Here Lord Lyndhurst was at some pains to show that the stipulations of the Treaty of December 2, vague as they were, bound Austria, on the failure to obtain a peace on "the four points," to take active measures in concert with the Allies to give effect to the alliance. After the Treaty of December 2, came the Conferences. Here it was admitted by Count Buol that Russia refused reasonable and proper modes of accommodation offered by the Allies, and brought forward only unsatisfactory propositions

herself. That being so, Austria would seem to have been bound to take active measures. But those who came to that conclusion were not aware of the resources of German diplomacy and German negotiation. Austria made another proposal, which she considered satisfactory both to Russia and the Allies. It had been said that Count Buol, knowing the Allies could not accede to this proposal, offered it as a pretext for sliding out of the obligations of the Treaty of December 2. Lord Lyndhurst made no such charge; but the position of things was very extraordinary. "Is the Treaty of December 2 binding on Austria, or not? We have for two years been going on hand in hand with Austria, consulting her on all occasions, yielding to her advice and counsels, and hoping that the time would arrive when she would take active measures in co-operation with the Allies. We have from time to time been disappointed; and now, in this last stage, we appear to be left by her to our own energies and our own resources. There is a popular story among sailors of a mariner who saw what he considered a friendly flag in the distance; he altered his course and steered towards it, when all at once the strange ship disappeared and showed herself in another quarter of the horizon; the mariner then shifted his course and pursued the vessel, until she finally disappeared, leaving the mariner in an unknown sea, surrounded with rocks and quicksands, to his own energies and resources. I will not mention the name given to this strange vessel, as it might be considered personally offensive; but such has been the way in which Austria appears to have acted towards the allies. I believe that Austria has a secret understanding with Russia; that in pursuance of it she has withdrawn her forces from the frontiers of Galicia and other places, and that those two Powers have come substantially to a neutrality treaty." Commenting further on the Conferences, he paid an equivocal compliment to the skill and dexterity which Lord John Russell displayed in extricating himself from situations of difficulty; and showed that Russia alone had gained any advantage in the negotiations, by securing the two German points, and by promising the German Powers that she would adhere to those concessions if they would remain quiet. Thus the lesser German Powers ceased to make any preparations to assist Austria, and Austria never considered herself safe in taking up arms apart from the lesser Powers. Russia had thus gained advantages beyond price; and in the subsequent negotiations there was an air of triumph visible throughout on her part. In Lord Lyndhurst's opinion, none of the proposals were worth anything at all. "Now, my Lords, what is the policy which I recommend? Persevere. If you do not persevere, you will not only fail to obtain the objects for which the war was undertaken, but you will disgrace yourselves in the eyes of the world. Character is power. If the terms proposed at Vienna had been accepted, Russia would have ascended in the scale of power. She would have been regarded by Eastern nations as irresistible. No one would have dared to oppose her will. If you turn to the West, the influence she would have acquired in Germany would have increased a thousandfold. The chains of the lesser

German States would have been riveted yet more firmly, and a severe blow would have been struck at the progress of civilisation. I rejoice, therefore, my Lords, that the terms proposed were not acceded to." He looked forward to the razing of Sebastopol, as an act of retributive justice, and the removal of that standing menace to Turkey. Not disheartened by the misfortunes of the last campaign —which he attributed to the misconduct of the war on the part of the late Government, to the absolute rashness of their policy in laying siege to one of the strongest fortresses of Russia at an advanced period of the year—and fully aware of the arduous character of the struggle, he yet felt confident of the issue. In the course of his remarks Lord Lyndhurst expressed astonishment at the course taken by the "four respected gentlemen who have left the Cabinet, who had never dissented from Lord Aberdeen's doctrine that no peace would be satisfactory that did not secure the independence and integrity of Turkey. No man can admire more than I do the extraordinary eloquence of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the University of Oxford, the great administrative talents of the right hon. Baronet lately at the head of the Admiralty, and the respectable talents of the other two gentlemen who retired with them. But I must say that I do not regret—on the contrary, I rejoice—that they have retired from the Cabinet. With all their talents, they do not appear to me to possess that manly character, that vigour of mind, and that fixity of purpose, which are essential to a Cabinet Minister at a period like the present; though in a time of calm and peace nothing could be more ornamental or useful than their services." In conclusion, he lectured the Ministers who spread themselves through the country last autumn, some going to the Highlands, others to their country seats, while others were found addressing agricultural populations in Bedford, and regaling the peasantry with stale criticisms upon common-place subjects, when every one should have been at his post in London. He warned Lord Palmerston that those who rested on popular favour rested on unstable ground; and that nothing but the greatest vigour, extraordinary decision, and the most unceasing activity could maintain him in his position.

The Earl of Clarendon commenced by observing that he should not follow Lord Lyndhurst into the deviations he had made from the intentions expressed in his notice. He was not aware, he said, that any practical utility could result from the censure passed on the proceedings of Austria. He complained that the tone we had adopted towards Germany had materially damaged the sympathies of the Germans in our behalf; that the small consideration we had observed towards them, and our aptness to call those enemies who were not entirely with us, had generated a feeling of resentment very different from the favour with which we were regarded at the commencement of the contest. He then proceeded to offer some explanations on our relations with Austria.

He perfectly agreed that Austria would have better consulted her dignity and interest, in reference both to Russia and Germany, if she had from the first adopted a firmer tone with regard to the

conduct of Russia. If she had taken a bolder course, he believed that she would have greatly promoted, nay, almost secured, the restoration of peace. But Austria was a great and independent power; and although we might lament that her views and policy had not been identical with our own, we had no right to coerce her. She was guided by her own interests, and we had no means of inducing her to do that which she deemed opposed to her interest. But had we neglected to secure the alliance of Austria, or had we driven her into the opposite scale, or forced her to adopt neutrality, we should have made an unpardonable blunder. He thought we were bound to show great deference to Austria, and to be mindful of her situation; and he could really see nothing to repent of or to regret in our proceedings with respect to Austria. In no way and at no time had our communications with Austria influenced or interrupted our military operations. We had certainly thought that the negotiations at Vienna would either have led to the restoration of peace or secured for us the active cooperation of Austria. We had looked upon the alliance of Austria as an advantageous contingency, but as nothing upon which we could count, or for which we ought to wait; and so determined were the Government that there should be no misconception on this subject, that the Duke of Newcastle, long before the negotiations began, having ascertained that the French Government would take the same course, had written a long letter to Lord Raglan—he believed in the first week of January—to say that Lord Raglan was not to count upon the probability of any alliance with Austria; but that, on the contrary, Her Majesty's Government believed that negotiations would be accelerated rather than retarded by a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that they believed nothing would more tend than great military successes on the part of the allies to the conclusion of an honourable peace. And he (Lord Clarendon) believed that if while these negotiations were pending Sebastopol had fallen, we should have either secured peace with Russia or obtained the active cooperation of Austria. But it would be erroneous to doubt the sincerity of Austria. From the first Austria had identified her interests with those of France and England in what was called the Eastern question. She had taken precisely the same view as they had done of the aggressive acts and intentions of Russia; she had agreed entirely with them in the necessity of putting a check upon her aggressive power, and although just before the commencement of the war she had, from urgent motives of economy, reduced her army by 90,000 men, she had since the war commenced expended sixteen millions sterling in recruiting and strengthening that army, in placing it on a war footing, and in erecting great barriers against the apprehended invasion by Russia on the Polish frontiers. Those sixteen millions furnished, perhaps, the best argument he could use if he were intending to prove the sincerity of Austria; because if it had been the object of that Power to deceive, she might have made the experiment at a much less cost. He might also state that Austria never required any impulse from France or England in her proceedings, and in the engagements that she

took; on the contrary, it was she who had volunteered, saying that she wished to contract a closer alliance with England and France. It was she also who had proposed the treaty of the 2nd of December, which Lord Lyndhurst had criticised in terms the justice of which he could not quite admit, because the position of Austria had been essentially different at that time from that of England and France. England and France had been then active belligerents, while Austria was only a contingent belligerent: but she had contemplated being at war with Russia, and it was stipulated accordingly—France and England agreeing—that if she did go to war with Russia there should then be an offensive and defensive alliance between the three Powers. She had also stipulated, that if peace were not to be established on certain bases by a certain day, then the treaty and her engagements with the Western Powers should come into force. The 1st of January had been actually fixed by Austria herself; and when the Conferences began Count Buol did make that very unequivocal declaration to which Lord Lyndhurst alluded, namely, that having entered into certain engagements with her allies, Austria was determined, whatever might be the consequences, to carry out those arrangements. Therefore, if Austria was by that time intending to deceive us, he must say she was attempting to do so in a very clumsy and ill-advised manner, because the only result of what she might do would be to bring into view her own bad faith with England and France, and her only object would be to retard or cripple their military operations. That, however, she had not done, and never attempted to do. On the contrary, any military successes we had gained had been received with expressions of the liveliest satisfaction at Vienna, and their Lordships would well remember the telegraphic despatch from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England, congratulating them on a great event in our military operations in the Crimea, and desiring to associate himself with them in that great result.

With regard to the proposal brought forward at the closing of the Conferences, Lord Clarendon said that Count Buol knew from his previous communications with the Cabinets of France and England that it would be rejected; and he expressed his opinion that it was simply brought forward because Count Buol was pledged to bring forward something. The Conferences being thus at an end, we did say to Austria that we thought the time was now come for her to fulfil the engagements she had entered into. Her answer to this in substance was, that although Russia did not agree to the proposal made to her with regard to the third basis, there were other means of giving effect to that basis—that, for example, there was the system of counterpoise; that there was the opening of the Straits when the Sultan thought himself in danger; that there was a tripartite treaty to secure the independence of Turkey, by which arrangement the preponderance of Russia would be put an end to, and all anxiety for the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire would cease, and that, consequently, as these terms had been rejected by the Western Powers, Austria did not think herself

bound to join them in taking an active part in the war. He need hardly say such was not their view of the engagements which were entered into by Austria, or of the fulfilment of the treaty. But they ought in justice to consider the motives which had induced Austria to adopt a decision of which they nôt unnaturally complained. When Austria entered into these successive engagements with France and England, she expected and intended war, but she also expected that the allied armies would have obtained decisive victories in the Crimea. That was not the case, and had she declared war at our invitation she would have had to wage it single-handed. She could not reckon on even the neutrality of Prussia, nor the good-will of Germany, and her finances tended to prevent her from occupying the situation she was entitled to as a first-rate military Power.

"My noble Friend has asked me what is our real position with reference to Austria? And I will proceed to answer that inquiry. Austria has announced to us that she will continue to occupy the Principalities by virtue of the treaty with Turkey, until peace shall be concluded. To that announcement I can offer no objection, because the occupation of the Principalities by Austrian troops prevents Austria from assuming a position of neutrality. The occupation by a State of the territory of one belligerent as against another is not an act of neutrality; but, on the contrary, Austria, by her occupation of the Principalities, has committed an act of hostility against Russia, which would justify Russia in declaring war against her. I repeat, that as long as Austria occupies the Principalities in virtue of her treaty with Turkey, she cannot be considered a neutral power. We must also bear in mind that if Austria were not to observe the treaty into which she has entered with Turkey, but were to evacuate the Principalities, there would be no security against the return of the Russians, and it would therefore be impossible to obtain the aid of the army of Omar Pasha in the campaign in the Crimea. On the other hand, we have announced—I am still answering the inquiry of my noble and learned Friend—that as the four bases were to be maintained in their entirety, and that as the third basis has been rejected, and the responsibility of breaking up the negotiations at Vienna does not rest upon us, but upon Russia, we consider ourselves entirely disengaged from those bases. (*Cheers.*) At any future negotiation there is not the least doubt that the question of those four bases must be discussed; but England and France have reserved to themselves the right of entering into any such negotiations perfectly free and unfettered, and of agreeing to peace upon such conditions as they may consider most advantageous to themselves, and which the events of the war may justify them in demanding."

The Earl of Ellenborough justified the caution of Austria, and censured the late Government for declining to accept the proffered military aid of Austria, and starting off instead upon an expedition to the Crimea. But while he commended the caution of Austria, what excuse could he offer if it were true that Austria had reduced her forces?

"My Lords, I care little about her diplomacy, but I attach great

importance to her military position. If Austria should have really determined to make a large diminution in her army, that is indeed an event of the greatest possible significance. It indicates an entire change in her purposes and in her policy. I see that already 24,000 of the Russian grenadiers, who were but lately retained on the frontiers of Gallicia by the menacing presence of the Austrian troops, have marched towards, if they have not by this time entered, the Crimea. It is not merely because of its effect upon us in our war with Russia—it is because of its effect upon her own position among the great States of Europe that I deprecate and deplore this measure, if it has actually been adopted by Austria. She is placing herself upon a level with Prussia; she is reducing herself from the rank and influence which she ought to possess as the first German Power—she is depriving herself of the means of protecting Turkey by the instrumentality of negotiation."

Under this change of circumstances, not to be regarded without apprehension, it was the duty of the Government to consider in what way our military resources could be increased without loss of time.

After a few words from one or two other Peers, the discussion terminated.

On the 7th of May the Earl of Ellenborough gave notice in the House of Lords of his intention to move resolutions condemning the conduct of the war, and offering to the Crown the support of the House for a more vigorous Cabinet. This motion he introduced on the 14th of May by a speech of great power, reviewing the whole conduct and policy of the war. The debate which ensued was one of the most important and interesting of the Session.

Lord Ellenborough began his speech by observing that we had been at war for more than a year —a period longer than the Ministry which entered into it expected the war itself to last. We had put forward the whole naval and military force of the country, and had no reason to be dissatisfied with our soldiers or seamen. We had been allied with the greatest military power in Europe, but, notwithstanding, we had not yet obtained any decisive success. The negotiations at Vienna had failed, in a manner which implied that the contest would be protracted as well as great. He should have brought forward the question sooner, but a sort of torpor, which had seized upon public affairs since Lord Palmerston came into office, would have discouraged any man from bringing forward a great public question. Lord Palmerston, who endeavoured to appear in the world's masquerade in the character of Richard the Second—a sovereign who fell because he exercised undue private partiality in preference to the public good—was supposed to be the fittest person for conducting the affairs of the country in time of war, on account of his military experience. If he had had great military experience it must have been known to the Duke of Wellington; but one circumstance led to a doubt respecting the Duke's opinion of Lord Palmerston's military capacity—

"I recollect sitting by the side of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords during the unfortunate difficulty between him and Mr. Huskisson, which led to the resignation of a portion of the gentle-

men forming the Government. The Duke of Wellington was suddenly called out of the House; and when he returned he said to me, 'That was Palmerston, who wanted to see me, to tell me if Huskisson went he must go too.' The Duke continued—'I said nothing; it was not for me to fire great guns at small birds.' That was the opinion of the Duke of Wellington."

The small bird, however, might have grown to be an eagle. At all events, according to the phrase in vogue, he was "the man of the situation," and he was carried into power by an impulse of individual admiration, so common in this country, and so soon followed by frigid indifference. While the Parliament was torpid, however, the public were thinking. Not that Lord Ellenborough entirely approved the great and dangerous change which had come over the practice of the constitution, and which enabled gentlemen of the platform to exercise more influence by their speeches than gentlemen of the Commons. Formerly Parliament directed public opinion; now public opinion out of doors acted upon Parliament, and believing that Parliament should direct he asked their Lordships to place themselves in front of the people. Well, the people had come to the conclusion that it was time Parliament should state its opinion that the Government must be conducted on the true principle of selecting men for employment in consideration of their means of serving the State.

In entering upon the conduct of the war, he distinctly drew a line between the Government which directed the plans and the General who was to carry them into execution; Parliament only dealing with the conduct of the Government. For the purposes of war men and animals were necessary. To obtain men the standard must be lowered and the bounty increased; but when the Minister of War recently permitted the embodied militiamen to retire, he offered a bounty for re-enlistment so extremely small that to save £50,000 or £60,000, 15,000 or 16,000 men were lost. Real economy, in fact, was replaced by parsimony, which deprived the army of men and moving power. It was said that it was necessary to strengthen the hands of the Minister of War, and a department was pulled to pieces in the midst of war time. All that was really necessary was to give the Duke of Newcastle power over several officers. But he was left to fight a battle at home as well as in the Crimea—to wrest the Commissariat from Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Land Transport Corps from the Commissariat, and they saw the result. Napoleon laid down the canon that it was better to have one commander of mediocre talent than two superior commanders—yet it was determined to have unity of operations in the allied army, but not unity of command. It was resolved to carry on war in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea, but without gun-boats in the Baltic to take those ports which had been protected against the approach of large ships; and when Ministers thus denied the means of carrying out their own exaggerated expectations they cruelly ordered the officer in command to haul down his flag. Lord Ellenborough approved of the expedition to Gallipoli, of the position at Varna, which gave a hand to Austria; but grand

mistakes followed. A blow against Turkey in Asia would have paralysed the Turkish Empire. We had not, however, to fight with army against army; we had Asiatic nations at our disposal, conquered and anxious to throw off the yoke, and one race which had for years successfully defended its independence; but that country was neglected. The army placed at Varna and at Schumla threatened Odessa, Sebastopol, Anapa, and every Russian station upon the Black Sea; but it was withdrawn for the Crimea, leaving Austria to fight Russia by herself, with uncertain Germany behind, and thus paralysing her action. Again, in the Crimea the army was unable to maintain its victorious course for want of men and animals. With cavalry it might have destroyed the Russian army at Alma; with means of moving it would never have allowed Prince Menschikoff to retreat when he passed the Belbek. But the Government had placed the army in a position where it had been beleaguered. It was unnecessary for him to go over the exposure of the army to the sufferings of sickness; those were all present to the public mind.

The conduct of the men in power was defended by ascribing the fault to the system. "My Lords, to attribute anything to the defects of system is the subterfuge of convicted mediocrity. Mediocrity succumbs to system—ability dominates over it, and forces men into a better course." Mediocrity pervaded the departments—that was the true defect in "the system;" while the best of all Governments was that which obtains the assistance of the best men in the public service. Pitt's proud mind and great ability did not save him from failure in war, because he was encompassed by the trammels of Parliamentary government. Chatham, his father, who disdained those trammels, restored victory to our armies, confidence to the people.

"And are we," continued Lord Ellenborough, "who eulogise his character, who admire his genius, who glory in his successes—are we to shrink from applying to our times those principles, as involving too great a personal sacrifice to the weakness of modern mediocrity? How much better to be able to select the best men! But, my Lords, how can we, sitting here by hereditary right, conferred, for the most part, upon our ancestors for their services to the State, for their fitness for public employment—how can we refuse to adopt that principle which is the principle of our own origin? Because my father was a great lawyer, and not because he was a party man, he was selected on account of his fitness for the great office of Chief Justice. It was not favour, it was fitness, that made Mr. Yorke Chancellor, and afterwards an earl; it was not favour that made Sir James Harris a great diplomatist and Earl of Malmesbury; it was not favour that raised the father of the noble Viscount opposite (Viscount Canning) to the office of which the just reward was the title which the noble Viscount now possesses; it was not favour that raised the brothers Cecil, and made them the Ministers of Elizabeth and James—the founders of two great families. We are here by the services of our ancestors; and is it for us to turn round to say to the people—'It is true our ancestors rose by their fitness, but our relations enjoy advantages by their connection with

us and by favour?' No! I trust that you will adopt a different view for the interest and honour of this House. I trust that you will agree on this occasion to place yourselves in front of the people, and, adapting yourselves to public opinion, go to the foot of the Throne, and state there the complaints which you have to make."

Lord Panmure characterised the speech of the Earl of Ellenborough —which had been so long prepared and expected—as full of truisms, unsupported assurances, and unfounded accusations. It was quite impossible, he said, to meet the resolutions by a direct negative, for to many portions of them he cordially assented. He should, therefore, move that the question be not put. He heartily agreed with Lord Ellenborough that the officers in command must not be criticised, but he denied that the sufferings in the East arose from the misconduct of the Government at home. It was to be remembered that for forty years Government after Government had vied with each other, not in extending the military education of the army, but in economising the finance devoted to that purpose. Before the Government of Lord Derby a false economy had reduced the artillery to the condition described by Lord Hardinge; it was then raised to the improved condition with which we had begun the war. So it was with our whole military establishments. Means had since been taken to render the transport as complete as possible; and it was not for want of transport that the army had not advanced from Varna to Silistria. Owing to measures from the beginning of February, and to a great extent in consequence of precautions previously taken by the Duke of Newcastle, the army had shaken off its sickness, and was in a state of complete efficiency. In assaulting the civil departments Lord Ellenborough had not pointed out a single instance of misconduct, or done more than paraphrase Mr. Drummond's expression that "square men should be put into square holes, and round men into round holes." Three months back the policy of the war stood exactly as it stood now; the views of Lord Ellenborough in the Baltic were as little followed then as now; the expedition to Gallipoli, to Varna, and to the Crimea had then been already carried out—Asia had been equally omitted; yet when the opportunity of forming an Administration was offered to the noble mover's leader, the offer had been deliberately declined; and it was scarcely fair for Lord Ellenborough to turn round now and propose a censure on the present Government for not adopting his policy. The place of power was no bed of roses, and Lord Panmure did not ask to remain in it. But he cautioned the Peers to take warning from the frequent changes, and the mischievous effect which they had produced abroad, not to precipitate a new change of Ministry, as they would in passing those resolutions, not to unsettle the state of public affairs and jeopardise the great war in which we were engaged.

The Earl of Hardwick criticised the naval operations of the war, and urged the impolicy of a maritime nation undertaking vast military operations. We ought, he said, to have rigorously blockaded the enemy's ports. The continued doubts as to the strictness of our blockade had misled the commercial community and thrown our

trade into the hands of foreigners. As it was, the operations of the fleet were entirely subservient to those of the army. He pointed out many opportunities which had been neglected, and advantages which had not been secured for the want of due energy in our naval resources. In conclusion he declared his intention to vote for the resolutions.

The Earl of Elgin said, that on his return from long foreign service he had intimated to the Government his intention of affording them an independent support. He had now to determine if circumstances had not so far altered as to induce him to support the proposed resolutions. He was bound to say that they had not. The improvement of our forces in the Crimea was notorious. The Government were prepared with a scheme of military organisation. The resolutions were inconsistent with themselves; eulogistic and almost exultory at the outset, they became denunciatory at the end. Even if he condemned the existing Government he could not see any chance of improvement in their opponents. The last Ministerial crisis had brought our Constitution into disgrace abroad, and he would not be a party to its renewal. In the glories of our arms and in the conduct of our hospitals there was much compensation for our disasters, and much to retrieve our character in the eyes of foreign nations. The chief sufferers had been our parliamentary institutions.

The Earl of Winchilsea expressed his opinion that the war was unnecessary, and that the Government having placed the army in a position where, humanly speaking, there was no prospect of its gaining any signal success, had shown a total want of judgment, and were, therefore, unfit to be trusted with the management of the war.

Earl Granville defended the Government from the attacks of Lord Ellenborough, who, he said, would hardly intend to adopt the sentiments heard on the platform, that "we had gone back a hundred years in our history, and that the heads of the Gower, Howard, and Cavendish families sat in conclave and dictated to the Prime Minister the colleagues whom he should have." He then proceeded wittily to expose this notion.

"Now, my Lords, I am a Gower, and I believe that I am the only one of that family who holds any official appointment whatever. I am also a Cavendish, but I think that the noble Duke at the head of that family has not shown himself slow to encourage genius wherever he has found it, even amongst the lower class. I find behind me the heir-presumptive of that noble Duke (the Earl of Burlington), who did not shrink at the University from competition with the ablest and best men of the day. That noble Lord has not abstained in his private capacity from aiding the public in many ways; but to this day he has never held one single office, and, as far as I remember, his only relation, bearing the name of Cavendish, is one who, under the superintendence of my noble friend, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is fattening under the enormous emoluments attached to the Foreign Office. My Lords, I am sorry to say that I am also related to some of the Howards; not to 'all the Howards,' because the Howards since the time of Pope have so wonderfully multi-

plied and increased that I believe Mr. Horace Mann could handicap them very fairly in a race with 'all the Smiths.' (*Laughter.*) But I have yet to learn that the member of the Howard family, who has been selected by the Queen, at the instance of Lord Palmerston, to represent her Majesty in Ireland, has either in that country or any part of the kingdom been found inimical to the interests of the people. My Lords, I had better make a clear breast of it at once, and I am obliged to admit that some of those who went before me had such quivers full of daughters who did not die old maids, that I have relations upon this side of the House, relations upon the cross-benches, relations upon the opposite side of the House, and I actually had the unparalleled misfortune to have no fewer than three daughters in the Protectionist Administration of my noble friend opposite."

He then proceeded to show that men of business in their private capacity, acting under the pressure of self-interest, had sought as officers men in the precincts of red tapism, and connected with the aristocracy, and cited the London and Westminster Railway Company as an example. On the other hand he showed that official appointments were by no means considered prizes by men in high mercantile situations, and quoted the instance of Mr. Laing, who had declined office, to prove that men of administrative talent would not take office merely because they were wanted. He admitted that the complete exposure of our affairs had done good, but deprecated our continued abuse of ourselves when we had so many causes for satisfaction. As for the resolutions, he contended that their adoption would be the greatest encouragement to Russia, and endanger our alliance.

The Earl of Derby then at much length, and with great ability, defended Lord Ellenborough's resolutions and speech. He said the former might be characterised as truisms, and were in reality founded upon facts universally admitted, but they were not the less proper for discussion at the then juncture of affairs. He contended that the allegations brought against the Ministers had not been answered. He claimed credit for having recommended the appointment of Lords Hardinge and Raglan. He then went into the evidence of the Sebastopol Committee to show that the civil Government at home, or the subordinates which it had appointed, "had not thought of" this or that—of the boasted railroad, for instance. He accepted Lord Granville's challenge to give "instances," and mentioned Mr. Monsell—the first civilian Clerk of the Ordnance, after General Peel, General Fox, General Anson, and Colonel Dunne; Mr. Peel, whose antecedents did not point him out for the Under-Secretaryship of War; and the Duke of Newcastle, who, familiar with colonial affairs, retained the military part of his administration. He disclaimed any connection with Mr. Layard, any communication, or any responsibility for what he had said; but it would be greatly to mistake "our meaning" to suppose that Lord Derby and his friends could disregard or neglect such indications of public feeling as had induced men of high mercantile character to plunge into these discussions on political subjects. He did not concur in all the sentiments

uttered in those meetings in the city and elsewhere; but they were indicative of the deep-seated dissatisfaction which it would not be safe to neglect. He did not concur in the total condemnation of routine; no great department of operation can be reduced to effectual working without it: but too much regard had been paid in times of difficulty to mere seniority. The machinery of routine had not been governed by a master and ruling mind. And if some few Jonases had been thrown overboard, the Government was still answerable, not only for the blunders of the last three months, but for the neglect and omissions of the last two years. The late reforms were announced as a *coup de théâtre*—first by Lord Panmure as a set-off against the announcement of Lord Ellenborough's resolutions, and then by the more impatient Lord Palmerston, in answer to Major Reed on Thursday last. "The hon. Member said that the noble Viscount must do something to retrieve his character, and he finished his observations with a solemn exhortation to the noble Viscount to

'Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen!'

Well, what was the effect of this on the Prime Minister?

'He heard, and was abashed—(*Laughter*) and up he sprung
Upon the wing, as when men wont to watch
On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake.'

Touched by the magic wand, or rather magic reed, Lord Palmerston started up, and after having for 49 years endured the puzzle of the ancient arrangement which separated the Board of Ordnance from the Commander-in-Chief, on the inspiration of the moment declared that these offices should be combined." Lord Derby professed to regard the consequences of carrying the resolution in imposing upon himself and his friends the duties of office; but he still urged Lord Ellenborough to press his motion.

The Duke of Newcastle criticised and replied to the speech of Lord Derby, contending that its arguments were unsound, and pointing out errors in its statements. He then entered into a detailed defence of his appointment as War Minister, which, though a civilian, was strictly in conformity with constitutional usage, and also of other civilian appointments in the War Departments. He next proceeded to comment upon the proceedings in the Crimea, once more defending and examining the conduct which had been pursued, and explaining the disasters which had occurred. In conclusion, he expressed his opinion that our present position was full of hope.

The Marquis of Clanricarde (who was greeted with a general cry of "Question") said, that if the resolutions had been brought forward in December or January, he would have voted for them; but considering them singularly inopportune, he trusted they would be rejected by a large majority.

The Marquis of Londonderry believed the resolutions were brought forward to test the strength of parties. He was no retainer of the Government, but he felt that on such an occasion, it would have been a dereliction of duty to remain on the cross benches. Because he was unwilling to exhibit to the world the example of

distracted counsels, and party struggles for power in a momentous crisis of our history, he should support the Government, which under great difficulties was endeavouring to do its duty to the country.

The Marquis of Lansdowne closed the debate. In allusion to the anecdote related by Lord Ellenborough, he observed, that it was plain to him that "that which has lowered Lord Palmerston in the noble Earl's estimation is, that now he is in that high position in which the Duke of Wellington then was, he has not fired his gun at a great bird; and I am inclined to think that if he had fired, perhaps he might have hit it." (*Laughter.*)

Lord Lansdowne claimed to be held responsible for a share in both the late and the existing Governments. If the latter had any superiority, it was only that obtained from time; an advantage which the Duke of Newcastle might have perfectly enjoyed, for he had laid the foundation of many of the arrangements that had brought our army in the Crimea to its then pitch of efficiency and order. To pass the resolutions, would be to imply that Government could begin war with reduced expenditure and establishments—would be to encourage the delusion which the people of this country were too apt to indulge, that they could take a great part amongst the military powers of Europe without sacrifice or privation. The first year's operations in every war waged by this country since the Revolution had been unsuccessful, to a degree greater than what had been witnessed in the Crimea. He recounted the disgraces which had preceded the successes of King William and Lord Chatham, and reprobated the resolutions as proclaiming to Europe that we had been defeated. He contended, that although we might be disappointed in many details, we had reason to be satisfied with the general results of the war, and enumerated the injuries and losses inflicted upon the Russians, who he stated on "the very highest authority" had been deprived of 240,000 men by death. In conclusion, he said the resolutions condemned the conduct of France as much as our own.

The Earl of Ellenborough replied very briefly, and their Lordships then divided. The resolutions were rejected by 181 against 71. Of the majority 66 were proxies. They were not called in the minority.

On the 28th of May, a further debate took place in the House of Lords upon the all-absorbing topic of peace or war. The chief points of interest and novelty in the discussion were the views expressed by Earl Grey upon the war, and the conduct and policy of Russia, and the almost complete isolation in which his opinions appeared to have placed him among his compeers. He had previously given notice of a series of resolutions for an address to the Crown, thanking Her Majesty for ordering the protocols of the Vienna Conferences to be laid before the House, regretting the failure of those negotiations, and expressing an opinion that the proposals of Russia had been such as to afford a fair prospect of an advantageous and honourable peace. He introduced the subject with his usual ability in a speech of great length. He

commenced by enlarging upon the waste of life which had already taken place, and the miseries attendant upon war. He then elaborately reviewed the past in order to show that the objects of the war had been attained. He contended that the Government had grievously erred in refusing the Russian terms, and approved in many points of the conduct and arguments of Russia, defending her interpretations of the third point. He maintained that the wrongs inflicted by Turkey on Russia were unbearable. That Prince Menschikoff's demands were most forbearing, that the war had not been caused by fraud on the part of Russia; and that if Russia was wrong in invading the Principalities, we had also committed mistakes for which we should ask indulgence. Referring to the touching accounts of the last moments of the Emperor Nicholas, he said in conclusion, "When I contemplate the calm and Christian spirit in which he met his end—the coolness and resignation with which at that awful season he devoted himself to the interests of his family and of the empire—I must say I do not believe that, whatever his faults might have been, fraud and treachery were among them. I think he was overbearing, arbitrary, violent, but was that wonderful in a man who, for 30 years, with unchecked success, had exercised unlimited power in that great empire? He would not have been human if that circumstance had not influenced his conduct, but I repeat my belief that fraud and falsehood are not faults which can justly be attributed to him. I think he was guilty of violent conduct, but we were wrong in the course we pursued. I have thought it my duty to state to your Lordships my views upon this subject, in the hope that they may have some slight effect in mitigating that bitter spirit of hostility which is manifested in this country towards our antagonist. I cannot but believe that to wage an unnecessary war, or to wage a continual war which may have been just in the outset, for one hour after the cause of that war has ceased, is the greatest sin that can be committed ('Hear, hear!'); and in that sin I think every man, whatever his sphere of life may be, has a share who wilfully neglects doing all that his condition in life affords him the opportunity to do in order to check that which is so contrary to the law of God. It is this feeling, my Lords, which induces me to recommend to your Lordships the motion which I now conclude with proposing."

Lord Clarendon said that the noble Lord appeared as an advocate of Russia. He forgot the uniform aggressions of Russia on Turkey, and that the late Czar had considered that country as past hope; and the object of the Menschikoff mission was to give it the *coup de grace*. Since the outbreak of the war we had become better acquainted both with the designs of Russia and the means she possessed of enforcing them. Europe was, in fact, standing upon a mine without knowing it. Russia for years had been permitted to interfere and to encroach by the culpable negligence of the European Powers. But for Prince Menschikoff's imprudence Russia might in a few years have realised all her plans, who was creating a fleet of war steamers, and creating mili-

tary railroads, which would have more than doubled the means of offence. "I may remind your Lordships," continued Lord Clarendon, "that the very first act of the present Emperor of Russia was to declare his determination to raise Russia to the highest pinnacle of glory and power, and fully to carry out all the plans of Paul, of Catharine, and of Nicholas; and it is no very agreeable reflection that we were nearly on the point of seeing this scheme of national dominion realised. The policy of Russia has undergone no change. It is now precisely what it was 25 years ago, when it was most eloquently described by a noble Member of your Lordships' House in these words: 'Let it be remembered, that the Emperor of Russia only the other day proposed to place himself at the head of 80,000 men to give peace to Europe. Peace! What peace? The peace of the grave—the silence of death.' That was the language of the late Earl Grey ('Hear, hear!'); and I think, if he could this night have heard the speech of my noble Friend, it would have caused him deep and sincere pain. Looking, then, at what were the projects of Russia, I think, if ever there was a war which was just and necessary and unavoidable, it is that in which England and France have deliberately engaged." He said that the unbending pride of Russia was the first cause of the war. The Russian defence of Sebastopol excluded as she was from the sea, was a proof of her resources; and the same accumulation of military stores they found everywhere, from one end of the empire to the other. As to the excuses of Russia, taken from the possible aggression on Turkey of the Western Powers, she herself knew their futility. The Russian proposal for opening the Straits would have placed all the Greek territories at her mercy. Under such an arrangement the independence of Turkey would always be in danger, at Russia's own time and convenience. The Western fleets would never be able to arrive in time for a well-organised attack. Russia still claimed her right to be a standing succour to Europe, and she had no right to say, by her concessions to German interests, that she had fulfilled her duty to European interests.

The Earl of Malmesbury supported the policy of the Government against the resolutions, asserting that the real objects of the war were not obtained, nay, were not even sufficiently touched upon in the negotiations at Vienna. He warned the country of the mischief which would be occasioned by opinions such as had been expressed that day by Lord Grey. He then commented with much severity upon a speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons on the previous day, which he said was not only worthy of a Russian Minister, but would have entitled him to almost every cross which his Sovereign could bestow. He thought the limitation of her fleet in the Black Sea was no degradation to Russia, as it was reciprocal to her and other Powers. He approved of the plan of making it a sea of peace, and wished for a success which might draw the teeth of Russia as the surest way of coming to a satisfactory solution of the questions in dispute.

The Duke of Argyle deprecated the tone of Earl Grey's speech as

a laboured defence of Russian moderation. Russian concessions, he contended, had always been wrung from her, and never conceded in a spirit of conciliation, whereas Great Britain had throughout shown the most conciliatory disposition.

Lord Lyttelton supported the motion, and avowed his concurrence in the opinions expressed by Earl Grey, but said he felt they were the opinions of a minority of the House, and unpopular out of doors.

The Bishop of Oxford, although most anxious for peace, declared his inability to vote for the motion, and his dissent from the sentiments of Earl Grey. He justified war under certain necessities, as an appeal to the tribunal of God. But such war should be on strict principles of self-defence; and he proceeded to argue that there could no longer be any principle after the concession of Russia, and the successes we had obtained. The limitation plan would be no protection to Turkey, and a direct insult to Russia. He lamented that anything should be said in Parliament which would throw difficulties in the way of settling the last point. No peace would be lasting which reflected on a great Power a degradation incompatible with its greatness.

The Duke of Newcastle observed, with feelings of sincere pain, that Earl Grey's motion and speech would irritate the people of this country, lower us in the estimation of our Allies and our enemy; and postpone the conclusion of peace far more effectually than the most violent declamation of the friends of war, by helping to raise a war-cry in the country that no Government could resist. In the Duke's estimation, the great objects for which we entered the contest had *not* been attained; and the counter-propositions of Russia gave no assurance of security. "My Lords, I think when this nation is embarked in war, it is your bounden duty, to yourselves, to your country, but above all to posterity, not to allow that war to close in such a manner as that you will be exposed at an early day to its renewal—at a time, too, when you may not be able so well to thwart these endeavours, as I sincerely hope you may now be enabled to do." (*Cheers.*)

The Earl of Derby admitted that Russia did not desire war, provided she could obtain her object without it. He would not undervalue the concession she had made, but was of opinion that instead of having asked too much, we had asked too little. We had a right to a return for all our sacrifices. A material alteration had taken place in the prospects of the war since it had been made aggressive; from that time we had pledged ourselves to weaken the power of Russia, and limit her means of aggression. Conditions of this kind must from their nature be humiliating, but to that we pledged ourselves when we entered the Crimea. After the declaration that Sebastopol was a standing menace, after a seven months' siege, with all its efforts and glories, to retreat from that fortress would be an act of humiliation, for which he did not believe that any proposition at Vienna which Russia could have admitted would have been a compensation. He agreed that the limitation would have been easily evaded, and not satisfactory; but the counter-proposition of Russia

gave to Turkey nothing more than it possessed by the right of nations —her offer was nugatory and ridiculous. In the interest of peace itself, he scarcely regretted the failure of the Vienna Conference. We must conquer for peace, and to do so we must show a fixed determination to go through what we had undertaken to an honourable conclusion.

The Earl of Granville expressed his satisfaction at the unanimity of the House and the temperate tone of the debate.

Earl Grey having briefly replied, and declined to divide, the motion was negatived.

CHAPTER IV.

Mr. M. Gibson gives notice of his intention to move an Address to the Crown—Mr. Layard's notice of his resolution on the condition of the country—State of public feeling on both questions—After some inquiries by Mr. S. Herbert, and a discussion, in which several Members take part, Mr. Gibson postpones his motion—Mr. Disraeli's notice of his resolution—His speech—Sir F. Baring and Sir W. Heathcote move amendments—Mr. Ker Seymer, Mr. Wilkinson, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. R. Phillimore, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord John Russell address the House—The Debate is adjourned, and continued by Mr. Whiteside—Mr. Lowe, who moves a further amendment, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Lord Stanley, Mr. Layard, and Lord Palmerston—After a reply from Mr. Disraeli, his resolution is rejected on a division—Debate on Sir F. Baring's amendment—Speeches of Mr. M. Gibson, Sir W. Molesworth, and Sir E. B. Lytton—Several other Members also express their opinions—The Debate, being again adjourned, is opened by Mr. Cobden, and continued by Mr. Collier, Lord H. Vane, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, and others—Speeches of Sir J. Graham and Lord J. Russell—Further adjournment of the Debate, which is resumed by Mr. Roebuck—Speeches of Mr. S. Herbert and Mr. Bright—Mr. Drummond, Sir H. Willoughby, Sir W. Clay, Lord R. Cecil, and other Members also take part in it—On the motion of Mr. Scott, it is once more adjourned—Speeches of Sir F. Baring, the Attorney-General, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Cardwell, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston—After speeches from several other Members, Mr. Lowe's Amendment is rejected, and Sir F. Baring's carried without a division.

ON the 11th of May, Mr. Milner Gibson gave notice in the House of Commons, that he intended, on the earliest possible day, to move an Address to the Crown, thanking Her Majesty for communicating to the Legislature the papers relating to the Vienna Conferences: expressing regret that the opportunity then offered for bringing the negotiations to a pacific issue had not been improved; and asserting that the interpretation of the third point conceded by Russia furnished the elements of renewed conferences, and a good basis for a just and satisfactory peace.

Mr. Layard also, on the 27th of April, had given notice that he should on an early day move resolutions declaring that the state of the country was such as to cause serious alarm; that the sacrifice of efficiency to family and party interests is the source of misfortune and disgrace to the country: and that the House will support any

Ministry which can enforce the efficient conduct of the public service and the vigorous prosecution of the war.

These two resolutions respectively stood for discussion on Monday, May the 21st, and Thursday, May the 24th. In the meanwhile, however, it had become evident to their authors, that neither propositions suited the majority of Members who were opposed to the Ministry. The peace doctrine which was involved in the motion of Mr. Gibson did not obtain the adherence either of the Conservative or of the extreme war party; on the other hand, the more warlike proposition of Mr. Layard was at variance with the views of the peace party, nor were that gentleman's antecedents and political standing such as to constitute him the statesman around whom any party would rally.

Such was the position of affairs on the 21st of May, when the House of Commons was crowded at an early hour by Members eager, as it seemed, to discuss Mr. Gibson's resolutions.

In the midst of the highly-wrought expectation Mr. Sidney Herbert rose, and put some queries to Lord Palmerston, intimating that the course which he and his friends should pursue with respect to the motion depended upon the answers.

Lord Palmerston in reply said, that the Government did not consider the means of pacification exhausted; that Austria was still furnished, under the consent of the Allies, with the means of bringing about a peace; the Conferences were suspended, but not closed; and that the most favourable consideration would be given by the Government to any propositions made through Austria by Russia for a pacific purpose, although they would never consent to any terms of peace which did not satisfy the House, and secure the objects of the war.

Mr. Gladstone remarked that the replies just given conveyed the assurance that negotiations had not ceased, and under these circumstances urged Mr. Gibson to postpone his motion. Having been interrupted in the course of his remarks by Mr. Roebuck on the point of order, Mr. Gladstone concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. S. Herbert intimated his intention of opposing Mr. Gibson's motion, if then urged to a division.

Lord H. Vane, as the intended seconder of the motion, also expressed his persuasion that a postponement would be discreet.

Mr. Disraeli said, that before the motion was withdrawn, the House had a right to expect a more explicit statement from the Government as to their intentions. He attributed the postponement which was now in prospect to some mysterious and sinister operations of the Prime Minister.

Lord Palmerston justified his conduct as having been uniform and consistent throughout. When the Conferences were suspended he laid a record of the proceedings before Parliament as a matter of right, but had always declined himself to invite a discussion on them, because the result might have been to shut the door to all further hope of peace. But, at the same time, he did not shirk such a discussion, which involved the question of confidence in his administration. His wish for delay at any time arose from no apprehension that the debate might be inconve-

nient to the Government, but that it would be prejudicial to the country. All chance of a negotiation being brought to a successful issue must be destroyed if that House took the management out of the hands of the Executive, and prescribed beforehand the basis on which they should treat, and the conditions on which peace could be accepted.

Mr. Bright, on behalf of the peace party, disclaimed all partisan associations, and all indirect objects, their single purpose being to obtain an honourable peace.

Mr. Roebuck contended that nothing either in the circumstances that had occurred, or in the ministerial speeches that had been made, gave any new complexion to affairs since Mr. Gibson first announced the terms of his motion; which, accordingly, he saw no reason for postponing.

The Marquis of Granby wished to know distinctly whether any new propositions for peace were now offered or under consideration.

Lord J. Russell recapitulated the incidents of the last Conferences in which he took part, and adverted to the communications that had subsequently been exchanged between the Russian envoys and the representatives of the Western Powers. Austria, he remarked, still declared that the means of pacification were not exhausted, and had shown herself throughout the negotiations willing to act with the Allies, but reluctant to propose terms which would involve her in actual hostilities with Russia. As matters stood, he expected that Austria would make some final propositions, which, if rejected, must terminate the Conferences; and if accepted, would re-open the negotiations under far more favourable auspices than heretofore.

After some further discussion, in which Sir G. Grey, Sir John Pakington, Sir H. Willoughby, and Mr. Malins (who characterised the debate as a "mock proceeding") took part, Mr. Gibson consented to postpone his motion until after the Whitsuntide recess, and the House soon after broke up.

The field being thus left open, Mr. Disraeli at once determined to occupy it, and to give the House the opportunity of expressing an opinion on the great question of peace and war previous to the recess. Accordingly, on the very next day, May the 22nd, the leader of the Opposition gave notice that on the following Thursday, the 24th, he should move this resolution: —"That this House cannot adjourn for the recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of Her Majesty's Government in reference to the great question of peace or war, and that, under these circumstances, the House feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until Her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her Allies, obtain for the country a safe and honourable peace." In giving this notice, he observed that after the scene of the previous evening, after the equivocal language of the Government, and their discouraging demeanour, he could not agree to the adjournment of the House without some means were taken of obtaining some explicit information on the great subject of peace or war. The silence of the House in 1853 had lowered its character, and had not assisted in the preservation of

peace. Their prolonged forbearance might perhaps drift them into an ignominious peace, as their former forbearance had drifted them into a disastrous war. In conclusion, he expressed his hope that Mr. Layard would give up Thursday to him; and Mr. Layard being thus appealed to, at once expressed his readiness to defer his own resolution which stood for that day.

Lord Palmerston denied that the language of the Government was equivocal or ambiguous, beyond the necessary reserve attending international communications. He asked if the Government should have neglected the advances of Austria, under whose auspices the late conferences were held. They had not relaxed their military preparations in consequence. As for the resolutions, he should be perfectly ready to meet them; and in conclusion declared, that no man who called himself an Englishman, that no man whom his country would not thrust forth as a degraded outcast, would lend his name or give his sanction to such a peace as that which Mr. Disraeli seemed to indicate.

On the day thus fixed, Mr. Disraeli accordingly moved his resolution, and thus originated the longest and most important of the many debates of the Session upon the policy of the Government in the conduct of the negotiations, and the all-absorbing question of peace or war. He began by reciting the recent proceedings. The failure of Lord Palmerston to follow precedent, and address the Crown when he laid the protocols of the Conference on the table; the suspicious circumstances attending the withdrawal of Mr. Gibson's motion; the feeling of distrust that arose in consequence; the impression on the House, just awakening from inglorious lassitude, that Europe was to be baulked in its expectation of a discussion. Under these circumstances, he said, he felt he ought no longer to shrink, as he confessed with shame he had hitherto done, through fear of the vulgar imputations of unworthy motives, to bring forward his motion—a course which the conduct of the Government had forced upon him. After distinctly disdaining having had any communication with Mr. Layard on the subject; having explained the reasons for, he proceeded to state the purpose of, the motion. His object was to show that the language and conduct of the Government were ambiguous and uncertain. He reviewed, with his usual sarcastic power, the fortunes of the Ministry since its installation, and the position and conduct of the seceders from it. When the "reverend brow" of Lord Palmerston was encircled with the crown of parliamentary laurel, whose, he asked, was the sagacious mind which first anticipated the fast-dissipating enthusiasm in favour of the Minister who was to redeem a falling state? That of Sir James Graham, who a very few years back had joined in impeaching the foreign policy of the First Minister, and denounced him as a firebrand—his seat in the Cabinet still warm with his ample presence—a seat which, in a moment of thoughtlessness, he had forgotten to leave when Lord Aberdeen retired. Sir James Graham, he said, put a question, and Lord Palmerston's reply was, that "the policy of the Government was entirely identified with the policy of Lord Aberdeen." Yet when Lord John Russell re-

turned bootless from the Vienna Conferences, and Mr. Gibson gave notice of his motion, to everybody's surprise it was found that Sir James Graham and two of his colleagues were to be the prime supporters of that motion. Did not that indicate some change in the conditions upon which peace was to be sought for?

This led Mr. Disraeli to the appointment of Lord John Russell, and his conduct at Vienna. That appointment was not a happy one. By his denunciation of the power and ambition of Russia—by his declaration in 1854 that "England could not lay down arms until material guarantees were obtained," Lord John Russell roused the great passion of this great country for a decisive struggle with the colossal energies of Russia. Thus the noble Lord, selected as the plenipotentiary of peace, was the advocate of war. Though Lord Palmerston told the House that he had conducted the negotiations with consummate ability, it could be shown that he was totally incompetent for the office he rashly and fatally undertook. It was of infinite importance to investigate his conduct, his antecedents, his qualifications. What had he done? He not only made the speech referred to, but he distinguished himself by denouncing the conduct of the Emperor of Russia as "false and fraudulent." He did more: he revealed, in July last, the secret policy of "that profound Cabinet," and told the House of the invasion of the Crimea and the destruction of Sebastopol. But these were not all his qualifications. Before he went to make peace for his country, he "tripped up his Prime Minister because he was not earnest enough in prosecuting the war, and he destroyed a Cabinet." "This was the dove sent out upon the troubled waters." In fact, his conduct was the main cause of our difficult position. What was his conduct during the brief period when he held the seals of the Foreign Office, when he was the head of the diplomacy of England? In the course of those "secret communications" between the Government of England and the Emperor of Russia, Lord John Russell wrote a confidential despatch to Sir Hamilton Seymour, in which he made the fatal admission of acknowledging the protectorate of Russia over the Christian subjects of the Porte—in which he told the Emperor that the exercise of that protectorate, which Count Nesselrode has just told us does not exist, "is prescribed by duty and sanctioned by treaty." Now, bearing in mind this mistake, look at the fourth point. There it was said, that the erroneous interpretation of the treaty of Kainardji "has been the principal cause of the war." By whom was that erroneous interpretation made? by the noble Lord, or the Emperor of Russia? "If by the Emperor of Russia, it was assented to by the Minister of England. (*Opposition cheers.*) What right have we to interfere in this quarrel, when the united wisdom of all these statesmen has found out that 'the erroneous interpretation of the treaty of Kainardji has been the principal cause of the war,' and the erroneous interpreter is sitting before me? (*Loud Opposition cheers.*) . . . We are only at the commencement of the extraordinary blunders, the fatal admissions, the disgraceful behaviour, and, as I believe, to this country the calamitous consequences of the appointment of that noble Lord, who displays, we are told,

consummate ability, though unsuccessfully." That was the key-note to the disgraceful scene at the Conferences, so awful in its consequences to the country and to the character of public men. The Conferences went on swimmingly until the third point was reached. But before he touched on the real point, Lord John, mindful of his mission, found time to hint at "a new Reform Bill for the Principalities;" which, however, Prince Gortschakoff reminded him might be postponed—as a new Reform Bill had been postponed in a more important place. But when they came to the real point, Lord John Russell declared—and Count Nesselrode referred to this passage as "la definition fort remarkable"—that "the only admissible conditions of peace would be those which, being the most in harmony with the honour of Russia, should at the same time be sufficient for the security of Europe, and for preventing a return of complications such as that the settlement of which is now in question." What had he, what have we, to do with the honour of Russia? No doubt, after that, the Russian Plenipotentiaries declined to take the initiative offered them, because they thought the Allies would make proposals more agreeable in spirit than the Russians themselves. And what were the propositions? They were most humiliating, and supported by the most infelicitous precedent; Lord John Russell appealed to the treaty of Utrecht and the destruction of the fortifications of Dunkirk! The admission respecting the honour of Russia was the real cause why the negotiations were broken off, why peace by negotiation was placed out of the question, and a knot tied that diplomacy could not solve. Lord John, instead of showing great ability, had thus committed every blunder which a negotiator could possibly accomplish. Having made out this case against Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli proceeded to show, by reference to the recent language of Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville, the uncertainty, the inconsistencies of Ministers as to the state of negotiations. Condemning the attempt to carry on war simultaneously with morbid negotiations, and demanding an explicit account of the real position of affairs, he proclaimed that the time for negotiation was past. "I am against this principle of 'leaving the door open;' I say—shut the door, and let those who want to come in knock at the door, and then we shall secure a safe and honourable peace." Ministers had carried on an aggressive war and a protective diplomacy; they had appealed to Austria as a mediator, and vainly expect her to be an ally. It was a great error to depart from the protection of Turkey and rashly attempt an invasion of Russia. He called upon the House to say that the time for negotiation was past, and to put an end to the distrust that reached our allies, our generals, our officers, our aristocracy. He alluded to the amendment to be proposed by Sir Francis Baring,—a shabby amendment, "cribbed from my thoughts and clothed in my language:" but that amendment, though it copied five lines of his own resolution, omitted those words which would pledge the House to put an end to "diplomatic subterfuge and Ministerial trifling." Mr. Disraeli concluded his speech amidst much cheering.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Barrow.

Sir Francis Baring moved as an amendment — "That this House having seen with regret that the Conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it to be a duty to declare, that it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her Allies, obtain for this country a safe and honourable peace." He said he had stolen the language of the resolution because it was free from ambiguity. Until Mr. Disraeli proposed a motion which could not be met by a direct negative, because it proposed to support Her Majesty in carrying on the war, there had been no necessity for the House to express its opinion on the negotiations. In making that motion, Mr. Disraeli had, with his usual dexterity, mixed up in a "shabby" resolution an address to the Crown with an attack on the Government. But if he had specific charges to make, why did he not frankly state them? What concealment had there been, except what was for the good of the country and the interest of peace? Could negotiations even in private life be carried on if all the world knew what was taking place? The motion, whether technically so or not, was really a vote of want of confidence; and the reckless course adopted by Mr. Disraeli, in mixing up an attack upon Government with an address to the Crown, had never before been taken by any party. They were asked to shut the door to negotiations; he appealed to those gentlemen opposite, as anxious for peace and as desirous of maintaining the honour of the country as those who sat near him, whether they were prepared to adopt the responsibilities of that course.

Sir W. Heathcote said, it was impossible for him to vote for the original motion, the object of which was avowedly to shut the door to negotiation; and he thought the amendment was open to the charge of being ambiguous and uncertain. To get rid of this objection, he would insert, after "hostilities," the words, "and still cherishing a desire that the communications in progress may arrive at a successful issue." The point of difference at the Conferences arose as to the means of putting an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea; and he thought the suggestion of the Russian Plenipotentiaries was not so vicious that it was incapable of being considered; that, on the contrary, it was eminently capable of discussion, and even afforded a better solution of the difficulty than what was suggested on the other side. He hoped Sir F. Baring and the Government would consent to adopt the words he proposed to add to the amendment.

Mr. Ker Seymer argued that peace must be won by the bravery of our troops, and that if we failed to take Sebastopol, it would add to the aggressive power of Russia in the eastern parts of Europe and in Asia. He should support the original resolution, because Mr. Disraeli proposed to win a peace by war, while Ministers proposed to obtain it by negotiation.

Mr. Wilkinson complained of the assertion that those who, like himself, wished the war vigorously conducted were adverse to peace, and retorted that it was to the peace party in this country, whose opinions had encouraged the late Czar, that we in some measure owed the present war. He intended to vote for the amendment.

The Marquis of Granby defended the conduct of Russia, who at the commencement of the war might have occupied Constantinople if she had chosen. He could not agree that the door of negotiation should be shut, and those alone admitted who knock at it. With respect to the original motion, if he consented to it, he feared that he might render impossible the peaceable solution of this question, and, on the other hand, that he might, instead of enabling the Government to carry on the war with the greatest possible vigour, weaken their power in this and other countries. He could not, therefore, support the motion.

Mr. R. Phillimore said there never was a war more just in its origin than that in which we were engaged; but he had heard with alarm the assertion that we were now making war with new motives and upon new grounds, and he protested against the doctrine that we were at liberty to continue a war after we had obtained the ends for which it was waged, in order that it might not be said that we had not triumphed as our ancestors had done. Russia had made great concessions, and terms of limitation should not be proposed to a great Power which she would be despised if she accepted.

Mr. Gladstone, reviewing the several propositions before the House, had no hesitation in coinciding with that of Sir William Heathcote, which expressed in the mildest and most prudent terms the opinion of the House, that the opportunity for negotiation should not be lost. A war just in its origin would be unjust if prosecuted after its object had been obtained. The only question unsettled at the Conference was that which respected the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. The Allies had proposed a certain method of putting an end to that preponderance, and Russia another, and that being unsatisfactory she proposed a second, and this was the question properly before the House. After dwelling upon the insidious encroachments of Russia under her treaties with the Porte, and the *quasi* rights she wrongfully asserted under the treaty of Kainardji, Mr. Gladstone stated the objects originally contemplated in the war, and contended that every one of those objects had completely vanished from view. Having read the demands of the Allied Powers and the answer of the Emperor of Russia in the beginning of 1854, and contrasted them with the terms to which Russia had since consented at Vienna, he asked whether it could be justly said that the objects of the war were unattained? After the war the objects were enlarged, and finally merged into the four points, not merely limiting and restraining the treaty rights of Russia, but abolishing them altogether. These four points were, in August, 1854, absolutely rejected by Russia, but in December the Emperor promised his unreserved acceptance of terms which four months before he had contemptuously refused. The only one of these articles not now settled was the third; and the difference arose, not upon its principle, but upon the mode of its application, so that the quarrel was merely as to the mode of construing a moiety of the third point. The question of the Black Sea, he observed, was surrounded with difficulties, and the choice was to be made between several plans of limitation, all

being open to objections and imperfect arrangements. The more he looked at the question of limitation, the more apparent was its enormous difficulty and the indignity it would offer to Russia, and no policy could be more dangerous than that of inflicting indignity upon her without reducing her power. He discussed the proposition of Russia, observing that her Plenipotentiaries insisted, with some reason, that a plan of limitation would better accord with an aggressive policy on her part than the discretional power she offered to Turkey. Russia had receded from her pretences; she had gone far to put herself in the right, and, in war as well as in peace, the great object should be to be in the right. All the terms we had demanded had been substantially conceded, and if it was not for terms we fought, but for military success, let the House look at this sentiment with the eye of reason, and it would appear immoral, inhuman, and unchristian. If the war was continued in order to obtain military glory, we should tempt the justice of Him in whose hands was the fate of armies, to launch upon us His wrath.

Lord J. Russell, after acknowledging the fairness with which Mr. Gladstone had argued the question, and contrasting the spirit of his speech with that of Mr. Disraeli's, observed that the question was whether or not, the immediate danger being warded off, we were to seek security for the future, and, if so, in what that security should consist. Mr. Gladstone had seen in the proposition of Russia upon the third article a fulfilment of it; but, in his opinion, to accept a security so futile and nugatory as that offered by Russia in both the first and second propositions would have been an attempt to deceive Europe in a manner quite unworthy of England and France. The Russian preponderance in the Black Sea was, next to the Russian occupation of the Principalities, the greatest danger with which Turkey was threatened. He entered then upon a defence of his proceedings at the Conferences, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, observing that upon the third point it was necessary to consider the whole of the important question whether some bounds should not be put to the progress of Russia, and in what manner—a difficult problem to solve, and concerning which he had conferred with high authorities. He drew a picture of the enormous power, secret and patent, of Russia, and of the influence she had gained over Turkey—influence, he observed, which, if prudently used, was sufficient to give to Russia a predominant control over the councils of the Porte. He justified the declaration which he had made at the Conference respecting the conditions to be attached to the third point—namely, that the propositions should not only be compatible with the honour of Russia, but consistent with the security of Europe, insisting, however, that a limitation of the Russian naval power in the Black Sea was indispensable to the security of Constantinople, and that its rejection by Russia was a sure indication of her designs upon that city. It had been said that Austria had not given us all the support she might, but, as far as the Conferences went, she had supported the Allies. He could not say that Austria was prepared to take an immediate part in the war with Russia; but there were many very

powerful motives which influenced her to endeavour to maintain peace. Her engagements with us, however, were such that, if the war continued, he believed that she would ultimately take part in the war, and he was sure that the part she had already played would never be forgotten by Russia.

The debate was then adjourned on the motion of Mr. Whiteside, by whom it was resumed on the following day. He began by calling attention to the broad distinctions between the views of Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone, two eminent statesmen, who had jointly guided the destinies of England; the voice of the former being for war, that of the latter for peace. He laid great stress upon the "terrible description" given by Lord John Russell of the insatiable character and unceasing activity of Russian ambition, in order to show the necessity for the House declaring its resolution to carry on the war against a power as fraudulent as colossal. He then discussed at considerable length the propositions and counter-propositions at the Conference for reducing the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, dwelling upon an observation of Prince Gortschakoff that the maintenance of a formidable Russian fleet in the Black Sea was essential to the independence of Turkey. Addressing himself to the speech of Mr. Gladstone, he inveighed in indignant terms against the past perfidy of Russia, who, he said, had never observed a treaty which it was her interest to break; yet Mr. Gladstone and his friends would argue that we should repose on the faith of that Power, and that the alliance with France should be put an end to, so that Russia might recruit her strength and re-enact in Turkey the partition of Poland. He assailed with much ridicule and sarcasm the argument of Mr. Gladstone upon the third point, which, he contended, amounted to this, that we should accept terms which he had admitted by his argument amounted in reality to nothing, and ensure for the service of a perfidious Power the future horrors of war. He then made a special attack upon Mr. Gladstone, "the chief of the peace party," the moralist and philosopher upon whom a new light had broken respecting the horrors of war, and who now felt the stings of conscience so strongly. "The right hon. Gentleman had pointed out the horrors of war, and had expatiated with enormous power upon the blessings of peace. But who advised the invasion of Russia? Who made war on the territory of Russia? —The right hon. Gentleman. Who advised the attack on Sebastopol? —The right hon. Gentleman. Who plunged the country into the horrors in which it was now involved? —The right hon. Gentleman. If crimes had been committed—if there had been an effusion of human blood, who was it that had counselled the invasion that led to these calamities? By whose policy, by whose advice, by whose recommendation, was that measure taken which the right hon. Gentleman, now seeing the effects of his policy, was the first to deplore?—The right hon. Gentleman and his colleagues." In conclusion he denounced all vain attempts to patch up a peace. We were fighting, he said, not for the interests of commerce or for selfish ends, but for far nobler and prouder objects—the supremacy and greatness of

England—to endeavour to establish the authority of eternal justice, and to advance the liberties of the world. Mr. Whiteside sat down amidst loud and repeated cheering.

Mr. Lowe said that the Opposition kept their patriotism for their speeches, and put their party spirit into their motions. He desired to really raise the question that ought to be discussed. Both Mr. Disraeli and Sir Francis Baring proposed a course which it would be discreditable for the House to pursue. Mr. Lowe proposed this amendment, incorporated with Sir Francis Baring's—"That this House, having seen with regret, owing to the refusal of Russia to restrict the strength of her navy in the Black Sea, that the Conferences at Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it to be a duty to declare, that, the means of coming to an agreement on the third basis of negotiation being by that refusal exhausted, it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until Her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her Allies, obtain for this country a safe and honourable peace." He was prepared, he said, to take his stand upon the ground agreed to by Russia herself. She had admitted that we were entitled to have her preponderance in the Black Sea put an end to; the question therefore was, whether the terms proposed to Russia by the Western Powers, and refused by Prince Gortschakoff and M. Titoff, were or were not equivalent to the third basis agreed to by Russia. He insisted that the putting an end to Russian preponderance in the Black Sea and the limitation of her naval power there were identical, being merely two forms of the same expression. The Russian proposition, however, so far from putting an end to her naval preponderance, contemplated its continuance. There being no means of complying with the third basis of negotiation, except by limiting the Russian naval power, and this being refused, the conclusion was, that that basis was exhausted. If so, it would be below the dignity of this country to continue the negotiations.

Mr. Cayley supported the view taken by Mr. Lowe, and defended the conduct of Lord John Russell at Vienna, giving him credit for having seen through the artifices of Russia. He had listened with great admiration to Mr. Gladstone's speech, and could not help thinking what a credit it was to the House to have a Member belonging to it who could express his sentiments in such a manner, but what a discredit it was to the country to have had a Minister who had acted upon the principles he had laid down. That speech was an illustration of the negotiations which took place before the war. The Ministry was hoodwinked in March, cajoled in April, doubting in May, truckling in June, vacillating in July, and at last war was declared. He was convinced that it was the policy of the Government to carry on the war as if no negotiations had gone on.

Mr. Roundell Palmer trusted that all agreed in the desire to preserve the honour, glory, and greatness of the country. None advocated an ignominious peace. The only question was, what were the true means of securing our honour and greatness? He took his stand upon the Christian principle that war, to be justifiable, must be defensive, and ceased to

be justifiable the moment it ceased to be strictly defensive. The object of the war was to maintain the integrity of Turkey against the aggression of Russia, but the only way in which Turkey could be supported against any aggression, or preserved from falling to pieces, was by the reconstruction of its internal institutions, seeing justice done to its Christian population, and allying its elements with those of the Christian Powers of civilised Europe. We had now carried the war so far as to have attained a great part of these objects, and at less than half the price, as regarded Turkey, which it was expected must be paid for them. The aggressive spirit and perfidious views of Russia had been, in his opinion, exaggerated; had she entertained the designs upon Constantinople which were ascribed to her, she had had numerous opportunities of executing them, and he inferred from their non-execution that she had either not the will or not the power. He believed that she had not the power, and he cared not therefore whether she had the will. The proposition of Russia upon the third point, that Turkey should have the power to introduce into the Black Sea as many ships of her allies as she pleased when she thought her security menaced, was, he thought, a most satisfactory guarantee against the preponderance of Russia in that sea; and what was opposed to it? A proposition which would constitute so extraordinary a preponderance against Russia that nothing but the last humiliation could bring her to accept it. Which of these two propositions would be most likely to lead to a safe and permanent peace? He apprehended that which, while it was as useful to us, would be less degrading to Russia. There would be no disgrace in leaving Sebastopol, the cause being the conclusion of peace upon satisfactory terms, calculated to carry into effect those principles of policy for the sake of which we entered upon the war. If we changed that war from a defensive into an aggressive one, it would be impossible to foretell its consequences, but it would be pregnant with dangers and disasters.

Lord Stanley, after expatiating upon the consequences of engaging in a war of principle, which was beset with risk, and from which there was no retreat, considered the question simply as if war were for the protection of Turkey. To secure that State, it was said, it was necessary to reduce the power of Russia. But then came the question, what was security? The terms we desired to impose upon Russia involved a limitation of her naval power in the Black Sea. Suppose we succeeded in this, we should not obtain a material guarantee for the security of the Turkish Empire. Russia was not a great naval Power, but a great military Power, and even if the proper guarantee were to be faithfully observed—although no stipulation was so easily eluded as one for a limitation—the military preponderance of Russia would still exist unimpaired. He attributed the war remotely to the ambiguity and uncertainty of the language and conduct of the Government, and he should vote, he said, for the original motion. In conclusion, he observed, that he had confidence in the people of England. They might be misled for a time by passion or duped by political intrigue; but ere long the sound practical good sense of the nation reasserted

itself, and he believed that a year would not pass before the country with one voice would ask, "Tell us for what we are fighting—tell us, if we are victorious, what will be the results of victory—tell us what recompense we may expect except mere barren wreaths of glory, for the sacrifice of uncounted treasure and for mourning and misery entailed upon a hundred thousand English homes." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Layard began by informing the House that he had not abandoned his motion on Administrative Reform. He then called attention to the immediate origin of the war, in doing which he hoped, he said, to demolish some of the splendid fallacies of Mr. Gladstone. He connected the secret causes of the rupture between Russia and Turkey with the privileges granted by the Sultan to the Christians in his dominions, whose prosperity it was the aim of Russia to check, and the ambiguity and uncertainty of the British Government, coupled with the language of the Peace Society, had been, in his opinion, the cause of the existing war. Entering, then, upon a discussion of the protocols and four points, he censured the proceedings of Lord J. Russell in sanctioning the interference of Austria and Russia in the internal affairs of the Principalities and with reference to the navigation of the Danube. In regard to the third point, he agreed that it would be impossible to carry out a limitation clause; but the counter-proposition of Russia was no concession on her part. The fourth point, although apparently exacting a sacrifice from Russia, would, he contended, promote her views. If it was meant to destroy the hopes of a Christian empire in the East, the Western Powers, he said, were going the right way to do it. The result was, that Russia was a great gainer under the terms proposed at the Conference: but the greatest gainer was Austria, and her gains had no counterpoise of loss. Mr. Gladstone had argued, in favour of peace, that if Russia had gradually made concessions, and had come to the minimum, it was unwise to press her further. Then a Power had only to begin with the most preposterous demands. If we went to war for a great object, that object must be carried out, or the *prestige* of England would be gone, and she would be like ruined Venice or Genoa. In the meantime the war might be made the means of doing great good. It was admitted that the declaration of war put an end to all treaties; then he would say to Russia, "We will abolish all protectorates." With regard to the motion, he confessed that he had been deceived in it. The only way of getting out of the difficulty, he thought, was by adopting the amendment of Mr. Lowe, which appeared to him to embody the feelings of the House. The country was not sick of the war, but it was heartily sick of those who had the conduct of it.

Lord Palmerston said the House was called upon by the motion to express its dissatisfaction at the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of the Government. He denied that their conduct had been uncertain or their language ambiguous; but if the party opposite desired to challenge the opinion of the House upon this question, he accepted the challenge. He had heard the speech of Mr. Gladstone, he observed, with admiration, but with considerable pain, because it appeared that his opi-

nion was adverse to the war, to the expedition to the Crimea, and to the terms proposed at the Conferences; and yet that right hon. Gentleman had been a party to all these measures. It was superfluous, he said, to argue the justice and necessity of the war, which was almost universally admitted, and the country was ready to carry it on with energy and vigour. He justified the expedition to the Crimea; and as to the charge of putting our interests in the hands of Austria, he declared it to be totally unfounded. He thought it was good policy to accept the friendly offices of Austria, and to endeavour to get her on our side, in the field, if possible; if not, to bring her policy in concurrence with that of England and France, and in this we had succeeded. He replied to the remarks of Mr. Gladstone upon the propositions for securing the third point, commenting upon the futility of the plans suggested by the Russian Plenipotentiaries. It was very well, he observed, for Russia to say that when the Sultan was in danger he might call for assistance; that argument implied that there was to be aggression. On the other hand, there was no pretence for Russia's refusal to give to Europe a pledge of her good disposition by consenting to a limitation of her naval power in the Black Sea. She had refused the fair conditions offered her, and we were now in a state in which he was confident we could carry on the operations of the war with a fair prospect of that success which England and France must and were bound to obtain. The House, he said, was by the motion invited to pronounce an opinion upon two questions: one was the existence of the Ministry; the other—a far greater question—concerned the policy of the country, its future reputation, and the position it was to occupy among the nations of the world. With respect to the existence of the Ministry, who, he asked, was to succeed them, in the event of the House declaring them totally incompetent? He denied that the Opposition were more united among themselves or had shown more administrative ability, and instanced the disagreement of Sir John Pakington and Mr. Henley on education, of Mr. Whiteside and Lord Stanley on the question of peace or war; and with respect to administrative capacity, the confession of Lord Derby, when offered office, that he had not in his party the elements of a Government suited to the exigencies of the times. But they did not censure the policy of the Government —they censured the capacity of its members. There was, however, another alternative before the House—that offered by Mr. Gladstone in the name of a party who would accept dishonourable conditions of peace. But "if a Government were now formed of their party, I think not one of them would be re-elected to sit in this House." (*Cheers and laughter.*) The choice lay between the two sides of the House. With regard to the other question, that of the policy of the country, he felt confident that the nation was in earnest in the war in which they were engaged, and that the people of England would give their support to any Government that would honestly and with energy execute the will of the British nation, while they would never sanction any Ministry which would abandon its allies and desert that policy which had been pursued up to that mo-

ment, in deference not merely to the principles of justice, and to a sense of the national interests and honour, but in accordance with the will and feelings of the country. Therefore, so far as the best interests of the country were concerned, he looked with comparative indifference to the result of the motion. He felt that, in whatever hands the Government might be placed, the will of the people must and should be obeyed. That will was, that England, having engaged in a just and necessary war, in concert with our great ally and neighbour, France, it must and should succeed; and he was confident that, although it might be the duty of the Government to exhaust the means of negotiation as far as they could be pursued with honour, that people would never give their support to any Administration that should, in expectation of the success of those negotiations, abandon the performance of its duty in the preparations of the means for war. Lord Palmerston's speech was received throughout with much cheering.

Mr. Disraeli then replied at considerable length and with great animation. He tauntingly asked "was this the Minister, who only on Monday last evaded every inquiry, and who used artifice and acting" in order to evade every question that was urged upon him as to the policy of the Government or the resolution at which they had arrived upon the great question of peace or war? He contended that the various amendments upon his motion proposed from different sides of the House, and especially the confessions which he had extorted from the Premier, constituted his complete justification in bringing it forward, and retorted with sarcastic bitterness upon Lord Palmerston and his party the accusation of disunion. In conclusion, he justified his criticisms upon the conduct of Lord John Russell at Vienna, declaring that in exposing him, he had only done his duty, and tried to prevent him degrading the country.

The House then divided, when Mr. Disraeli's resolutions were rejected by 319 against 219.

The Speaker then put Sir F. Baring's motion, upon which Mr. Lowe moved his amendment. After considerable discussion, whether the debate on Mr. Lowe's amendment should be pursued, it was ultimately adjourned over the recess, to the 4th of June.

The amendment of Sir Francis Baring having thus become a substantive motion, on that day the debate was resumed by Mr. Milner Gibson, who began by expressing his want of confidence as to the definite views of either party, and his objections to the wording of both the amendments. He did not believe that all means of peace were exhausted because Russia would not limit the number of her ships. He went back to the origin of the war; tracing it to the press of this country—the attacks upon France, and the articles written against Turkey by the *Times* in 1852-53, — attacks which made foreign Powers suppose that England would not ally herself with France, or go to war for the defence of Turkey. The war was undertaken to support the political theory that the Sultan was necessary to Europe—a theory Mr. Gibson would not pause to dispute. The real object of the war was the defence of Turkey; but "the noble Lords connected with the Government" —Lord Clarendon, Lord John Rus-

sell, and Lord Palmerston—conjured up "phantoms of Russian power;" "hobgoblins" to alarm the timid, and distract attention from the real object of the war. If Lord John Russell believed that Russia entertained serious designs against Europe, why did he, in a famous despatch, tell the late Emperor that "no policy could be more wise, disinterested, and beneficial, than that which his Imperial Majesty had so long followed?" Why, if Lord Clarendon believed Europe was "standing upon a mine," did he say that he felt "entire confidence" in the Emperor of Russia, and satisfaction in knowing that "the interests of Russia and England were identical?" Why, except to distract attention, did Lord Palmerston raise the expectations of the Poles, without any intention of realising them? With regard to the third point, Mr. Gibson contended that the Russian proposals were satisfactory; and he ridiculed the limitation proposal of the Allies as "puerile," and condemned it as dishonourable to Russia. What man in England would not scout a proposition to limit the amount of our maritime force? Why not assimilate the practice of the Black Sea and the Baltic? Was there no danger to Turkey from the West as well as the East? Had the West never threatened the independence of Turkey? Our policy must not be based on transitory circumstances. We must look backward and forward. Might not some future Government of France have designs on Constantinople? English men-of-war had forced the Dardanelles before now. The First Consul believed that Egypt would sooner or later belong to France. M. de Lavalette threatened to bring up the French fleet and take Jerusalem. In 1833 Russia went to the rescue of Turkey, Lord Palmerston approving. Might not a similar time of danger come again, when Russia might be powerless? No security could be given that Turkey would be always safe from the West. He called on Lord Palmerston to state with frankness the definite objects of the war; and upon the House to pause before it sanctioned a motion that would perpetuate a war which might bring the most formidable disasters on the country.

Sir William Molesworth, glancing at the propositions before the House, defined the precise question to be—"whether we ought or not to make peace upon the Russian proposal on the third point." Mr. Gibson said we should be satisfied with that proposal. Mr. Gladstone had said that we had gained the objects of the war; that Russia had conceded all, and more than we asked before we went to war; and that we ought to be satisfied, because, as a general rule, a nation when it drew the sword did not enlarge its demands. But that was a rule contrary to common sense—a most pernicious rule; for it held out to the wrongdoer the greatest inducement to continue in wrongdoing. In order to maintain peace, we had lowered our demands; we had asked less than we were entitled to ask; but having drawn the sword, the chief reason for abating our demands no longer existed. Lord Aberdeen's Government had expressly reserved the right to put forward conditions beyond the four guarantees. The objects of the war, as he understood them, were to prevent the dangerous aggrandisement of Russia at the expense of Turkey, and to maintain the international law of Europe by punish-

ing Russia for her violation of it in the unjust invasion of the Danubian Principalities. These objects, he contended, were not to be attained by the Russian terms, which would require the Allies to keep up a constant war establishment in the Mediterranean. Sir William Molesworth then handled the argument of Mr. Gladstone, who, he said, had defended the Crimean expedition, but proposed to abandon its chief object; saying, we had got the first and second point, and the half of the third: what, then, were we quarrelling about? "I answer, that we are quarrelling about that very thing without which we can have no security either for the first or the second point—without which the first portion of the third point would be little better than an empty phrase—that verything which induced Lord Aberdeen's Government to send the expedition to the Crimea, namely, the destruction of the preponderance of Russia in the Euxine. To put down that preponderance was the sole object of the expedition against Sebastopol; except for that object no valid reason can be given for that expedition; for that object it was all-important; it was the only means of striking a body-blow at Russia that was likely to accomplish the great end of the war. We might have fought battle after battle in the Principalities; we might have crossed the Pruth, and gained victory after victory in Bessarabia; we might have destroyed Odessa and slaughtered Russians by myriads; but all in vain; the Russian fleet, safe in Sebastopol, would have continued to be a standing menace to Turkey, ready to issue forth from that stronghold, and to attack us in flank or rear, should any accident of winds or waves in the treacherous Euxine have dispersed the allied fleets. I therefore agree with my right hon. Friend in maintaining that the expedition to the Crimea was a wise and prudent one. I have never regretted that expedition. I was convinced that it was undertaken at the right time; that if it had been postponed, so great would have been the further accumulation of force and of the materials of war, that it could not have been undertaken with any chance of success. But by our winter campaign we have exhausted to a considerable degree the immense force and material of war which had been accumulated there. We now open the campaign with a fair prospect of the speedy success of that expedition. Of its ultimate success I have never doubted, provided that we were not wanting in courage and perseverance. At the same time, I could not conceal from myself—what every reflecting man in Europe must have perceived—that the expedition to the Crimea involved us in a struggle from out of which there was no honourable issue but success in pulling down Russian preponderance. Without such success, either by means of the sword or of diplomacy, the expedition to the Crimea will be an inglorious failure, and the lives of the brave men who perished there will have been sacrificed in vain: for without that success, I repeat, we can have no security, either for the first or second of the four points; that portion of the third point which my right hon. Friend says Russia has conceded to us would be but an empty phrase, and all the other concessions of Russia would be valueless." What made Russia yield? Repentance?—She is in-

capable of such a feeling. Shame?—She knows not the meaning of the word. Public opinion?—That was expressed against her long ago, and she remained unmoved, insolent, and defying. "What was it then?—Fear; nothing but fear; fear based upon Alma and Inkerman—fear founded upon the consciousness that her resources are rapidly diminishing—fear produced by the knowledge that her armies are perishing—fear arising from the belief that the strength of the Allies is steadily increasing—fear emanating from the conviction that if we persevere we must be victorious." Russia would trick us all as she did in 1829. Let that be a warning to us. Peace on the Russian terms would be ignominious and dangerous. It would be a confession of defeat, covering the allied armies with shame and dishonour. It would make Austria less ill-disposed to the Czar, Prussia more friendly, all the petty potentates of Germany more cringing. A recreant peace would shake the foundations of our Indian empire, and make every man of English descent, every colonist of Great Britain, ashamed of the humiliation and pusillanimity of the mother-country. It was proposed by those who wished to make peace on the Russian terms, to give victory to Russia, that the British soldiers and sailors, who had not suffered a single defeat, should run away!

Mr. John Macgregor contended that Sebastopol should be destroyed, and the expenses of the war exacted from Russia.

Mr. G. H. Vernon admitted that the war was both just and necessary, but insisted that the Russian proposals furnished the basis of a satisfactory adjustment.

Lord Dungarvan, on the other hand, rejoiced that the Russians had not consented to the limitation of their fleet in the Black Sea, which it would have been impossible to carry out.

Mr. Baxter, as the representative of a commercial community, made a spirited declaration in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war as the course best calculated to secure a lasting peace.

Mr. H. Baillie censured the Government for neglecting to avail themselves of the means at their disposal for carrying on the war. He contended they ought to have recourse to increased pay and bounty to the soldiers, and a conscription if necessary.

Mr. M. Milnes grounded his confidence in the Government of Lord Palmerston on the secession of those Ministers who had mismanaged the war. He doubted whether it would not have been the wisest policy on our part to confine our operations to the sea, and he hoped the Government would not be blinded by casual successes against the perils of military expeditions. If the energies of the country were properly called out, and properly directed, he had no doubt that the purposes of the war would be effected.

Sir E. Dering, in a warlike speech, urged that the Western Powers should occupy the various strongholds of Russia on the shores of the Black Sea.

Lord Elcho separated himself from Mr. Gladstone, and replied to his arguments, contending that Russian power must be curtailed if we would obtain a lasting peace. He was firmly convinced that the shortest and safest way to peace lay through the breach of Sebastopol; and that the most efficient

negotiators would be found in the camp, and not in the Cabinet.

Lord Claud Hamilton spoke in defence of Russia, contending that it was impossible for her to have accepted the terms proposed. He insisted that Turkey was to blame, and that her weakness was not attributable to Russian encroachments, but to measures in which other Powers, England included, were agents. In conclusion he declared that he never could approve of going to war at all.

Sir E. B. Lytton began by replying to Mr. Gibson's question—how would the country profit from this war?—by pointing out that national honour was the condition of national power; that loss of honour would involve all other loss; that England owed her position to her character, and that, above all things, it behoved us to fulfil our engagements. He then proceeded to review and refute the arguments of Mr. Gladstone, from the chilling view he took in his speech at Manchester in 1853, to his last speech in the House of Commons. If we had extended our terms, he asked, who taught us to extend them? Did not Lord Aberdeen, when urged to state what terms he considered "safe" and "honourable," answer, "That depends on the fortune of war, and whether we receive them at Constantinople or impose them at St. Petersburg." Sir Edward said that he always disapproved of that language, and held the doctrine that "if we once went to war, it should be for nothing more nor less than justice," and "for adequate securities that justice would be maintained," he added, in reply to cheers from Mr. Gibson. But when Mr. Gladstone said no reverses should induce us to ask for less, no conquests justify us in demanding more, how was it he did not refuse to sanction the doctrine put forward by Lord Aberdeen? All our perplexities dated from the day when the army landed in the Crimea; yet Mr. Gladstone, who was a party to that movement, now shrank from its consequences. It was strange to what double uses Mr. Gladstone could put our ally. When inquiry was demanded, he said, "Take care—you may alienate France;" but now, when he desired to patch up peace, he forgot that we had an ally in the world. He recommended that England should creep singly out of the quarrel, and he would leave us exposed to the charge of desertion by Turkey, and of perfidy by France. If Russia had come down to terms she scouted before, that change had been effected by arms, not negotiations. When Mr. Gladstone was dwelling, in a Christian spirit that moved them all, on the gallant blood that had been shed by England, her allies, and by her foemen in that quarrel, did it never occur to him that all the while he was speaking, this one question was forcing itself upon the minds of his English audience, "And shall all this blood have been shed in vain?"

Dismissing all diplomatic quibbles, and looking at the record of the negotiations by the light of common sense, what, he asked, was the direct question? How to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, and to prevent the outbreak of a new war? After discussing the propositions for this object made in the Conferences, he came to the same conclusion as Sir W. Molesworth. He then took up the amendments before the House, declining to

support any of them. His next point was the Austrian alliance. He desired to maintain friendly relations with that State, because she could not be seriously injured without casting out of the balance of Europe one of the weights most necessary to the equilibrium of the scales; at the same time he doubted the wisdom of having so urgently solicited her alliance. He thought it would have been better to have left her to the inevitable contingencies of a long war, and the known disposition of her statesmen and people. As far as he could judge, however, our tone with Austria had been much too supplicating, and our mode of arguing with her somewhat ludicrous. It reminded one of the story of an American who saw making up to him in the woods an enormous bear. Upon that he betook himself to his devotions, and exclaimed, "O Lord, there is going to be a horrible fight between me and the bear: all I seek is fair play and no favour; and if there is justice in Heaven you ought to help me; but if you won't do so, at least don't help the bear." (*Laughter.*)

He exhorted the House against a war of nationalities; not because republics might result, but because the monarchies engaged in the war would not fulfil their promises. Having realised the objects for which monarchies go to war, they would feel themselves compelled by the exhaustion of their resources, and the mistrusts of self-conservation, to abandon the auxiliaries they had lured into revolt, and restore to despotism "the right divine to govern wrong," and furnish it with new excuses for vigilance and rigour, by the disorders which distinguish armed revolutions from peaceable reforms. Therefore, the object for which the war was begun—the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, secured by guarantees—should be constantly kept in view. But to sustain a protective war, we could not adopt means purely defensive. "In order to force Russia into our object, we must assail and cripple her wherever she can be crippled and assailed. I say, with the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the University of Oxford, do not offer to her an idle insult; do not slap her in the face, but paralyse her hands. 'Oh,' said a noble Friend of mine (Lord Stanley) the other night, 'it is a wretched policy to humble the foe that you cannot crush; and are you mad enough to suppose that Russia can be crushed?' Let my noble Friend, in the illustrious career which I venture to prophesy lies before him, beware how he ever endeavours to contract the grand science of statesmen into scholastic aphorisms. No, we cannot crush Russia as Russia, but we can crush her attempts to be more than Russia. We can, and we must, crush any means that enable her to storm or to steal across that tangible barrier which now divides Europe from a Power that supports the maxims of Machiavel with the armaments of Brennus. You might as well have said to William of Orange, 'You cannot crush Louis the Fourteenth; how impolitic you are to humble him!' You might as well have said to the burghers of Switzerland, 'You cannot crush Austria; don't vainly insult her by limiting her privilege to crush yourselves!' William of Orange did not crush France as a king-

dom; Switzerland did not crush Austria as an empire; but William did crush the power of France to injure Holland; Switzerland did crush the power of Austria to enslave her people; and in that broad sense of the word, by the blessing of Heaven, we will crush the power of Russia to invade her neighbours and convulse the world." (*Cheers.*)

He concluded his animated and eloquent speech in these words:—

"Let me anticipate the verdict of history. Let me suppose that when the future philanthropist shall ask what service on the human race did we, in our generation, signally confer, some one trained perhaps in the schools of Oxford, or the Institute of Manchester (*a laugh*), shall answer—'A Power that commanded myriads — as many as those that under Xerxes exhausted rivers in their march — embodied all the forces of barbarism on the outskirts of civilisation. Left there to develope its own natural resources, no State molested, though all apprehended, its growth. But, long pent by merciful nature in its own legitimate domains, this Power schemed for the outlet to its instinctive ambition; to that outlet it crept by dissimulating guile, by successive treaties, that, promising peace, graduated spoliation to the opportunities of fraud. At length, under pretexts too gross to deceive the common sense of mankind, it proposed to seize that outlet—to storm the feeble gates between itself and the world beyond.' Then the historian shall say that we in our generation—the united families of England and France—made ourselves the vanguard of alarmed and shrinking Europe, and did not sheathe the sword until we had redeemed the pledge to humanity made on the faith of two Christian Sovereigns, and ratified at those distant graves which liberty and justice shall revere for ever." (*Loud cheers.*)

The Lord Advocate complimented Sir E. B. Lytton on his speech, and concurred in almost all his sentiments. Those who, like Mr. M. Gibson, charged the war on the encouragement of the press to Russia, conceded that the Czar had been only waiting for an opportunity to attack Turkey. He then defended the course pursued by the Government, observing that the proposition made to Russia upon the third point, involved not merely the reduction of her navy in the Black Sea, but the bringing her under the jurisdiction of the other States of Europe, with reference to her preponderance in that sea.

The debate was then adjourned on the motion of Mr. Cobden, by whom it was resumed on the following day. In allusion to the course which he and his party had taken in reference to the question, he declared that they dealt with the honest interests of England, and he maintained that her just interests were in harmony with those of the whole world. He expressed his astonishment at the speech of Sir W. Molesworth, and declared he had never heard a speech so utterly at variance with all the previous declarations of the speaker. He excepted to Sir W. Molesworth's statement of the question, which really was, he maintained, whether the plan proposed by the Government was the best and only one which could be devised, and whether the difference between the plan proposed by our

Government, and that proposed by Russia, was such as to warrant the recommencement of the war. He compared the two proposals, pointing out what he conceived to be the short-sighted policy which had dictated the terms offered to Russia, and reiterated the arguments as to the easy evasion of the limitation principle. He asked if we were prepared to maintain large standing armies to compete with those of the Continent in order to fight its battles. Russia had been denounced as utterly without faith, yet we were prepared to join with her in guaranteeing the Governments of Wallachia and Moldavia, and the protocols reposing trust in Russia to this extent was signed by the very Cabinet Ministers who had so denounced her. He contrasted the polite conduct of Lord John Russell abroad with his violent speeches at home, and asked which of the four points was intended to prevent Russia from rebuilding Bomarsund or intriguing in Germany. The language and conduct of the Ministers was one continued see-saw, who changed from time to time to suit the press and the feeling out of doors. He then dilated at length on the state of opinion in Germany, proving its tendency towards Russia — its saviour in former days—and its suspicions towards France, which had overrun and desolated it. He believed that Germany would, if left to itself, have averted all the Russian danger by its own action: at all events it was not our part to go to war because Russia was corrupting Germany. The Ministry had repeatedly asserted that if Russia did not agree to terms we should receive at once the active co-operation of Austria. What did such assertion now turn out to be worth? He then came to the main point of his argument—the natural development of Russia in the Black Sea, which, he said, had been more rapid than even that of the United States of America. It was, he admitted, only a youthful barbarian developing itself into something better; but while it continued with no other neighbour than the decaying and unimproving Turkish Empire, all the powers on earth could not take from Russia her preponderance, which was inherent in the nature of things. He wished to know what were the sentiments of the French Government, which he suspected were overruled in their pacific tendencies by England. He had asked the Premier respecting this point confidentially at the private meeting of his usual supporters, but failed to elicit an answer. He warned the country not to trust too much to the recent successes, which would cause less damage to Russia than was commonly supposed, and depicted the danger from disease in the Crimean summer, against which scarcely any precaution would avail. After descanting on the inefficiency of blows aimed at the mere outposts of Russia, our folly in attempting land operations at all, and the hollowness of the magnificent sentences of the Ministry as to the military resources of England, he pointed to a few significant facts as indicative of the unquiet and discontented spirit of the country, which would seek for victims, when it felt the consequences of its errors.

Mr. Collier said that the debate had revealed the causes of the failure of the war, showing that there had been a peace party and

a Russian party in Lord Aberdeen's Government, a set of gentlemen who starved the war for fear of humiliating Russia. Reviewing the speech of Mr. Gibson, he pointed out its contradictions and fallacies, and declared himself in favour of Mr. Lowe's amendment.

Lord H. Vane looked with great apprehension at a continuance of the war, and if a favourable occasion offered, he hoped the Government would take advantage of it, in order to conclude a peace honourable to us, and not humiliating to Russia.

Sir S. Northcote blamed the Allies for putting a particular interpretation on the third point, and insisting upon it as a *sine quâ non*.

Major Reed, Mr. F. Scully, and Mr. W. Ewart, declared themselves in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Mr. Vansittart thought the Government ought to define distinctly the object of the war, and adhere to it. Mr. Crossley was of the same opinion.

Mr. J. G. Phillimore was also in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war. He commented with great severity upon the speech of Mr. Gladstone, which, he said, "was marked by all the skill and dexterity which had made him one of the most accomplished debaters; but a speech breathing a more pusillanimous spirit, containing views more unstatesmanlike, involving more fallacies in the cloud of words by which they were disguised, and furnishing more materials for severe reprobation, had seldom been uttered within the walls of Parliament. ('Hear!') When he heard that speech he was at no loss to account for the conduct of the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) on a recent occasion. He could comprehend, also, how great and magnificent preparations had shrunk into a miserable defence, how disaster and defeat had sprung from the bosom of victory, and how a fatal and malignant influence had long paralysed the enterprise of our fleets and armies. ('Hear, hear!') No one could hear that speech without feeling that the Emperor of Russia lost powerful auxiliaries in the Cabinet which was overthrown by a debate in that House. ('Hear, hear!') What had been the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman? He went to Manchester, and told the people there that it was futile to attempt to prop up the crumbling empire of Turkey; he entered the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, and became a party to a war which had for its express object the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Porte; he withdrew from office, and came out the advocate of peace and the panegyrist of Russian moderation." ("Hear, hear!")

Sir James Graham, as one of the minority, appealed, like Mr. Cobden, to the generosity of the House against the painful taunts so freely thrown out that they were the friends, the auxiliaries of Russia. If he were not to express his opinions on the policy of the war, which at its commencement he considered just and necessary, he should indeed be a traitor. The real question was, whether the objects of the war had not been obtained? It was easy to involve a country in a war, but very difficult to carry it on for a length of time with the cordial assent of the people; a proposition he illustrated by reference to the war with Spain, declared against the judgment of Sir Robert

Walpole, carried on amid the execrations of the people, and terminating in an ignominious peace, and the sending of the Earl of Sussex and Lord Calthorpe as hostages to Paris. When we went to war with America and with France, our interest was direct, and not, as in the present case, remote and contingent. As one of those responsible for the war, he did not regret it; but its object should be always kept in view. That object was, to maintain the independence and integrity of Turkey; and that object would have been obtained by the settlement proposed at Vienna. Going minutely into the negotiations, he contended that the Russian Envoys did agree in the main to the concessions made when Russia accepted the four points; that Russia had abandoned the arrogant and offensive terms she put forward at the outset of the war; and that her prestige had vanished by land and sea before the superiority of the allies. With regard to the fourth point, he regretted that it had not been discussed, because it presented no insuperable difficulties. Touching more especially on the third point, he asserted that he had never regarded the limitation proposal as an ultimatum; that it was not proposed at Vienna as an ultimatum, for it would be preposterous to begin a Conference with an ultimatum; and that as an ultimatum it was not tenable. It marked distrust, but took no precautions. Neither was the Russian proposition, made on the 26th of April, an ultimatum; but it did afford the elements of adjustment. These observations were made to show that negotiations should not have been broken off. What proposition did Austria make at the close of the Conferences? He should like to know that. Peace was the interest of Austria as well as England. Austria was in a difficult position; she was our natural friend and ally; we ought to bear with her infirmities, and above all things not quarrel with her unnecessarily. Now it was rumoured "that M. Drouyn de Lhuys was so well satisfied with the last proposition, as moulded by Austria, that he submitted it to his Government; that the Emperor of the French was not unwilling to accept it; that he proposed to the English Government that it should be accepted; and that its rejection took place in consequence of the influence of the English Government being exerted against it." Whether that was true or not, his proposition being rejected, he retired from the councils of the Emperor. Sir James urged that the moment was favourable for peace; that it would be unwise to push Russia against the wall; and that if peace were made to-morroow, the loss we had sustained would not be thrown away. The war would have taught Russia that her arrogance must be curbed; and England that she had errors to correct—that she must not reduce her naval and military establishments — that she must perfect her military organisation. Day by day it would be more difficult to maintain the independence of Turkey; and "the great test of statesmanship in the rising generation will be to make provision for the fall of that empire in Europe —to take care that Constantinople does not fall into the hands of Russia on the one hand, or into those of a great naval Western Power on the other. That will be the test of future statesmanship; and that policy cannot be possibly

sustained, whatever your conditions of peace may be, unless the English Minister be backed by an adequate force both by sea and land, and, above all, by having at his command an army of reserve." (*Cheers.*)

Lord J. Russell said the observations made during the debate upon the negotiations, and particularly the remarks of Mr. Cobden, rendered it incumbent upon him to offer some explanations. He accordingly went once more cursorily over the proceedings of the Conferences, vindicating, as he proceeded, the part he took in them against the criticisms of Mr. Cobden. With reference to the third point, he maintained that the only mode of causing the cessation of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea was by diminishing her naval force there; and, although it had been said that the plan would be ineffectual, he was of a different opinion, because he believed that, if the Russian Government began building more ships in the Euxine, the suspicions of Europe would be roused. With respect to the very serious question—namely, if we were forced to continue the war by finding that the only terms that would provide a security for the Turkish Empire were refused, what was now the object of the war? His answer must be a general one, that the object still was the security of Turkey against Russia, and to obtain some material guarantee for the peace of Europe against the aggression of that Power. The particular mode must depend, as it had been already said, upon the events of the war. It would be presumptuous to point out now what other terms of peace we, in conjunction with our allies, should think it necessary to demand; but this object had been secured even by the abortive negotiations — namely, that Turkey would be considered one of the Powers of Europe, forming part of the system of the balance of power, and that her independence and integrity would be recognised.

Mr. Roebuck then moved the adjournment of the debate to the 7th. This motion occasioned a discussion of some length, but was eventually agreed to; and on that day the debate was resumed by Mr. Roebuck, who made an elaborate attack upon the course taken by Sir James Graham. The nation, he said, had been in a state of prosperous peace when the Ministry suddenly summoned it to make war upon Russia. Who blew the war-trumpet more lustily than Sir James Graham? We were called on to war for Turkey, for Europe, for the liberties of mankind. We went to war; disasters followed; Lord Aberdeen's Government was utterly defeated and destroyed by a motion for inquiry into the state of the army. Sir James Graham had joined Lord Palmerston, but seceded from the Government on the appointment of the Committee. What had since happened to change his course respecting the war? He was responsible with Lord Aberdeen's Government for the expedition to the Crimea. He was responsible for the statement of the Duke of Newcastle in a despatch to Lord Raglan, that there could be no peace for Europe until Sebastopol was destroyed. Now, when the Vienna Conferences ended, had Sebastopol fallen? If we had then made peace, would it not have been said throughout the East that the fleets and armies of France and England had retired with disgrace?

Yet that was the conduct Sir James Graham would have had us pursue. Think of the morality of recommending a war, to obtain such paltry objects as those that satisfied him! It would be unfair to call him "the friend of Russia," but, from a mistake of judgment, he was not the friend of England. There were still persons in the Government who entertained sentiments similar to those who had seceded. There was Lord John Russell — he sided with despots, and signed a protocol to crush an independent people. Had he understood the part of a Minister of England, he would have whispered in the ear of Austria three talismanic words, watchwords of freedom and good government in Europe — "Poland, Hungary, Italy." As a contrast to his censure of Lord John Russell, Mr. Roebuck complimented Lord Palmerston as a man of steady purpose, with whom the interests of England were paramount. He hoped that Lord Palmerston would maintain a firm, bold, straightforward spirit, cripple Russia, and keep what we honestly acquire by our arms. To cripple Russia, we must not consider her honour; and in crippling her we fought the battle of mankind.

Mr. S. Herbert defended Sir J. Graham, remarking that Mr. Roebuck and others in this controversy confounded two things essentially distinct,—the operations of war, as means to an end, and the end itself. The question was further perplexed, he observed, by the different and discordant views of the various parties in the House. It was in no spirit of levity, and not without deep and weighty consideration, that he had come to the conclusion in favour of a declaration of war. The original objects were the abrogation of that network of treaties whereby Russia held Turkey in her grasp, the abolition of the exclusive protectorate of the Principalities, and the freedom of the navigation of the Danube. Having sought these objects, when he was asked why he was now an advocate of peace, he answered that they were gained; and he asked, in return, how those who advocated the war after those objects had been obtained could call them worthless; if so, they could not justify even the commencement of war. In reply to what he characterised as a discreditable attack made upon him and those of his colleagues who had seceded from the Administration by Mr. Collier, he read extracts from despatches from the Admiralty, dated in October last, urging operations against Odessa, for which Admiral Dundas had made preparations, but the design was abandoned, owing to objections upon strategic grounds made by the commander of the French land forces. He admitted that he had been a party to the proposition of a limitation of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea, but this had not been an original mode of interpreting the third point, and he was not a party to making it a *sine quâ non*. Neither Austria nor France regarded it as a *sine quâ non*, and, in his opinion, as a method of interpretation it was defunct. He assigned reasons for believing that the Russian proposal, which had been, he said, extorted from Russia by our success in war, would have furnished the means of more effectually protecting Turkey. Again impressing upon the House the advantages we had wrung from Russia, and con-

sidering what should be our future course, he dissuaded the Government from listening to the dangerous counsel of Mr. Roebuck to whisper to Austria the words "Poland, Hungary, Italy," and advised it to look carefully at our alliances, and at the existing state of Europe. France, he believed, was nearer to making peace than we were. Austria might get alarmed. The resources of Turkey were impaired; she was jealous and apprehensive of the intentions of the Western Powers. Having stated the reasons why he thought peace now necessary, the objects of the war having been gained through success in war, and having warned the House of the difficulties and dangers with which the further continuance of the contest was beset, he left the decision of the question to the House and the country.

Mr. Drummond confessed to a change of opinion, but in the reverse direction to that experienced by the late Secretary at War. Having begun by deprecating war, he now felt convinced that we must continue to prosecute it. Proceeding to criticise the conduct of Ministers, the professed objects of the war, and the opinions propounded by different members, he found proofs of incompetence, futility, and inability on all sides. Whatever might be the fortunes of the conflict in detail, he believed that the inevitable result of the war would be to destroy Mahometanism, and to leave the French masters of Constantinople.

Serjeant Shee argued at much length in favour of the Russian propositions for opening the Straits.

Mr. Alcock dwelt upon what he regarded as instances of mismanagement in the war in neglecting to take Anapa, and also in our diplomatic relations with Persia.

Sir H. Willoughby drew attention to the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, the stipulations of which showed, he said, the secret policy of Russia, requiring that the Straits should be hermetically closed to all Powers opposed to her, and which, he thought, furnished a key to the discovery of a mode likely to effect an honourable peace.

Sir W. Clay was fully convinced that Russia was bent, *per fas aut nefas*, upon taking Constantinople; he thought the Government were justified in insisting upon the terms they had proposed to her, and he should support the Crown in the vigorous prosecution of the war as the only means of securing a safe and honourable peace.

Lord R. Cecil argued against the limitation plan as utterly inefficient, observing, besides, that Constantinople was threatened by attacks from land rather than from sea. He approved of the second Russian proposition.

Mr. Bright then began a speech of much force and point by observing that the basis for discussion was furnished by these points,—the object of the war, whether that object had or had not been sufficiently accomplished, and whether there was anything in prospect likely to be gained that would justify the Government and the House in proceeding further with the war. The avowed object of the war was simply to secure the Turkish territory from the grasp of Russia, and perhaps from that of other Powers. It had been distinctly declared by the Government that we were not at war for nationalities, or for conquest, or for crippling Russia by dismemberment; then, the simple question was, consider-

ing the condition in which Turkey had long existed, what were the means by which the security of Turkey could be guaranteed; and that security could not be absolute; it must be partial and conditional. He assumed that the terms offered to Russia at Vienna were offered sincerely and in earnest; then, the question was whether those terms, called bases, contained a sufficient guarantee for the integrity of Turkey, bases being capable of development. After going through some of the propositions for developing the third point, he contended that the proposal made by Lord J. Russell was not a legitimate development of that point, since, instead of merely reducing the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, it would transfer the supremacy in that sea from Russia. He was of opinion, with respect to the first proposition of Russia, that it was for the true interests of Europe and of Turkey herself that the Straits should be open, which would put a stop to the preponderance of Russia in the Euxine. The second proposition was that the Straits should be closed, but that the Sultan might open them at will; and he asked the House whether, assuming that there was any difference between either of these proposals and that of the Government, the difference was worse than the incalculable calamities which war must bring upon the country, and whether the Government were justified in breaking off the negotiations. After enumerating the vast sacrifices we had already made, which touched, he said, the very foundations of our national greatness and our national duration; after warnings of future possible contingencies in the war, and denouncing in very strong language the policy of the Ministers, he contrasted the financial condition of the United States of America with that of this country, which showed a balance of expenditure of 75,000,000*l.* a year in favour of the former, suggesting the effect which this fact might have in removing capital from this country to America. In conclusion, he expressed at great length his want of confidence in the members of the Government, particularly in Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, whose recent conduct he analysed with much severity. Speaking of Lord John, he said—"The noble Lord, however, at last brought his conduct to a climax. The hon. Member for Sheffield came forward as a little David—(*laughter*)—with sling and stone, weapons which he did not even use, but at the sight of which the Whig Goliah went howling and vanquished on to the back benches. (*Loud cheers and renewed laughter.*) I am afraid, Sir, to trust myself to speak of the conduct of the noble Lord on that occasion. I presume that we shall have to wait for the advent of that Somersetshire historian, whose coming the noble Lord expects, before we know whether his conduct on that occasion was, what some persons still call it, treachery to his chief, or whether it arose from that description of moral cowardice which in every man is the death of all true statesmanship." (*Loud cheers.*) Those two noble Lords, the authors of the war, whose influence was supreme in the Cabinet, had carried on the war. "They have not, however, yet crippled Russia, although it is generally admitted that they have destroyed Turkey.

They have not yet ruined England in its independence and civilisation; they have only succeeded in convulsing it. They have not added to the honour and renown of England; but they have placed the honour and renown of this country in peril. But if we disregarded small-minded ambition and struggles for place, we might yet restore tranquillity to Europe, and prosperity to a country so dear to us."

The debate was then once more adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Scott, by whom it was resumed on the next day. He censured the conduct of the Government, as well as the culpable forbearance of the House, relative to the war. The weak and vacillating policy of the Ministry, of which Lords Palmerston and John Russell formed a part, had occasioned the war, and in his opinion they were unfit to be trusted with the conduct of it, or of the negotiations, without an explicit declaration of the opinions of the Cabinet upon the subject.

Sir Francis Baring explained the reasons which had led him to frame the amendment under discussion. What he wished to do was to convey to Her Majesty the same assurance of support as was conveyed by Mr. Disraeli's motion, but not at the same time to convey the Government to Lords Derby and Ellenborough. He had abstained from giving expression concerning the conduct of the Cabinet, believing that the time for that question had not come. Commenting on the other amendments, he pointed out that a vote on either of them would fail to show the direct opinion of the House on the question of peace or war, and the debate, notwithstanding its length and importance, would end in a manner which looked like trifling with the country.

The Attorney-General adverted to the peculiar position of the Government upon that occasion, attacked in front, flank, and rear by adversaries, whose assaults, owing to their conflicting opinions, it was difficult to meet. He then proceeded to castigate Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright for their speeches, and commented with much severity upon the conduct of Sir J. Graham and his friends, who, after deserting their colleagues, had embarrassed their path and increased their difficulties by denouncing the continuance of a war which they had begun. He reviewed and denounced the conduct and designs of Russia, and dwelt upon her threatening position, and contended that the Russian proposals did not contain the materials for a safe peace, which was only to be achieved by a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Sir F. Thesiger elaborately censured the conduct of Lord John Russell at Vienna, who, he said, had made concessions and committed himself to opinions, rendering him the most unfit person for the difficult and delicate office of conducting the negotiations, which he contended had been conducted most unskilfully and improperly.

Mr. L. Davies could not understand, if the origin of the war was just, how its character had changed. He regarded the Russian propositions as illusory, and denied that the object of the war had been obtained.

Mr. Bentinck charged the House with being the cause of the war, by sanctioning the formation of the Government under which it began.

Mr. Cardwell censured the At-

torney-General for the rashness of his statements, and complained of the imputations cast by him upon his late colleagues, which he thought transgressed the strict rules of Parliament. He then scrutinised the several amendments, and deprecated fettering the hands of the Executive. He dissented, he said, from Mr. Lowe's amendment, the only effect of which would be to create a new war for new objects, with new motives, and it might be with new allies, and, perhaps, new enemies. He gave his ready assent to the motion of Sir F. Baring.

Mr. Walpole denounced the ambiguous conduct and language of the Ministers, and called upon them to state the object of the war. Lord J. Russell had said it was impossible to be more explicit, since the terms of peace must vary with the contingencies of the war. But, as it had been truly answered by Sir J. Graham, there was a total difference between the terms of peace and the objects of the war, which ought to be the same at the end as at the beginning. If this rule was just in general, it was peculiarly so in reference to this war, which was a war of justice,—that right might be done to the party wronged, and security taken against a repetition of the wrong. More should not be required, and less should not be asked. With the policy of the war, therefore, he agreed; but, if this was its object, he next inquired how far it might have been obtained by the negotiations at Vienna, which he thought had been too hastily broken off. The principle had been laid down, and the whole matter was in a course of settlement; and, if the Government were justified in entering upon the negotiations upon the principle, he contended that they were not justified in breaking them off in the way they were broken off, and for the reason assigned. But, taking the question as he found it, he objected to the amendment of Mr. Lowe on two grounds —namely, that the first part was not strictly true, and that the amendment was an impolitic one. He considered that the proposition offered to Russia for the reduction of her naval power in the Black Sea would be illusory as well as humiliating, and pregnant with future differences. He stated his reasons for dissenting from the other amendments, and implored the Premier to speak plainly, for unless he tempered down the speech of the Attorney-General, there would be no peace for ten years. He vindicated the Conservatives from the charge of being actuated by party motives, the absence of which was proved by their forbearance at the outset of the contest.

Mr. Horsman defended the course of the Government, and contended that the real danger which Europe had to guard against from Russia was not merely that which arose out of Prince Menschikoff's mission, but that which was the result of a long-studied and deep-seated policy, and regarded the possession of Constantinople as the sure means of universal empire.

Mr. Disraeli said, he had never listened to a debate in which a more important issue was at stake, and which threw more light upon public transactions than that in which the House was engaged. In stating what that issue was, he referred to the motives which had induced him to propose his motion, imputing to the Government ambiguity of language and uncer-

tainty of conduct, a charge which the debate, he thought, had pretty well established. He denied that his motion—which was intended as a vote of censure for a specific act—ought to have been considered as a vote of want of confidence, or to have carried with it the displacement of the Ministry. He then traced the pedigree of the different amendments. That of Sir F. Baring he considered to be *felo de se*. That of Mr. Lowe, which professed to be an amendment of his motion (which it was not), was in itself a complete and perfect proposition, and it was one of the most important ever made in that House, which it called upon to declare that, unless Russia consented to reduce her fleet in the Black Sea, negotiations should not be sanctioned. The question, therefore, was not obscure or insignificant, but palpable and vital. The authority of that House was pre-eminent in all domestic questions, but with respect to foreign policy any step was irremediable and its consequences immediate. He entreated the House, therefore, carefully to consider the course it took, the future fortune of the country with respect to peace or war depending upon its appreciation of the circumstances before it. Those who believed it to be wise for the House to declare that the condition introduced into the Conference upon the third point should be a *sine quâ non* ought to vote with Mr. Lowe; he should vote the other way, not only because it was impolitic for the House to pledge itself to a position so important and so untenable, but because, in his opinion, it was a proposition that ought never to have been made, and that would be essentially inefficient. It was, moreover, impolitic, for nothing could be more unwise than to humiliate a Power which was to be an element of the European system. With regard to the question of preponderance, the history of Europe was a history of attempts to check the preponderance of strong over weak nations. There were, therefore, practical means by which the preponderance of Russia could be controlled, and what he complained of was, that he saw no evidence in the proceedings at the Conference of a recurrence to such means to solve the difficulty in this case. Why not apply to Turkey the same principles as were applied to the Low Countries and the Rhine in 1815? Another point was the condition of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, every fort below Anapa not in the possession of the Turks having been destroyed; and a stipulation that they should not be restored would be no humiliation to Russia, while it would tend to consolidate the power of Turkey.

Lord Palmerston closed the debate in an animated speech. He showed the position in which the several opponents of the Government stood, and the weakness of the course which each one proposed; and made a direct appeal to the common patriotic feeling of members in support of the Crown and Government, to carry through a struggle necessary for the interest and honour of the country. He reminded the House, that the peace-at-any-price men were the only members who had introduced bitterness and passion into an important and gravely-conducted debate. "With peace in their mouths, they have nevertheless had war in their hearts; and their speeches were full of passion, vituperation, and abuse, and delivered in a man-

ner which showed that angry passions strived for mastery within them. (*Cries of* 'Oh!' *and cheers.*) I must say, judging from their speeches, their manner, and their language, that they would do much better for leaders of a party for war at all hazards, instead of a party for peace at any cost. (*Loud cheers.*) . . . . The hon. Gentleman (Mr. Cobden) did at last tell us that he would fight—no, not that he would fight—but he said there was something for which the country must fight; and he added, that if Portsmouth were menaced —he said nothing about the Isle of Wight—he would go into the hospital. (*Laughter.*) Well, there are many people in this country who think that the party to which the hon. Gentleman belongs would do well to go immediately into a hospital, but a hospital of a different kind from that which the hon. Gentlemen meant, and which I shall not mention." (*Renewed laughter.*) He showed how useless the first of the Russian propositions would be, and how Turkey already possesses the privileges which the second pretended to concede. He said that Sir Francis Baring having framed upon the basis of Mr. Disraeli's decapitated resolution almost exactly such a one as Government would have taken the initiative in proposing, he foresaw that a large majority would rally to vote for that resolution, as a means of enabling the Government to give effect to the wishes of the Parliament and the country in carrying out the object of the war. That object, he said, was to prevent "the partition of Turkey" by a gigantic Power, which would stride like a Colossus, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean; and in so doing not only to protect the Sultan, but that very trade of Manchester and our manufacturing districts which Russia prohibited and Turkey enlarged. "I trust," said Lord Palmerston, in conclusion, "that party feeling will for one night be set aside; that, as it is no longer a conflict of party—the vote a fortnight ago having silenced that question—we shall, at least for one night and upon one occasion, be unanimous in our assurances to the Crown that we are determined, as the true representatives of the people of this great country, to give to Her Majesty the best support we can in the prosecution of the war to the attainment of a safe and honourable peace."

Mr. Lowe's amendment was then put, and negatived without a division; after which Sir F. Baring's motion was carried without further opposition.

CHAPTER V.

Mr. Collier calls attention to the state of the Trade with Russia—Same subject in the House of Lords—Statements in both Houses relative to the Hango Massacre—Attempted Administrative Reform Agitation—Mr. Layard's Resolutions upon the subject—Debate thereon—Speeches of Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Gladstone, Sir E. B. Lytton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Goderich, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. Drummond, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston—The question is again introduced by Mr. V. Scully—A long Debate ensues, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir S. Northcote, Sir F. Baring, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Palmerston address the House—Position of Lord John Russell upon the publication of the Nesselrode Circular—His Explanation—Comments of Mr. Cobden, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Disraeli—Sir E. B. Lytton gives notice of a Vote of Censure on Lord John Russell—Further explanations and comments—Lord John Russell announces his Resignation—Statements of Explanations and Opinions by various Members, amongst whom are Sir E. B. Lytton, Mr. Bouverie, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Gladstone—Debate upon Mr. Roebuck's Resolution on the Report of the Sebastopol Committee—General Peel moves the Previous Question—Speeches of Mr. Lowe, Sir J. Graham, Sir J. Pakington, Sir C. Wood, the Attorney-General, Mr. Whiteside, Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, Mr. S. Herbert, Sir G. Grey, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and several other Members—Upon a Division, the Previous Question is carried—Discussion on Mr. Laing's Motion—Remarkable Speech of Mr. Gladstone—Speech of Lord John Russell on the Prospects of the War and Position of the Country—Reply of Lord Palmerston—Speech of Sir De Lacy Evans on the War—Lord Palmerston's observations in reply.

ON the 20th of February a discussion of great interest and importance arose in the House of Commons upon a motion of Mr. Collier for certain returns connected with our Russian trade. In a very able speech he drew the attention of the House to the whole question of the trade with Russia, its evasion of the blockade, and its continuance through Prussia. He intimated that if the explanations of Government were not satisfactory, he might subsequently set forth the policy which he thought advisable, in the form of a substantive resolution. The wealth of Russia consisted almost entirely of serf-labour, and in the products of the soil; tallow, hemp, and linseed being the chief commodities produced for the benefit of the nobles. At the outbreak of the war, it was expected that as much would be done by injury to the commerce of Russia

as by our prowess in the field; that her wealth would be so crippled as to render continuance of the war impossible. Upon former occasions, as when Russia joined Napoleon in the continental blockade, she became a serious sufferer, and a rouble, "the pulse of Russian commerce," declined in value. At the outbreak of the present war, it fell from par—38 pence—to 32 pence; and bankruptcy for the Russian land and Government was anticipated. The results had been the reverse. Notwithstanding the blockades, the exports had been greater than ever; the decline of English money sent to Russia had only been from 11,000,000*l.* to 10,000,000*l.*, and the rouble had risen to par. That amount had not been sent in goods, but in money, the most convenient form for Russia under existing circumstances. The blockade in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov—where much was expected, because the land-carriage would be too lengthy for evasion — had not been maintained: it was notified in June, in July, on the 1st of February, and the 16th; but if any had existed at all, it had only been within the last few days. The shipments of linseed from the ports in those seas had been unprecedented in scale; 700,000 quarters from May to December, 1854, against 640,000 and 445,000 quarters in the whole of the two preceding years. By blockading the Danube, Turkish grain had been kept back from this country, while the vexatious blockade of the other ports had only thrown the trade and its profits into the hands of the Greek merchants, who took it up where our trade had abandoned it, and the sea was so small, that a single steamer might have blockaded the Straits of Kertch. The blockade of the Baltic had been evaded by the transit through Prussia; 1000 thalers a day have been taken for import duties on the Prussian frontier; 500 loads of hemp and flax had arrived per day at Memel. This route had occasioned an increased cost on Russian produce of not less than 2,500,000*l.*, which fell upon the consumer; so that besides the expense of imposing the blockade, we pay 2,500,000*l.* for its evasion. This trade was organised to a great extent by the Governments of Russia and Prussia for the purpose of evading the blockade; a convention had been entered into for the formation of a railway, and Prussia derived a great revenue. It was a new trade, carried on to the detriment of ourselves. Now, by "the rule of 1756," a neutral was at liberty to carry on his accustomed trade in time of war, but not a new trade, to the prejudice of either of the belligerents,—a rule laid down by Lord Stowell. Mr. Collier glanced at the means for rendering the blockade effectual,—the actual closing of the Black Sea and the Baltic on the Prussian frontier, the search of neutral vessels for goods from a blockaded port, and the prohibition of Russian produce in this country. The merchants in St. Petersburg informed Sir Hamilton Seymour, that if the trade were prohibited, they would have nothing to do with it; and a similar conclusion was come to in London. On that declaration, the rouble fell from 36 to 32. Substitutes for the produce of Russia could be found in other countries —India, Africa, and Italy. The measure might entail some sacrifice upon this country; but unless

this country was prepared for sacrifice necessary to render the war effectual, it might as well declare itself a nation of shopkeepers, stay at home, and give up hostilities; and if the Government went on like the last, proposing half measures, and requiring to be goaded into activity by the press, the sooner they fall the better.]

The motion was seconded by Mr. Mitchell, who, as a Russian merchant, stated several facts in support of Mr. Collier.

Mr. Cardwell did not oppose the motion for papers; he admitted the interest of the subject, and the ability of Mr. Collier's statement. He replied by a counter-statement. At the opening of the war, we found that the ally with whom we were to be united had differed from us as to the laws that ought to prevail during war, and that it would be desirable to adopt a maritime policy most beneficial to neutral Powers that would sympathise with us. Hence the declaration of policy which accompanied the declaration of war. The blockade of Russia, however, had not been so ineffective as Mr. Collier represented. The stoppage to the advance of capital from this country rendered it necessary to give time for withdrawing British interests in the Baltic and the White Sea; and communication with the allies on the manner of carrying out the blockade also affected the date of enforcing the blockade in the Baltic and the Black Sea. The Russian mercantile navy had, for the purpose of commerce, been entirely annihilated; while, on the other hand, our own commerce had ridden unharmed in every sea, and was saved the higher insurance that would have been paid against risk of capture by Russia. Allowing for the transit trade with Russia, the Russian flax trade had diminished by 670,000 cwt., or about 52 per cent.; in hemp the diminution was 53, and in tallow 63 per cent. Russia had taken great pains to become a manufacturing country; but her manufactures had been arrested by the effects of the blockade. Nor had the loss of the overland trade been exclusively on our side. If prices had risen here, they had diminished in St. Petersburg. Goods had been three or four months on their way, had lain perdu in woods and villages; and in fact the pressure which was felt by the consumer was equally felt in Russia. There were two difficulties in putting a further arrest upon the Russian trade. The slightest kind of manufacture rendered the produce of one country lawfully to be regarded as the goods of the other; and if Russian produce were prohibited, the British consumer would be cramped in obtaining his raw material in the market of the world, with the probability that increased cost would transfer some of our manufactures to Germany, where prices left us a very small balance. The blockade, as it was enforced, inflicted a maximum of injury on Russia, and a minimum of injury on ourselves. Customs regulations against Russian produce would inflict a maximum of injury upon ourselves, and a minimum of injury upon Russia. As to the proposed substitutes of produce from other countries, that change could not be effected suddenly; or, if prices were equal, traders would already have sought the markets of India, &c. The first Sir Robert Peel and Lord Ashburton saved this country from the deplorable

consequences of a similar project forty years ago. Then, again, certificates of origin had always proved inefficacious; and any enforcement of a hostile restriction upon commerce beyond the one universal rule which was unaccompanied by privileges or licences, would embarrass us with friendly neutrals or allies, such even as France.

Subsequently, the position taken by Mr. Collier was supported by Mr. Watson and Mr. Headlam. Mr. Ricardo and Lord Duncan rather gave their support to Government. Sir James Graham said a few words to prove that the delays or imperfections of the blockade did not lie with his department — the Admiralty. He stated that when the orders for a blockade were received by the French and English Admirals in the Black Sea, they consulted, and arranged to effect it by blockading the entrance at the Bosphorus; but the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople had great doubts whether that would be legal; the question was referred to their Governments, and three months were lost. Then came the great expedition to the Crimea, and there was a difficulty in finding a combined fleet for the blockading duty. At present every port in the Black Sea, except the mouths of the Danube, was closely blockaded.

The subject was subsequently (on the 15th of May) brought before the House of Lords by the Earl of Albemarle, who moved a resolution to the effect that greater restrictions on the trade with Russia were necessary to bring the war to a successful issue. In the brief discussion which ensued, the arguments were for the most part the same as those which had been previously advanced in the House of Commons.

The speakers were Lords Ravensworth, Wodehouse, and Colchester, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earls Granville, Grey, Derby, and Fitzwilliam. Lord Ravensworth thought it of the utmost importance to cripple the trade of Russia. Lord Colchester contended for the right of search, which Earl Granville condemned, as likely to offend the European Powers. Earl Grey denounced the principle of drawing tighter the restrictions on trade, and the commerce of the world, in order to injure an enemy, as dangerous and impolitic. The Earl of Derby replied to Earl Grey, whose arguments, he contended, were absolutely destructive of the whole policy of the Government, and applied equally to the system of blockade and to the system of restriction, however they might attempt to check the trade of Russia. Upon a division, the resolution was rejected by 47 against 31.

In the month of June, an atrocious outrage against the laws of nations, and of common humanity, committed by the Russians at Hango upon a British boat's crew, attracted the attention of both Houses of Parliament, and filled the country with horror and indignation. The circumstances, which happily are unparalleled in the annals of modern warfare, were detailed in the House of Commons by the First Lord of the Admiralty on the 18th of that month, from Admiral Dundas's despatches.

"It appears," said Sir C. Wood, "that some short time ago Her Majesty's ship *Cossack* took and destroyed some coasting vessels

off Hango, and three persons were carried off as prisoners, viz. the captain of one of the vessels, his son, and another Finnish sailor. Admiral Dundas, anxious not to visit with any unnecessary severity the trade of the country, so long as the communications and supplies between the Gulf of Finland and St. Petersburg were interrupted, directed that the *Cossack* should put back to Hango and restore to liberty the persons so captured, and also four other prisoners who had requested that they might be put ashore at the same place. The *Cossack* accordingly returned to Hango for that purpose, and, anchoring a short distance from the place, sent the cutter in under the command of Lieutenant Geneste with the seven Russian prisoners, and an ordinary boat's crew. A flag of truce was displayed at least half an hour before they reached the jetty. Nobody, however, was seen but a single man, who ran away. The officers and prisoners landed, and put upon the jetty the baggage of the prisoners, the men remaining in the boat, when a body of Russian soldiers, thought to be 300 or 400 strong, came down to the jetty, upon which the British officer waved the flag of truce, and explained why they had come on shore; the Finnish captain also took the flag of truce from the lieutenant, and tried to explain, both in English and Finnish, the purpose for which the boat had come on shore. The officer in command of the Russians not only understood English, but spoke it, stating that they did not care for the flag of truce, they would show how the Russians could fight, whereupon some hundred Russian soldiers immediately fired on the officer and the Finnish prisoners on the jetty, killing them all, and then fired into the boat until every man fell. They then rushed into the boat, threw some bodies overboard, dragged one wounded man out, and bayonetted him on the jetty, and retired, leaving five bodies for dead in the boat. The boat not returning, later in the day the gig was sent, but could only ascertain from a distance that the cutter was moored by the side of the jetty, with some dead bodies in it. In the night one man—a black man—who was wounded by two balls, one in the arm and the other in the shoulder, contrived to cut the fastenings of the cutter and scull her from the jetty; and, in the meantime, the *Cossack*, which was standing in, in order to ascertain what had become of the crew of the boat, and to claim the men, supposing them to have been taken prisoners, picked up the single survivor, upon whose statement the truth of the circumstances which I have detailed to the House must necessarily rest, he being the only one of the boat's crew left living."

In the House of Lords, also, the Earl of Malmesbury called attention to the massacre. He referred to the Russian version, which varied from that given by Sir C. Wood in stating that five men were killed, and nine taken prisoners. After commenting with great severity upon the transaction, he asked how the Government intended to proceed.

Lord Brougham declared that "if ever the land cried for blood it is now."

The Earls of Ellenborough, Granville, and Clarendon, also expressed their abhorrence of the outrage, and the latter stated, that

upon receiving information of the transaction, he had desired Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen to ask the Danish Government to send instructions to their Minister at St. Petersburg, requesting him to state to the Russian Government that the British Government were anxiously waiting to know what steps they had taken to mark their sense of the outrage. When the answer arrived, it would be for the Ministry to determine what course to pursue.

The explanation of the transaction given by General De Berg, the Commander-in-Chief at Helsingfors, was, in substance, that the flag of truce and the landing of the Russian sailors were pretexts to cover a hostile object in the expedition of the boat from the *Cossack;* the hostile character of which was proved, he asserted, by the loaded arms, the exploded caps of three muskets, 360 cartridges, and certain incendiary articles which remained in possession of the captors. The Russians had been taught to suspect the expeditions by the use of the Russian flag to inveigle coasting vessels into capture, and by the use even of the flag of truce with which an English cutter had approached the village of Twermine, in order to burn some huts and boats. The crew of Lieutenant Geneste's boat were caught by their own ruse.

The subject was again referred to in the House of Lords on the 10th of July, by the Earl of Malmesbury, who described General De Berg's justification of the atrocity as no justification, but rather an aggravation of the cruelty and inhumanity of the massacre. "There is not a line in that despatch which can exculpate General de Berg from dishonour if he identifies himself with this most atrocious act." It was said that the ensign who commanded the enemy had received a decoration—then the General who recommended him for reward for such an act was more deeply identified with it. What would be the feelings of those gallant Russian officers who fought with us at Alma and Inkerman, and who so bravely repulsed us on the 18th, when they heard that the medal which they wore upon their bosoms had been granted to the ensign who committed the Hango massacre?

The Earl of Clarendon said that the Russian answer had been most justly characterised by Lord Malmesbury. Admiral Dundas had been directed to demand the immediate liberation of the prisoners, and to say that it was impossible he could believe the statements of General de Berg; that if the flag which was hoisted was not seen, even that did not justify the slaughter that ensued; that the arms in the boat were covered with a tarpaulin, and were not loaded; and that it was a common stratagem of war to hoist an enemy's flag as a lure. Admiral Dundas said he could not believe that any British officer would disgrace his flag by burning a village under a flag of truce, as alleged by General de Berg.

Lord Campbell said that on the showing of the Russian General himself there had been a flagrant violation of the law of nations. Even in ancient times the "lex talionis" was not considered applicable to a person bearing a flag of truce.

Lord Colchester hoped that in future more care would be taken to observe, on our part, the utmost

strictness with regard to flags of truce.

The dissatisfaction so universally felt by the nation at the conduct of the war, and the state of the public departments, gave birth to a political agitation, the rallying cry of which was Administrative Reform. Unsupported, however, by names carrying any considerable intellectual weight or political influence, the Association for Administrative Reform had not hitherto gained any perceptible hold, either upon the sympathies of the masses, or the convictions of the intelligent portion of the community, and the speeches in the House of Commons of the leaders of the movement, indicated equally an absence of a clear conception of the precise objects to be aimed at, or of the means for attaining those objects. This was manifest from the debate in the House of Commons on the 15th of June, when Mr. Layard brought forward the resolutions upon the subject, of which he had given notice at an early period of the session. In a speech of three hours' duration, he took up one by one the great heads of the subject,—the Government, which was a close monopoly of a few families; the Army, where promotion went by purchase and favouritism instead of by merit; the Consular and Diplomatic services, which he criticised with much severity; and the Civil Service,—in treating of which he quoted abundantly from Mr. Romilly, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and others, and recommended a competitive examination for admissions. In treating of the army, he accumulated instances of the promotion obtained by Lord Hardinge's relations. His practical propositions were, to abolish the system of purchase, promotion by favouritism, and the peculiar privileges of the Guards. He claimed the substance of Sir Edward Lytton's announced amendment, which, he said, was his own in another form. He moved the first of his own resolutions in the following terms:—

"That this House views with deep and increasing concern the state of the nation; and is of opinion, that the manner in which merit and efficiency have been sacrificed, in public appointments, to party and family influences, and to a blind adherence to routine, has given rise to great misfortunes, and threatens to bring discredit upon the national character, and to involve the country in grave disasters."

Sir Stafford Northcote observed that Mr. Layard had not pointed out any effectual remedy for the evils he had exposed in the civil service. The plan he would suggest was that which had been proposed by Sir C. Trevelyan and himself, which included division of labour and appointment by competition.

Mr. Leveson Gower, although a friend to administrative reform, did not approve of Mr. Layard's motion, which did not point out a specific remedy, and had a tendency to weaken the Government at a critical moment.

Mr. Peacocke, after a general censure of Whig Administrations, supported the motion, which, he said, was no attack upon the aristocracy, though it might be an attack upon a coterie, liberals in name, but oligarchs in reality; it embodied the national wish, and expressed the national feeling.

Mr. Gladstone occupied a mid-

dle place in the debate, as he was unable to agree with the original resolution, or even with the amendment. Subjecting the phrases of the resolution to close criticism, and deprecating rhetorical declamations, he characterised the resolution as vague, pledging the House to nothing, and offering no useful object to the people. Sir Edward Lytton's amendment, besides recommending Ministers to do what had just been done already, and paying a compliment to the people—not a usual thing in the formal resolutions of Parliament—was expressed in vague and unmeaning language—such as instituting "judicious tests of merit." What were judicious tests of merit? Turning to the civil service, Mr. Gladstone expressed his belief that the system of patronage was the weakness, not the strength of the Executive. The proposal to adopt the principle of unrestrained competition was not first brought under public notice by the Administrative Reform Association, but by Lord Aberdeen's Government. In like manner, the proposal to revise the official establishments was made at a time when a formal searching investigation had just been completed. What was wanted in the civil service was a change in the whole basis of the system, perfectly free competition for admissions by the test of examination, and subsequent promotion by merit and efficiency alone. Throw open all the departments—in that he quite agreed with Mr. Layard. He saw with unfeigned satisfaction that the state of feeling on administrative reform was likely to take the direction given to it by Mr. Layard, and he wished him God speed.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton moved the following resolution as an amendment:—"That this House recommends to the earliest attention of Her Majesty's Ministers the necessity of a careful revision of our various official establishments, with a view to simplify and facilitate the transaction of public business, and by instituting judicious tests of merit, as well as by removing obstructions to its fair promotion and legitimate rewards, to secure to the service of the State the largest available proportion of the energy and intelligence for which the people of this country are distinguished." He charged the Prime Minister with having raised the agitation out of doors, by the injudiciousness of his resistance and the levity of his acquiescence; by the inconsistency of turning out the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Panmure's declaration that he only intended to carry out the Duke's improvements—Ministers scattering pleasant jokes and flowery epitaphs upon the defunct predecessors whom they had slain and buried. How deeply had Lord John Russell injured the Duke of Newcastle, or how egregiously had Lord Palmerston and his colleagues duped the expectations of the people! We had more to apprehend from such trifling and frivolity than from all the armaments of Russia. The cry against party was unreasonable and exaggerated: release the Administration from party, that was, from Parliamentary control, and it would become the clockwork machinery of despotism, rendering the Crown more absolute than in the time of the Tudors. The cry threatened the basis of our social system; but it was provoked by the combination of families and privileged houses, with which the Whig party had chilled

the enthusiasm and energy of those whom the people recognised as their own hardy children, and mortified the pride of a numerous gentry, with birth as ancient as that of the coterie disciplined in Whig drawing-rooms. Even the Order in Council on examinations did not warrant confidence in the declarations of Ministers; for it did nothing to widen the range of candidates, and it told those who were invited to undergo a severe examination, that men unconnected with the public service and unexamined should be put over their heads; and the very paper containing the advertisement of the examination, announced three head appointments in the directorship of stores, contracts, and clothing, by the rule of favouritism. Although he had spoken under the influence of party, Sir Edward said that he had framed his amendment in order that the House might take a vote, independently of party, on the simple question of administrative reform.

Sir George Cornewall Lewis disclaimed "a blind adherence to routine," though not to system, without which no service or law could go on; and he recapitulated those inquiries into the public departments which had been carried on since 1848, and had been followed or accompanied by searching and progressive reforms, that had rendered the departments much more efficient, and would still be carried on. He intimated, that if Mr. Layard's resolution were carried, Ministers, regarding it as a vote of want of confidence, would retire; but that, construing Sir Edward Lytton's amendment by the simple meaning of its words, he should have no difficulty in accepting it.

Lord Goderich moved that the debate be adjourned till Monday, which was carried by 240 to 29.

On that day it was accordingly resumed by Lord Goderich, who observed, that notwithstanding the credit taken by Sir G. Lewis, only two measures of reform had been adopted by the Government—the consolidation of the war department, and the Order in Council of the 2nd of May; and contended that both the system of promotion in the army and that of nomination in the civil service, imperatively demanded further improvement. To the latter, he mainly attributed existing evils in the service. But it would be unjust in the people out of doors to blame the Government for maintaining a system which the people themselves helped to keep up. He justified the course of action denominated "the Goderich pledge;" because he felt strongly that if the House of Commons really desired to put an end to the patronage of the Secretary of the Treasury, they must begin by performing their own part. At present, the only means of obtaining an appointment was through the influence of a member of Parliament. He admitted that a Minister would encounter great risks in endeavouring to defeat or nullify this influence; he might even be removed from his office; but no sacrifice would be more noble than one incurred in the endeavour to reform and render efficient the public service.

Mr. Peel, after illustrating what he characterised the heedlessness with which Mr. Layard had alleged that the existing system of army administration was one of favouritism, of family connections, and of influence of every sort, except the right to the absolute negation of

merit, proceeded to enter into minute professional details respecting the particular cases cited by Mr. Layard as examples of favouritism, observing that if these were the worst instances he could produce of the evils of the existing system, he could assure him that any system would give rise to individual cases infinitely worse. He then passed to another class of cases—those of officers alleged to be pining in neglect—regarding which he gave similar details, and next proceeded to the charges brought by Mr. Layard in respect to staff appointments, and to the manner in which rewards were conferred, contending that they were bestowed with reference to distinguished services.

Mr. Drummond quizzed Mr. Layard and his friends as volunteer statesmen, and who, like other volunteers, were not statesmen, though like them. He asked if it was true that the middle classes were perfectly pure or perfect administrators as compared with the aristocracy, and referred to the scrapes in which Mr. Lindsay, the shipowner—one of the loudest advocates for administrative reform—had got into in the management of his ships; and instanced the conduct of the East India Company, belonging exclusively to the middle classes, as full of jobbery and corruption. Had the middle classes in the great towns succeeded in draining them? They had been trying, he did not know how long, local self-government. Look at the condition of any place in which they had their own local government. Ask Sir Benjamin Hall and Lord Ebrington, the members for Marylebone, what had been done in London. See also what a precious mess they had made at Manchester. Filled as that town was with Radicals and philosophers, they could not drain it. And yet there was hardly a town in the kingdom which could be more easily drained; for it stands upon two hills, and any man of ordinary common sense would have at once said, "Cut a ditch from the top to the bottom, and so drain it." —(*Laughter.*) Then again, they had introduced their whole machinery into Brighton, and the effect of their exertions was nothing but failure. Had all railway companies been so prosperous? How came it that when railway companies got into a mess, they chose Colonel Anson to be chairman of one company, the Marquis of Chandos of a second, and Mr. Scott of a third? Why did they turn out Mr. Scott?—Because he would not give way to their dirty tricks. This cry for administrative reform was a delusive cry; because the words themselves had no meaning. The only meaning they had —this being, of course, as the foolish people out of doors understood them—was to get rid of everybody who had been concerned in the government of the country for years back, and to put in their stead shipbrokers, stockbrokers, railway directors, railway contractors, and Heaven knew who—men utterly incompetent to take those large and extensive views of all the interests of the country, which every one who called himself a statesman should possess.

Mr. John Macgregor deprecated the debate as useless.

Colonel Lindsay explained certain circumstances with reference to some of the alleged cases of favouritism stated by Mr. Layard.

Mr. J. G. Phillimore disapproved of the resolutions, and de-

clared that, in his opinion, the principle of competition with respect to appointments in the civil service, which had been advocated in the course of the debate, was extravagant and absurd.

Mr. Disraeli then explained the intentions of Lord Derby's Ministry with respect to administrative reform (a phrase which he had first used). It had appointed Commissions to inquire into all branches of the public service, and had come to the conclusion that what was now called administrative reform was imperatively required. Feeling the necessity of great financial reforms, they were anxious to obtain the largest possible surplus to deal with them effectually, and felt that for that object the first requirement was efficiency in the several departments. That of Ireland had been first dealt with, and a saving effected of 25 per cent. After that experiment, Lord Derby's Government had resolved to bring the whole question before the House, and to have asked the House to recommend to Her Majesty the issuing of a Commission to inquire into the conduct of all departments of the State, with a view of drawing from its report the regulations necessary for the intended reforms. Two reforms he should have at once introduced—one on the Customs, the other on the management of the Exchequer—a reform which, with the assistance of himself and his friends, had been effected by his successors. Retaining his opinion that great changes were necessary in our administrative system, he thought that entrance into the civil service should be the result of substantial and real tests of fitness, that the services should be better rewarded, and be made a distinct profession. But all this should have been preceded by a Commission, that it might have been carried out upon definite ideas; and he believed that if he had had the opportunity of issuing that Commission, the civil service would now have been in a very different state from what it was actually. Adverting to the terms of Mr. Layard's motion, he could not agree that our late disasters were attributable to routine; but rather to an incapable Government, unconnected by the mutual sympathy and private regard necessary to the success of any Cabinet. The amendment of Sir B. Lytton received his entire adhesion; it expressed precisely the policy which Lord Derby's Government were prepared to recommend; but at the same time he had a right to expect from the Ministry some assurance and security that if it was adopted, they would act upon the recommendation it contained, taking it as a recommendation of the House. In conclusion, he commented in sarcastic terms upon the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the motion of Mr. Layard was regarded by the Ministry as a vote of want of confidence, observing that Lord Derby's Government resigned because, throughout their career, Lord John Russell had pursued them with unceasing combinations to eject them from office. Before they accepted office—before Mr. Disraeli could stand for re-election or take his place in the House—Lord John called his friends together, and was making biddings to stop the new Ministry. What were the offers he made in his address at the famous Chesham Place meeting? [Lord John Russell: There is no authentic statement

of that address.] No authentic statement! There had come from some one present the heads of a speech. And what was that address? "The noble Lord, when the new Government hardly was sworn in—when they had only thrown themselves into the gap of the constitution from which he had fallen—seemed to deplore bitterly the great want of mutual intelligence among the members of the Liberal party, and was willing to take a great part of the blame of that want of intelligence and good mutual understanding to himself. He said there had been complaints that the Government had been constructed on too narrow a basis; that he was not disposed to quarrel with that complaint; that he, profiting by experience, could assure them that if they would all draw together—if the whole of the Liberal party would be unanimous in supporting him, there should be formed a broad-bottomed Administration; that the area should be extended, and the basis made as wide as they liked; that the men of the people should post themselves in the council-chamber of the Sovereign; and that all they had to do to achieve these purposes was to terminate, as soon as possible, the Administration which the noble Lord himself had recommended Her Majesty to call into office. — (*Cheers and laughter.*) What has happened? You turned us out of office when we were about to give you an exemplary measure of administrative reform. (*Cheers and laughter.*) Have you got such a reform? You turned us out of office in a state of profound peace; and I declare most solemnly my conviction that our leaving office has entailed upon you a sad war. But if you have lost your administrative reform, you have gained a dangerous, not to say disastrous, war. Where, too, is the Government on a broad basis that you have secured? Where is the Administration on an extended area you were promised? Where are the men of the people in the council-chamber of the Sovereign? You have not only lost what you might have gained; you have not only gained what we lament and deplore, a dangerous war; but you have placed in power a Government framed on a most restricted and exclusive basis; and the principal occupation of your future career will be to vote confidence in men who take every opportunity to treat you with the contumely you deserve."—(*Loud cheers.*)

Lord Palmerston began by replying to Mr. Layard's speech at Drury Lane—where he had charged him with jesting at the sufferings of the people—a charge which he most indignantly denied. He proceeded to defend the composition of his Government, no member of which, he said, was related to him by any family ties. As to the charges in Mr. Layard's speech in that House, those on the army were already disposed of by Mr. Peel. To those on the diplomatic service he was himself an answer. He had been made Under Secretary of State neither from family connections nor adherence to routine. He defended the diplomatic body from the aspersions which had been cast upon them. Coming then to the attack of Mr. Disraeli, he denied the right of his Government to take credit for reforms which they had never carried out, claimed for his own the merit of having realised his intentions, and said that what it had done was

underrated, and what it had to do was undefined. It had made examinations a reality—but examinations must not be trusted too far, nor would throwing them open always secure first-rate men, who would be attracted by more lucrative and promising professions. After defending the appointments attacked by Mr. Disraeli, he promised the earnest attention of his Government to administrative reform, saying that it could have no possible inducement to follow any other course, detailed what had been already done, and dilated on the inquiry, time, and consideration necessary before all could be done that was required. He accepted the resolution of Sir B. Lytton in perfect sincerity, as a pledge that the Government would direct its most serious attention to a continued revision of the civil offices of the State.

An unsuccessful attempt was then made to adjourn the debate, and, after a short reply from Mr. Layard, his resolutions were rejected by 359 to 46. The debate on Sir E. B. Lytton's resolution was adjourned until the 21st of June, when it was adopted without any discussion.

The subject of administrative reform, with reference more particularly to the question of competitive examination for the civil service, was again very fully discussed in the House of Commons on the 10th of July, upon the motion of Mr. V. Scully, for an address thanking Her Majesty for the Order in Council of the 21st of May, by which certain persons were directed to examine into and certify the qualifications of all young men proposed to be appointed to junior situations in any department of the civil service; and praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to direct the examination to be an open one, and held in public, and that the examiners do have regard to superior qualifications and merit. He mentioned instances in which he thought the latter condition had been neglected, and in the course of his speech he gave some entertaining proofs of the greediness for places under Government, and the extravagant expectations indulged by those who could command any avenue to members of Parliament.

A long debate ensued; but it added little to the arguments, which have already been given in the account of the discussion upon Mr. Layard's resolution; amongst the principal speakers were Lord Goderich, who seconded the motion. He thought that the test should be confined to first appointments, and that if the Order in Council were not followed up it would be likely to produce mischief rather than good, by relieving those who made nominations from a portion of the responsibility now attaching to them. The evil which it was desirable to get rid of was the system of nomination.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the previous question, and contended that the proposed plan of open competition would abolish all personal responsibility in relation to the appointments—the candidate would nominate himself, and the examiners would only certify that he had obtained a certain number of marks. Then the moral qualities of a candidate could not be gauged by examination, nor would any benefit be likely to arise from a literary competition between candidates for the posts of boatmen of the coast-guard, tide-waiters, &c. But if the principle

was so good, why did not Mr. Scully extend it to the appointment of permanent Under Secretaries of State, of the Commissioners in Bankruptcy, or of the Judges of the superior courts? But in fact no country, whatever its form of government, ever selected its civil servants by competitive examination.

Sir S. Northcote said the real object of the motion was, that in place of nominating a candidate to go before the examiners, the examination should be open without nomination. The principle of competitive examination had been adopted in France, where a "concours universel" had been in operation for a considerable period with regard to certain professions; and the Minister of Marine, who, in 1852, reported that his office was in a bad state, proposed to improve the character of the appointments by the application of the "concours."

Sir Francis Baring argued for the existing system, mentioning instances of a proper use of patronage in cases where competition would be unfairly applied—as in those of the relatives of the wounded in late engagements, if otherwise competent. Steady conscientious clerks, not statesmen or first-class university men, are wanted in the public offices. With a high respect for Sir Charles Trevelyan, he should be sorry to have an office full of Sir Charles Trevelyans; and if he ever filled an office again, his first prayer to Sir Charles would be that he should find an extra batch of supernumerary clerks, and send away all the gentlemen appointed by competitive examination.

Mr. Gladstone, in an elaborate speech, strongly supported the demand for open and public competition. He reviewed the condition of the civil service under the existing system, pointing out its evils, which tended to equalise the good, middling, and bad. The public had a right to be served by the best men it could get for the price it offered. He contended that the present system not only did not give the best men, but that it created a vast mass of collateral evils connected with the dispensation of patronage, which kept a large class of men in a state of expectancy, wasting their lives in solicitation. He combated the arguments against competition employed by Sir F. Baring, who had regarded a clerk, he said, as a constant quantity, whereas the quality of clerks differed in different departments. Discontent pervaded the whole mass of the civil service, owing to the standard of remuneration, which did not distinguish between good and bad. Promotion by seniority, he agreed, was an evil, and the whole question of admission he considered to be a secondary one, except by its connection with promotion. The root of the evil lay in the system of nomination; the cure was to be found in the adoption of another system which made merit the passport to admission, and in nineteen cases out of twenty examination would be a security for moral as well as intellectual character.

Lord Palmerston contended that all parties were agreed in the object in view—the filling of the different offices of the Government with good and capable men; the difference was in the method of accomplishing that object. Under open competition, neither would promotion be accelerated, nor disappointment at the slowness of advance

be avoided; but the greater the number of able men in the inferior offices, the greater the disgust at the length of time they were compelled to perform inferior duties. Competition might be usefully introduced to some extent; but the selection of candidates should rest with the heads of departments, and if that mode of selection was accompanied by a sufficient examination, the efficiency of the public service would be secured.

Mr. Scully having replied, the House divided, when the previous question was carried by 140 to 125.

At this time, Lord John Russell again became the fountain of trouble to his coadjutors in the Government; and the Parliament and public were startled by the very remarkable revelation, that there existed, in a Cabinet which was wholly responsible for the continuance of the war, a Minister of great consideration, who thought it unnecessary. Immediately after his return from the Conferences, reports had become current, and had gained very general credence, that Lord John Russell had, at Vienna, agreed to the Austrian proposals for peace, as stated by Count Buol; and the fact was very soon made apparent by the publication of Count Nesselrode's circular, dated April 22, and addressed to the Russian Agents at Foreign Courts. Under these circumstances, Mr. M. Gibson, on the 6th of July, requested Lord John Russell to explain his conduct, and how it was, if the facts were as reported, he retained his place in a Government pledged to cripple Russia, when those proposals were rejected?

Lord John Russell, in answer, described his own course in the negotiations at Vienna, and his exertions to discover the views of Austria; and recapitulated the Austrian propositions, in which he concurred, and which he thought would give, not a certainty, but a very fair prospect of the duration of peace. No doubt, the statement of Count Buol was in the main an accurate statement. Lord John had told Count Buol that his instructions from London would lead him to suppose that the Austrian proposals would not be accepted, but that his own opinion was that they ought to be, and might be, accepted; and he promised Count Buol that he would do his best to put these propositions in such a light that the Austrian Government might hope for their adoption. On his return from Vienna, those propositions were deliberately considered by the Cabinet. Everything Lord John stated had due weight, and was fairly placed in opposition to the disadvantages of such a peace. The Government came to the conclusion that the peace proposed would not be a safe peace, and that they could not recommend its adoption. It was not correct to say that the Emperor of the French was disposed to accept the terms. Before he knew the decision of the English Government, the Emperor had determined to change his Minister and to reject the Austrian proposal, as not affording a sufficient foundation for peace. Mr. Gibson had asked why Lord John continued in the Government which rejected his counsel: but as a plenipotentiary, it was for him to submit to the decision of his Government; as a member of the Cabinet, it was his duty to consider the circumstances of the time—the failures of him-

self and of Lord Derby to form a Government that promised stability—the attacks to which Lord Palmerston himself was exposed, for no other reason than that he held a place of authority. Now though, out of office, he might have given every support to his noble Friend, he felt that his resignation would have increased the instability of his Administration, and would have been considered the symptom and precursor of other changes. Within the Cabinet, it was the duty of the minority to yield to the majority, if there was a majority and a minority—for an individual to defer to the sentiments of the Cabinet in general, and to leave it to the House of Commons to decide whether or not they were to be trusted with the conduct of public affairs.

Mr. Cobden, in a speech of great force, exposed the effect of Lord John Russell's conduct, and blamed him most severely for not following the example of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and for having, by showing that he had surrendered his judgment, struck at the basis of confidence in public men. He affirmed that the war was odious in France, citing as a proof that the Emperor had not dared to propose an extraordinary levy of troops; and he urged the hopelessness of the siege of Sebastopol. In the course of his speech, Mr. Cobden declared that he would infinitely rather see a Government formed of members from the other side, and take the hazard of the "change." "I look back (he said) with regret on the vote which I gave on the motion which changed Lord Derby's Government. I regret the result of that motion; for it has cost the country 100 millions of treasure, and between 20,000 and 30,000 good lives."

Lord Palmerston defended his colleague from the attacks of Mr. Cobden, and vindicated his conduct. With regard to the object of the war, which Mr. Gibson said he should be at a loss to explain, Lord Palmerston could tell him that there was not a peasant in England who did not comprehend the objects of the war. Denying that he had ever talked of going on a crusade to sever Hungary from Austria, and expel the Russians from Poland, he declared that all the speeches of the members for the West Riding and for Manchester would not break the manly and determined spirit of the people, whose determinations the Government had only fulfilled in rejecting the Austrian propositions. He supposed it was meant he should infer that when next a vote was proposed which should have a tendency to remove the Government from their places, it would have Mr. Cobden's support. Thus he would be voting to place in power a set of gentlemen who, to judge by the language they had held in that House, were as determined to carry on the war with vigour and energy as the existing Government.

Mr. Roebuck examined the conduct of Lord John Russell in relation to the Austrian proposal, considering it to be inconsistent with the perfect honesty of a public man. As to the wisdom of the war, he differed from Mr. Gibson and Mr. Cobden, and agreed with Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Disraeli said, that evening would be memorable for the unexampled revelation made by Lord John Russell, who had admitted

that, employed in the high position of Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate on the subject of peace or war, and having arrived at a solution of the difficulty, and accomplished a result that would secure peace to the country, he returned to England, and, strange to say, finding no sympathy on the part of his colleagues, who determined upon the prosecution of a war which, in his opinion, ought to have terminated, acceded to their suggestions, and remained, in a Cabinet of war, a Minister of peace. The reasons he had given for this extraordinary course were no less singular than the course itself. The country, however, ought to consider the vital question, whether we were to have peace or war; the question ought not to be an open one in the Cabinet, which, in either case, ought to be unanimous, or there could be no chance of vigour or efficient action. The effect of that night's debate would have an evil tendency. The impression in the Cabinets of the Continent must have been, that when our Plenipotentiary accepted the Austrian proposition he represented the mind and policy of his own Cabinet. Why did not his colleagues ratify his labours? When a Minister of the Cabinet was sent to negotiate a peace, and succeeded, and, although his labours were not ratified, remained in the Cabinet, the House had a right to expect from a Government so situated, a frank explanation of the reasons which induced them not to accept the result of his labours.

After a reply from Sir George Grey to Mr. Disraeli, and a few words from Lord Goderich, the subject dropped.

In consequence of the statement thus made by Lord John Russell, Sir E. B. Lytton, on the 10th of July, gave notice of a vote of censure upon his conduct. It was in the following terms:—"That the conduct of our Minister in the recent negotiations at Vienna has, in the opinion of this House, shaken the confidence of this country in those to whom its affairs are entrusted."

On the 12th of July Lord John Russell took an opportunity of stating, in reply to a question from Mr. Disraeli, put on a previous day, that he made his statement of the 7th because he believed there was nothing he stated which the House might not have learned from other sources. He had since, however, laid the question before Her Majesty, and had obtained her sanction to the course he had pursued. He wished also to correct a misrepresentation of what he said on the 7th. It was certainly true that when he returned from Vienna he was of opinion that the propositions of Count Buol might secure an honourable peace. But it did not follow that he thought the same propositions would be equally efficacious now. On the contrary, he was of opinion that this country had no choice but vigorously to prosecute the war. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. Disraeli did not see that this explanation altered the position of Lord John Russell. The charge against him was, that returning home from Vienna a friend of peace—which his colleagues did not share in—he still remained a member of the Cabinet, and led the House to believe that he was an advocate for a vigorous prosecution of the war. He denied that Lord John had any right to

disclose the Queen's counsels without the Queen's consent, and certainly there were no means of knowing what passed in the Cabinet, unless he had told them. Lord Palmerston said Mr. Disraeli had made "much ado about nothing;" whereupon Sir E. B. Lytton observed he was not surprised at Lord Palmerston thinking so, for he believed, in point of chronological order, "Much ado about nothing" came next after the "Comedy of Errors."

Such was the position of affairs with respect to Lord John Russell, his expulsion from the Cabinet by a Parliamentary censure being to all appearance unavoidable, when, on the 16th of July, he relieved the House of Commons from the adoption of so disagreeable an alternative by the announcement that he had resigned office. It had been stated, he said, that he had pledged himself to use his influence with the Government to accept certain Austrian propositions. This was not true, but it was true that he did lay these propositions before the Cabinet, and he did so in concurrence with persons of great weight and authority. He brought those propositions to London on the 29th of April, and a Cabinet Council was held, at which they were not adopted, circumstances having occurred, quite independent of the merits of the propositions themselves, which made it, to his mind, impossible to agree to them. With regard to the merits of those propositions, he justified the opinion he had first formed of them, believing then that they might afford the means of combining all the Powers of Europe against the future aggressions of Russia, and placing Turkey in a secure position. Having stated the general grounds upon which he had thought at the time that the propositions might have been accepted, he went on to show that further knowledge of the views of Austria as to the obligations imposed upon her by the treaty of December the 2nd, induced Her Majesty's Government to think that it was not worth while to enter into negotiations founded upon her last proposition, and, in these circumstances, things reverted to their original condition, and war must be continued to obtain the objects for which it was commenced. It had been made a reproach to him, he observed, that, in a speech made since his return from Vienna, he had been in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war, or, in the words of Mr. Disraeli, became "an uncompromising advocate of war." After the rejection of the Austrian propositions he had no other course. But it had been said that the House had not been informed at the time of the fact of these Austrian propositions. He was not responsible, he said, for that; it was the duty of the Foreign Secretary to make this communication; but he thought it was quite right on the part of the Government to abstain from a premature communication, which would have been unjustifiable and a dereliction of duty on their part. Mr. Disraeli and others seemed to believe that there were but two abstract things to be considered—one peace, another war. But the Government had viewed the matter differently; they thought peace preferable to war, that satisfactory terms might be obtained, and that a limitation of the Russian fleet would furnish a security, though an imperfect one, that would justify a

termination of the war. When the propositions of Austria were refused he fell back upon his former opinions, and from the week ending the 5th of May the Cabinet was as united a Cabinet as he had ever known; but the impression seemed to prevail that, because he had taken a favourable view of the Austrian propositions, he must be ever after incapable of serving Her Majesty during the war. He was not of that opinion. Finding, however, that impressions, founded either upon errors he had committed or upon misapprehension and misrepresentation of his conduct, were so wide and general that his presence in the Cabinet would be disadvantageous, he had pressed his resignation, which had been tendered once before. He then concluded as follows:—"And now, Sir, let me say that, having taken that course, I do not feel that I am at all discontented with the position in which I stand. I see no reason to be so. In the first place, I have acted always for what I believe to be the benefit of the country. I have thought over these questions again and again with a view to the public interest, and I have advised that which I have considered expedient for the country, and I have refrained from advising that which was disapproved, or rather, I should say, that which did not obtain the concurrence of those who generally held the same views as myself, and who were acting with me in the same Administration. I have felt that in the position which I have occupied at various times I have found many true and attached friends; and I must say that, towards them, beginning with the members of the Cabinet which I have left, I have every reason to thank those friends for their confidence and support. Others there certainly are of a different class—

'Those you make friends
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive
The least rub in your fortunes, fall away
Like water from ye, never found again
But when they mean to sink ye.'

Some there are of that class—I trust but few — with respect to whom I can only say that I regard them with contempt. With regard to public affairs, it has been my fortune, far beyond my deserts, to carry, or assist in carrying, measures which have promoted civil and religious liberty, which have tended to the promotion of the moral and religious welfare of my country. I say, Sir, that I have had that good fortune, far beyond my deserts, and that is a satisfaction of which I cannot be deprived. That in the course which I have pursued, and in the positions which I have at various times filled, I should have been slandered and calumniated, is a circumstance at which I ought to feel neither surprise nor dissatisfaction. There have been men whom I have known, and among them I cannot but recollect my dearly-loved friend Lord Althorp, whose only ambition it was to steer clear of office, and who when he held the highest offices in the State only aspired to descend from them, and yet I have known him calumniated as seeking place. I have seen but lately a gallant and a skilful soldier calumniated. I mean the great and humane Lord Raglan, who was slandered and persecuted even to the very verge of the grave. I say, therefore, that I can feel no dissatisfaction and no surprise at being

myself thus calumniated; but if I had to balance my political account with my calumniators I could say to them that I have been able to promote, by measures which I have seen adopted, the welfare and advantage, the liberty and prosperity of my country, and in doing so I have met with many warmly-attached and excellent friends—men of a nature as noble as that of any men who have ever taken part in public life; and I have this satisfaction, that, whatever errors I may have committed, whatever mistakes I may have made, I have always endeavoured to satisfy those friends and my own conscience; and, therefore, I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result at which I have arrived, even if that result should be for ever to exclude me from any voice in the management of affairs. Whatever, therefore, may be the result of the motion of the hon. Baronet opposite, I have no desire that it should be postponed, and I am most willing that he should have the full opportunity of making any charges against me which he may think necessary in support of the views which he entertains. To these observations, Sir, I can only add that I am satisfied to abide by the decision of the House."

Sir E. B. Lytton congratulated the general patriotism of the House and the country on the victory which it had achieved. After adverting to the circumstances under which the noble Lord had accepted office, he proceeded to analyse his warlike speech on Mr. Disraeli's motion—a speech which, amongst other things, denounced the system of perpetually defending Turkey by a counterpoise of ships in the Black Sea, an argument directly against his own Austrian proposition, and in which he displayed an extravagance of zeal which made them despair of seeing peace in the present generation; but they pardoned the extravagance for the sake of the spirit. All at once appeared the Austrian Minister, who declared that this very statesman was not only inclined to peace, but had promised to back certain terms of peace with all the influence in his power. What made his conduct yet more disingenuous was, that on a subsequent occasion, when the expediency of peace through the intervention of Austria was again discussed, he left the country under an impression that our illustrious ally would have accepted terms which his own loftier spirit at once disdained. He then sarcastically pointed out the inconsistencies of the man who first would make peace with Russia because she was so powerful, and then make war for the same reason—who lately suppressed his sentiments lest he should damage his Government, while a few months ago he had overturned a Government rather than suppress his sentiments. The noble Lord had said that the Executive was weakened by popular discontent, that our counsels were unstable, that public men were distrusted—no wonder, when he himself represented the element of distrust, disunion, and instability. After exposing the folly of warlike arguments, which went up and down with every fluctuation in the price of blood, he declaimed on that of retaining in office a statesman in whom Russia sees an excuse, Austria a justification, France a dissentient from her policy, and England the condemnation of her war. Lord John had now retired, but he could not separate his conduct from that of his colleagues.

He then proceeded to expose the uncertain conduct of the Prime Minister, who had accepted office with a distinct declaration of his intention to continue the foreign policy of Lord Aberdeen, while he rejected proposals which that policy would certainly have accepted, and who vindicated himself by showing that his Envoy at Vienna was pledged to back opinions which his own Minister for Foreign Affairs had already declared to be totally inadmissible. He (Sir E. B. Lytton) passed a warm eulogium on the conduct of Lord Clarendon, who represented himself in the Cabinet, and was not, like the noble Viscount, answerable for the proceedings of his Plenipotentiary. He then explained his own views of the Austrian alliance. He would be indulgent to her weakness, he would be contented with her friendly neutrality, and would not court her active co-operation unless tendered by a due sense of her own interests. He asked if the Cabinet were really united—what said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what the First Lord of the Admiralty? There was an object to be attained more glorious than the triumphs of war—the high standard of public integrity. In asking leave to withdraw his motion, he again congratulated them on the assertion of that recognition of public virtue which demanded that actions should not give the lie to convictions.

Mr. Bouverie explained the circumstances under which he had most unwillingly conveyed the information to Lord John Russell, of the impression felt by many of his colleagues that they would not contend against Sir E. B. Lytton's motion. He accompanied this statement with warm eulogiums of Lord John Russell, and many declarations of friendship and high esteem, which occasioned loud laughter.

Lord Palmerston declared that he had never heard a speech more full of inconsistencies than that of Sir B. Lytton, who had argued, he said, as if Lord J. Russell had from the day he arrived from Vienna continued to be of opinion that the arrangement proposed by Austria was proper to be adopted. He gave Sir B. Lytton his choice between deliberate insincerity and the grossest ignorance, when he said that he allowed credit to Lord Clarendon for his communications, yet regarded him as only the organ of his individual opinions. Did he believe this? If so, he must be as ignorant as a child. Sir Edward, he said, had taunted the Government with having sacrificed a victim, and then condemned them for not having accepted Lord John Russell's first offer of resignation. Denying the first charge, Lord Palmerston accepted the reproach meant to be conveyed in the second. "We did not sacrifice my noble Friend. I did decline to receive his offer of resignation, made upon the Monday; and even on the Thursday, when he told me, 'I have made up my mind to resign my situation,' I replied that it was for him to judge; that the question had assumed a shape so peculiarly personal to himself, that I could not pretend to give him my advice as to the course which he should pursue; but this I said to him, that if, upon reflection, he thought it would be better for him to stay in, I should be prepared to face the motion of Sir B. Lytton with the Government as it then stood, and that I should stand up and vindicate the conduct which he was ready to adopt. Therefore

I say, there was no sacrifice of a victim." He denied that there was any division of opinion in the Cabinet on the subject of the war; all were animated by the same determination to carry it on with all the vigour which the resources of the country would supply.

Mr. Disraeli began by observing that such a defence of an Administration, placed in a most critical position, as that just offered by Lord Palmerston, he did not suppose any person had ever listened to. Sir B. Lytton had expressed, in language which Lord Palmerston could not command, the feelings of the country in regard to him and his colleagues, and the reply was a sort of "reckless rhodomontade," upon which he (Mr. Disraeli) would not make a single remark if the subject had not been of the utmost importance. Passing from this theme, he dwelt on the remarkable circumstances that had attended all those negotiations. During the last session, a speech from Lord John Russell, accusing the Emperor and Ministers of Russia of fraud, had caused secret and confidential transactions to be revealed which had been kept from the House. That year, a speech of the same noble Lord, exciting the passions of the country to war, had brought forth the circular of an Austrian Minister, referring to circumstances also concealed from the House of Commons, and antagonistic to an effective prosecution of the war; showing that at the very time those Ministers were inducing the House to believe they were ready to engage in an internecine struggle, they were in secret and confidential communication with Austria, in order to recommend and carry through Parliament an arrangement totally opposed to the policy which in that House they recommended. Six weeks ago, "having good information on the subject," Mr. Disraeli said he desired the House to express an opinion on the "ambiguous language and uncertain conduct" of the Government. The terms of that motion were described as vague. It became, therefore, necessary to make them more specific. But he never would consent to attack an individual member of the Cabinet, and as Lord John had retired, and it was intended to apply to the whole Cabinet, it would be necessary to draw up the resolution in different language. There was no member of the Cabinet who was not entirely identified with the policy of the noble Lord. Mr. Disraeli then commented in a sarcastic tone on the mysterious withdrawal of Lord John from office; pointed out that Lord Palmerston, pledged to stand or fall by his noble Friend, did neither; and hinted that he had dexterously availed himself of Mr. Bouverie—the devoted, the "candid" friend—to extricate himself from the difficulty. That a person so eminent as Lord John Russell, bearing a weight of such accumulated responsibility, should evade all discussion by retiring from the public service, and that the First Minister should then get up and tell us it is "much ado about nothing," is really more intolerable than trifling. Questions of this kind should not be met by the "patrician bullying of the Treasury bench." It is not fitting that Lord Palmerston should attempt to stop discussion by language which Mr. Disraeli would not use an unparliamentary epithet to describe, but not language which he expected "from one who is not

only the leader of the House of Commons—which is an accident of life—but who is also a gentleman." (*Great cheering.*) Lord Palmerston wanted the House to believe that certain circumstances occurred during a particular week that rendered it impossible to adopt the policy recommended by Lord John. "Everybody knows what those circumstances were — the Emperor of the French would not listen to the arrangement. Had it not been for the difficulty thrown in the way by France, the Cabinet would have accepted the propositions brought from Vienna. ('No, no!' *from the Treasury bench.*) Would some of Lord Palmerston's colleagues speak on the subject? 'No, no!' won't do." The only inference to be drawn from Lord Palmerston's speech was, that had France not objected the terms would have been agreed to. Finally, he recapitulated his accusations, and declared in his last sentence that Lord Palmerston had shown that night, "by his language, and by the tone of his mind, that if the honour and interests of the country be any longer entrusted to his care, the first will be degraded, and the last will be betrayed." (*Loud cheers.*)

The debate was then continued by Mr. Roebuck, who accused Lord John Russell of "forgetting his duty to England, to that House, to truth, and to honour;" and of "practising a deceit" upon the House. He charged Lord Palmerston "as a participant in the deceit;" and confessed that he had been led to change his mind, and vote against Mr. Disraeli, by Lord John's speech on the 24th of May. Mr. Roebuck said he wanted to know "who are the traitors now in the Cabinet?" What are the opinions of Sir George Lewis, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood? We had a divided Cabinet. Before the motion for inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol, it was thought we had an united Cabinet. That inquiry was agreed to; three right hon. Gentlemen left the Cabinet—"and the moment they left, it turned out they were the Peace party!" Now Lord John Russell turned out to be a Peace Minister; and his conduct was such as to shake the confidence of the world in the whole of political society.

Sir George Grey considered it beneath any member of the Government to defend against Mr. Roebuck's groundless charges those opinions he had expressed in the Cabinet. But the opinions of the Cabinet were expressed in Lord Clarendon's despatches. There never was a time when the Government were prepared to accept the Austrian proposals. At the close of the discussions in the week ending the 7th May, it was the unanimous decision of the Cabinet that the interests and dignity of the country required the rejection of the Austrian proposals.

Mr. Gladstone observed, it was plain that, as the House had debated the subject of the negotiations with most imperfect information, there must be an early opportunity given for returning to it. The papers recently laid on the table raised some questions respecting which it was desirable that the Government should afford information, with regard to the rules applicable to papers meant to be made the foundation of debate and decision. He pointed out various other matters in which explanation was needed, expressing a doubt whether the Government had ob-

served the relations they owed to the House.

Sir B. Lytton's motion was then withdrawn.

On the 17th of July the conduct of Lord Aberdeen's Government relative to the management of the war and the Crimean expedition was once more the subject of a long debate in the House of Commons. It was originated by Mr. Roebuck, who moved the following resolution, founded upon the Report of the Sebastopol Committee:—"That this House, deeply lamenting the sufferings of our army during the winter campaign in the Crimea, and coinciding with the resolution of their Committee, that the conduct of the Administration was the first and chief cause of the calamities which befell that army, do hereby visit with severe reprehension every member of that Cabinet whose counsels led to such disastrous results." The discussion occupied two nights, during the first of which it proceeded somewhat heavily. Mr. Roebuck began by calling to the recollection of the House the circumstances under which the Sebastopol Committee was appointed, whose Report had induced him, he said, to propose this Resolution. After referring to the reports of distresses and disasters which had visited our gallant army in the East, contained not in official documents, but in private letters, which had excited great alarm in the country; to the motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the truth of these reports; and to the manner in which that motion had been resisted, he observed that the conclusion to which the Committee had come was to substantiate to the letter every report of the sufferings of the army, directly inculpating the Government of Lord Aberdeen, and he called upon the House to vindicate their Committee. He divided the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen into three portions—first, Lord Aberdeen himself; secondly, the important members of that Cabinet, Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. S. Herbert. The rest he considered a mere herd, following, like sheep, their leaders' track. That the latter were insignificant he admitted, but their insignificance was no plea against the condemnation of the House. He then reviewed the Resolutions of the Committee, which, he contended, were supported by every word of the evidence. The invasion of the Crimea had been undertaken by the late Administration, he said, with an inadequate force, and without a reserve, although they knew that it was occupied by 70,000 men. When the army was dwindling away with cold, hunger, and disease, unprovided with medical stores, the Ministers, with the exception of the Duke of Newcastle, were not at their posts, but were taking their pleasure, from the end of August to October, and he called upon the House to visit with its censure men who so far forgot their duty. The Duke of Newcastle had, however, been made the scapegoat, but that he should be sacrificed to the manes of the army was an injustice of which the House should not be guilty. All he desired was justice—that the House should not allow a body of our countrymen to go abroad to fight our battles, and visit with no disapprobation those whose errors had consigned them to an untimely death. After apologising for his physical infirmity, which would not

allow him to proceed further, he concluded by moving his Resolution.

General Peel moved the previous question. He contended that the House had not the means of judging the expedition to the Crimea. All the evidence showed that the best chance of taking Sebastopol was by a *coup-de-main*. The expedition, he said, was planned with that object, and hence the absence of many appliances which would otherwise have been present. He complained of the interference of that House, and the press, with its host of reporters accompanying the army.

This amendment was seconded by Lord Robert Cecil, who objected to a retrospective motion like Mr. Roebuck's, and thought, moreover, that it wore the aspect of an acrimonious and vindictive personality.

Colonel Adair vindicated Lord Aberdeen's Ministry, and warmly approved of the expedition to the Crimea as according to the dictates of a sagacious war policy. He had placed a motion on the paper as a protest against the form in which the motion was met, which was not a direct verdict of acquittal in favour of the Ministry, and regretted that, owing to a point of form, he had not an opportunity of moving it.

Mr. Conolly said, the question before the House was not whether the policy of the Ministry was right or wrong, but whether the means of carrying it out were adequate. Believing that those means were totally inadequate, he felt bound to support the resolution.

Mr. Lowe appealed to the House whether the objections he had urged to the appointment of the Sebastopol Committee had not been borne out? The Committee had admitted that their investigation was necessarily partial and incomplete. If so, with what face could the House pretend to come to a conclusion as to the character and conduct of any one upon evidence which would not convict a prisoner at petty sessions? Moreover, the question the House was invited to discuss was not merely the conduct and determination of the English Cabinet, but the censure would reach the Emperor of the French, and would be used against him in his own country; and he asked the House whether it was possible to maintain a cordial alliance with France if the councils of the Emperor were to be dragged into discussion in that House. For these and other reasons he regretted that the question had assumed such a form that the motion could not be met by a direct negative.

The Marquis of Granby said, that if a vote of censure was to be passed, it was not on the part of the present Government, but on the House and the country, which had reduced our establishments, and treated the chances of future war as a delusion. Although he had believed the war to be neither just or necessary, yet as we had engaged in it, he should not vote for the resolution, lest he should weaken the Executive, and diminish the power of the country to carry on the war with vigour.

Mr. R. J. Phillimore denied that the whole body of the Cabinet could be made responsible for every Ministerial act. Such an attempt was absurd and unconstitutional, and would expose our principles of Government to the ridicule of other countries. He thought that risking a fresh change of Government would jeopardise the best interests of the country.

Mr. Gordon could not concur

with either of the motions before the House.

Sir J. Walsh adverted to the fatality which had pursued every one—whether political, naval, or military—who had been mixed up in the contest. Public opinion was itself, he thought, a great defaulter; and one of the chief faults of men in power was, that they followed that opinion which they ought to have directed. The House itself and the public press were accomplices in the errors which had been committed, and were the authors of the present hazards. The House was, at least, as mistaken and misguided as the Government itself.

Mr. Macguire supported the resolution, and contended that the evidence before the Committee criminated every member of the Government.

Sir James Graham, glancing at the silence of Ministers, briefly showed that the Committee whose appointment he had resisted, had not done, and could not have done, justice to Lord Aberdeen's Government, or to Lord Raglan. Commenting on the incompleteness of the Report, he announced that he could not vote for the "previous question," as he felt bound not to shrink from the direct decision of the House upon the question whether or not Lord Aberdeen's Government had been guilty of the alleged misconduct, and deserved severe reprehension.

Lord Seymour said, he could not see the utility of reckoning up the errors of the past; the great object of the inquiry was to guard against error in future.

Sir John Pakington attacked Ministers for sheltering themselves under the "previous question;" and, insisting that the evidence before the Committee was complete, called upon the House to do its duty. Nothing but a sufficient force and a "moral certainty of success" could have justified the expedition to the Crimea; Ministers had neither.

Sir Charles Wood maintained that the "previous question" was a proper mode of meeting the charge. The mouths of Ministers are closed with respect to every transaction involving our Allies. The inquiry is inconclusive, and the answer to the charge must be incomplete. Mr. Roebuck's proposition was not a fair and proper one to submit to the House of Commons.

The debate was then adjourned to the 19th. On that day petitions were presented from Birmingham and Bradford, by Mr. Roebuck; and from Totness, by Mr. Otway, praying that Ministers might be impeached; after which the discussion was resumed and prolonged until past two o'clock, deriving increased interest and importance from the number of leading Members on both sides who took part in it.

Mr. Gaskell opened the discussion. His speech was chiefly directed against Lord Aberdeen, as the person responsible for the Crimean disasters. He particularly expressed his surprise at the fact of Lord Aberdeen neglecting for nearly two months to call a meeting of the Queen's advisers.

The Attorney-General argued that it was unfair to censure Lord Palmerston and the Members of his Cabinet for transactions that took place anterior to the formation of his Government. He pointed out that Mr. Disraeli and his friends had sought the co-operation of Lord Palmerston when

Lord Derby tried and failed to form an Administration; that when Lord Palmerston came into office, nothing was heard on all sides but adhesion; and he argued that, to use a lawyer's phrase, the Opposition were "estopped" from going back to transactions that occurred before the present Ministry was formed. He showed that Mr. Roebuck, by the praise he had bestowed on the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Sir James Graham, had absolved them from censure to direct the full force of it upon Lord Palmerston. And why? Because he was the Prime Minister of England; because Mr. Roebuck, acting in alliance with Gentlemen opposite, had brought forward the motion for a party purpose, and wanted to upset the Government. Would the Opposition have supported a motion striking at him, had they formed a Government with the aid of Lord Palmerston? No; and he appealed to them as men of candour not to treat this as a mere party question. All they had asked of the present Government was, that the war should be prosecuted with vigour, and he triumphantly asked whether that Government had not done their duty in that behalf?

Mr. Whiteside replied at great length to the arguments of the Attorney-General, the Marquis of Granby, and Sir John Walsh; and directing his chief attack upon Lord Palmerston—who, of all the Members of the late Administration, was the worst. Mr. Whiteside argued that the Opposition were not "estopped," because the awful revelations of the Sebastopol Committee were subsequent to Lord Derby's negotiations with Lord Palmerston. The Attorney-General did not touch the subject matter of the discussion, the evidence and report of the Committee, which contained express and positive condemnation of the late Government. Lord Palmerston, as a member of that Government, was as responsible as any one. He rested his case on the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility, which he enforced by citations from the speeches of Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Fox, and the writings of Mr. Macaulay.

Lord John Russell said, he accepted the constitutional doctrine of Ministerial responsibility, but he hoped Lord Palmerston would not accept the excuse made by the Attorney-General, that when the expedition was sent to the Crimea he was at the head of the Home Office. Mr. Roebuck, he said, asked the House to exclude from office almost every man distinguished for carrying measures of liberal policy. On such an issue the strictest impartiality should be observed in the statement of facts, and he charged Mr. Roebuck with having violated that impartiality, omitting facts which he ought to have mentioned, and giving an interpretation to others which he knew they would not bear, for the purpose of making out his case. "But," continued Lord John, "he evidently delights in casting charges on anybody, and indulging that abundance of vituperation inherent in his nature. I am constantly disappointed when listening to the honourable and learned Gentleman's speeches. He begins with a very strong exordium. He places in the strongest light, in the most forcible language, and with the greatest effect, the argument upon which he is about to dwell, and he ends with a very admirable pero-

ration; but, with regard to the argument itself, which should come in the middle—with respect to the proofs with which an accuser should always be abundantly prepared—in short, with regard to the substance of the speech itself, the speech of the honourable and learned gentleman is always entirely wanting. (*Cheers.*) There are the beak and talons of the bird of prey, but the inside is nothing but straw. (*Cheers and laughter.*) Such was the speech of the honourable and learned gentleman the other night." As to the subject itself, it involved two questions, which had been often confounded. One was the state of our army in the Crimea, respecting which inquiry was due to the country, and which could have been carried out without interfering with dangerous subjects. The other was the policy of the expedition to Sebastopol. Lord John Russell defended that expedition at great length, calling attention to the chances of taking the town unprepared by a sudden attack, and the effect of such a blow in shortening the war. Those who had projected the expedition had, he added, furnished it with all the means of success in their power. He then came to the question of the policy of a vote of censure, remarking upon the confusion which would arise from the displacing a Government at such a moment. Even the movements of the successors would be cramped by the fear of future censure. He argued—supporting his argument by a quotation from Mr. Canning—that in military operations a despotic Government had many advantages in secrecy of design, celerity of execution, and boldness of enterprise. Was it prudent to exaggerate the difficulties of a constitutional Government by severity of scrutiny and too great hardness of animadversion upon failures?

Mr. Bright defended Mr. Roebuck, acquiesced in the report of the Sebastopol Committee, and insisted that the House were bound to take proceedings upon it. The motion was evidently directed against Lord Palmerston and the existing Government, because Mr. Roebuck had excluded three Members of the late Government, by his high-flown compliments; and if Lord John Russell had escaped, it was because when he found that his confederates were going to be captured he turned king's evidence. ("Hear, hear!" *and laughter.*) Mr. Bright then turned upon Lord Palmerston, against whom he inveighed on account of his warlike propensities; upon the ignorant and profligate press, in obedience to whose dictates Ministers had ordered the expedition to the Crimea, quoting the words of Kossuth—"a poor exile who has not 5000*l.* a year"—to show that Ministers might have known the expedition would fail; and hinting that a clamour had been got up in the press to drive Lord John from his convictions, and cause the rejection of the Austrian terms. But there had been also a cabal against him within doors. "The noble Lord made a reference to it in his speech, and I confess that I sympathised with him in the expressions which he then used. I should like to know where the ten or a dozen subordinates of the Government met. (*Cheers.*) Was it up-stairs? Was it down-stairs? (*Laughter.*) Was it in the cellar sacred to Guy Fawkes? (*Renewed laughter.*) Was it in a sewer?—(*Loud laughter*)—for there it certainly should have been, if it was intended that the

locality should harmonise with the objects of the meeting. (*Renewed laughter and cheers.*) I am told that there were civilians there and lawyers—civilians trembling for their places—lawyers in terror lest the death of some judge should find them sitting on that [pointing to the Opposition] side of the House. (*Laughter and cheers.*) It was a saying of the late Lord Stowell, speaking of the effects of ambition, that 'ambition breaks the ties of blood and forgets the obligations of gratitude.' Here we have men who owe to the patronage and favour of the noble Lord their partial emergence from parliamentary obscurity, and they have joined in this disreputable and contemptible cabal against him." (*Loud cheers.*) Returning to his attack on Lord Palmerston, he assailed him for his speech on Monday night—"and what a speech it was!" —accused him of rejoicing that he had got rid of an ancient rival; and referring to and eulogising the conduct of the Prime Ministers he had seen—Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli,—and, appealing to the House, said they would find in each of those cases "something to admire and applaud, while they will find in the conduct of the noble Lord the Member for Tiverton that at which they are humiliated, and that which they must necessarily condemn." (*Loud cheers.*) Mr. Bright said he should support the original motion as a vote of want of confidence in Lord Palmerston.

Sir De L. Evans, though he could not concur in the sweeping censures of the resolution, thought that the late Government had neglected the most ordinary precautions, mismanaged the militia, and imagined that they could carry on a great war by protocols and demonstrations. He expressed the fullest confidence in the ultimate results of the war.

Captain Gladstone, a member of the Sebastopol Committee, said, he should vote against the resolution. In coming to this conclusion he had not been influenced by confidence in the Government, but solely by a desire not to be a party to a censure which in his opinion would be an act not only of harshness, but of injustice.

Mr. Muntz supported the resolution. He did not think it necessary to go into the report of the Committee, to see whether the late Government was blameable or not; Lord John Russell himself having testified to the mismanagement of the war, for which he believed the whole of the late Administration was to blame.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, on the same ground as Sir James Graham, said he must vote against the "previous question." He entered into a detailed consideration of the nature of the inquiry to show its incompleteness—putting, with varied illustration and method, the arguments of his late colleagues —showing, as in the instances of the defective arming of the troops, the short supply of food, the diminished number of men under arms in December, the want of a reserve, and other allegations, that it was not correct to state, as was the fashion, that all the assertions made in the winter were proved by the Committee. He pointed out, too, that the Committee could not possibly judge whether the Government had sufficient information, because much of the information obtained was of a secret character, and they took no evidence on the subject. He showed,

quoting the evidence, that the Government had not sent out the army without a thought of a reserve; in answer to Sir John Pakington, that no army would ever move, if it never moved until it had a "moral certainty of success;" that the press could not have dictated the invasion of the Crimea, for it was determined in June—six weeks before the dictatorial article in the *Times* was written; that public opinion was in favour of invading the Principalities, when the Government determined on the expedition to Sebastopol; and that if they adopted Mr. Roebuck's resolution they were bound to reflect on the effect that proceeding would have on the army.

Mr. E. Ellice could not agree in the resolution, because it condemned the policy of the Government, and because the House ought rather to look on the result of the inquiry as so much experience gained for future amendment.

Sir George Grey animadverted on the conflicting views of the supporters of the resolution as to its object; but assuming it to be condemnatory of Lord Aberdeen's Government, he accepted to its fullest extent his share of responsibility for any act or omission of duty on the part of that Government. He reproached Sir J. Pakington and Mr. Whiteside for the censure they sought to cast upon Lord Palmerston for acts antecedent to the time when they had been ready to take office under him,—those acts being present to the mind of Lord Derby,—and asked where was the justice, the policy, or the consistency of this course. With regard to the motion, he should be ready, he said, to meet it with a direct negative. The Government did not mean to shelter themselves under the "previous question," and, if that was negatived, they were ready to take issue upon the main question. He was not prepared to say that errors, and grave errors, had not been committed; neither did he pretend that the report of the Committee ought to be thrown aside as a useless document. He could, therefore, fairly support the amendment.

Lord J. Manners briefly supported the resolution.

Lord Palmerston said, this was one of the most extraordinary motions ever made in Parliament. What had the Committee been appointed to inquire into? The conduct of the departments charged with ministering to the wants of the army. After the voluminous evidence taken by the Committee, the Chairman (Mr. Roebuck) had given praise to the heads of these very departments, and had directed his censure against those Members of Lord Aberdeen's Government not specially charged with the conduct of the war. The House was called upon, he said, to pass a censure upon the existing Government on account of transactions belonging to a Government that no longer existed. If the policy of attacking Sebastopol was one of the elements of this question, he was ready to vindicate a measure which, if successful, would have struck a decisive blow at the domination of Russia in the Black Sea. Although the difficulties proved greater than had been expected, a fine and numerous army had been equipped and dispatched to the East. A charge had been made against him on the subject of the militia; but he insisted that he was not open to censure on this head; up to the end of December

50 regiments had been embodied, and 38,000 men were under arms. Of this number 18,000 men had enlisted into the regular army. He could quite understand, he said, a Member considering that the Government were mismanaging affairs, and calling upon Parliament to sweep away Ministers who were conducting the country to ruin. But Mr. Roebuck did not impeach the Government for anything it was doing now, but for events which occurred in November and December. The army was then in a bad condition. Was it in the same condition now? Exactly the contrary: it was in as fine a condition as any army that ever existed. He accepted the "previous question" because he agreed that the inquiry of the Committee was not, and could not be, complete, and that the resolution ought not to be put to the House; but, if it was put, he should meet it with a direct negative.

Mr. Disraeli remarked that the Government had not ventured to propose a negative to the vote of censure, but asked the House to consent not to express any opinion at all. Let the House remember what had been the course of events with regard to this motion. A few months before, a Committee to inquire into the state of the army before Sebastopol had been appointed by an immense majority of that House. What was the cause of the appointment of that Committee? Was it the feeling of the House? No; it was the feeling of the country. As Inkerman was said to have been the soldier's battle, that Committee might have been called the people's Committee. After a protracted investigation, a decision was come to, and the Chairman of that Committee now submitted a resolution embodying the case on which that decision was founded. He thought it only right that the House should express an opinion on that resolution one way or the other. The noble Lord had referred to the attempt of Lord Derby to form a Ministry. Did the noble Lord mean to say that in the interval when the inquiry was going on, Lord Derby was to assume that the result would be criminatory to the statesmen who were then the advisers of Her Majesty? Such an assumption would not have been very charitable to the noble Lord opposite and his colleagues. He (Mr. Disraeli) had seen statesmen invited to join a Cabinet upon the faith of a solemn pledge as to the policy which would be pursued, to find, after being trepanned into the acceptance of office, that pledge violated.

Lord Palmerston: That is not true.

Mr. Disraeli said, that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Herbert, and Sir J. Graham, had been induced to join the Government on the faith of an understanding in reference to the motion for the appointment of the Sebastopol Committee, which understanding not having been maintained they left office. He declared that those who alluded, in a tone of intimidation, to the effect which these discussions would have upon France, were doing their utmost to endanger the Alliance. The division was now about to be called, and he blushed to think of the result. After two nights' debate, with the whole country watching their proceedings, they were coming to a vote which could bring no honour or credit on that assemblage collectively, or upon any individual in it.

After a brief reply from Mr. Roebuck, the House divided upon the previous question, which was carried by 289 against 182.

On the 3rd of August, the House of Commons was once more engaged in discussing the objects and policy of the war. Mr. Laing called attention to the recent Conferences at Vienna, and moved for copies of the correspondence which had subsequently taken place. The arguments were for the most part a recapitulation of those which had been used on former occasions, especially those in favour of the rejected plan of "counterpoise" proposed by Austria—a plan adopted by the first statesmen in Europe. He dwelt on the alienation of the Conservative Governments of Europe from this country by our mischievous policy of intermeddling in their internal affairs; and he said that we had brought the war upon ourselves by driving Germany into the hands of Russia by our system of amateur patronage of the revolutionary troubles in 1848. The Government were carrying on the war for no definite object, or the miserable object of limitation versus counterpoise.

Sir George Grey met the arguments of Mr. Laing, by a reproduction of the contrary arguments, supported by references to the diplomatic correspondence—pointing out that the British Government had never hesitated between limitation and counterpoise; that there was no hesitation in Lord John Russell's instructions; and that Lord John, himself in favour of limitation, had modified his opinions, not as to the abstract merits of the proposition itself, but as to the expediency of the course taken. He justified the breaking-off of negotiations, and objected to the production of the papers asked for by Mr. Laing, on the ground that they were confidential papers.

Mr. Gladstone supported and developed at great length the views of Mr. Laing; but the pith of his speech lay in its description of the animus of Ministers in prolonging the contest—a contest which cost 100,000,000*l.* a-year and a thousand lives a-day—without any definite object. He repeated the statement that the responsibility for the rejection of the Austrian proposal rested with the British Government. This question had only been debated on maimed and garbled information, and when the House was in the dark as to the terms of peace. He charged against Lord Clarendon that his despatches lacked that spirit which evinced a desire for peace, and showed throughout a determination to raise every obstacle to peace, and to place facts in such a position as to justify Parliament and the Government in carrying on the war. They could never get over the fact that all the Plenipotentiaries at Vienna adopted the principle of counterpoise; and that the Government, rejecting the golden opportunity of making peace, continued to make war on account of paltry differences. The best peace was not that which looked best on paper, but that which secured the united support of Europe. Defying the Western Powers to control the future destinies of Russia, except for a moment, he proceeded to paint in unfavourable colours the position of the Allies. Austria gradually separating from us; Turkey, an ally, but such an ally as Æneas found Anchises in his flight from Troy; Sardinia, heavily burdened, dragged through the conflict as a mere dependent of England and

France; France itself—was it likely the French people would add 100,000,000*l.* sterling to their public debt for the sake of the difference between limitation and counterpoise, and not for military glory? Then against whom were we fighting? We had no right to reckon upon the exhaustion of Russia. Were the exchanges effected—was the rate of imposts raised? Then with respect to the Russian soldier—he fought against the hereditary enemies of his religion and the invaders of his soil. The other day 40,000 soldiers arrived at Perekop on their way to the camp in the Crimea. The case was urgent, and the men were desired to march on at the rate of 30 versts a-day—which the House would see was a long march, somewhat under 20 miles a-day. The men said, "Do not impose upon us any fixed distance; let us march as far as we can." They reached the Russian camp—a distance of 120 miles—in the course of four days; but they lost on the way 10,000 men. On the 20th of June the generals and the soldiers received the Sacrament in Sebastopol, the soldiers wearing the same blood-stained clothes they wore on the 18th of June. These were facts full of meaning. Mr. Gladstone justified his own position. "Thankful for the indulgence and freedom of speech which have been accorded me, I remain content in the belief that in endeavouring to recall the Government from that course of policy which they are now pursuing I am discharging my duty as a patriot, a faithful representative of the people, and a loyal subject of my Queen." (*Cheers.*)

After some further discussion the motion dropped.

On the 7th of August, Lord John Russell took the opportunity of the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, to make a long and discursive speech on the prospects of the war and the position of the country. The excuse he made was the propriety of considering the affairs of Italy. He began by referring to the subject of our finances, and the expenses of the war, and then proceeded to say, that with regard to naval operations, as it was evident that the enemy did not mean to meet us in that field, it could not be expected that the war could be terminated by our fleet. There was danger, in his opinion, upon the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, and the large allied force collected in the Crimea would be met by a large Russian army from Poland and other parts. He could not but think that these were matters for very grave reflection. Serious questions might also arise with reference to propositions for peace. The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna was perfectly satisfied with the terms proposed by Count Buol, and if the Ottoman Government should be of opinion that terms of peace had been proposed which afforded sufficient security, and the war should be still carried on, not for the security of Turkey, but for the maintenance of the military reputation of France and England, the position of these two countries would be very much changed, and we must then subsidise Turkey. With regard to France, the Emperor of the French, he observed, had been not only so faithful, but so prudent and just an ally, that he was disposed to pay great consideration to any opinion of his as to negotiations for peace; but, if an opportunity should arise, and

safe and honourable terms were offered, he hoped the war would not be prolonged. Lord John then proceeded to review the condition of Italy, and especially the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, where he said the best men were pining in imprisonment, and Tuscany, where the old plan of religious toleration and mildness had been exchanged for a tormenting system of persecution which was a disgrace to the country. And what aggravated the matter was, that these evils were taking place because one of the principal States of Italy—the State of the Church—was in part in the occupation of Austrian troops, while its capital, Rome, was occupied by those of France. The Pope must be dependent upon one or other of these foreign States, and there was no symptom that the Papal authority was gaining ground, or that if the foreign troops were withdrawn, it would not give place to some irregular authority. If this was the case, what prospect was there that either the Emperor of Austria or the Emperor of the French would withdraw his troops? And if the occupation continued indefinitely, the Pope must cease to be an independent prince, and there would be a disturbance of the balance of power in Europe. Was it not possible for the English Government, in concert with France and Austria, to devise some system of Government for the Roman States consonant with the interests of the people and with the elements of justice? He called the attention of the Government to this subject, and he could not but think that the Emperor of the French would be most happy to concert with us some system of government which would admit of his troops being withdrawn from Rome.

After some observations by Mr. Wilkinson, Lord Palmerston replied to Lord John Russell. At the outset he denounced Mr. Gladstone's speech of the 3rd of August, who had been a party to the commencing the war, had assisted in carrying it on, and then declared it unjust, conjured up imaginary disasters, and magnified the resources of the enemy, and the difficulties of his own nation. Lord John Russell had intimated doubts as to the operations of the war. The Government could not enter into any explanations upon that subject, nor as to the terms of peace. The former must depend upon circumstances, and the conditions of peace upon the results of the war. With respect to the remark of Lord John Russell, that the Turkish Ambassador had been of opinion that the Austrian proposal ought to have been accepted, and that he had been overborne by the opinions of England and France, he had no reason to believe or to suppose that the Turkish Government differed from England and France as to the propriety of not accepting that proposal. But the objects of the war were wider than could depend upon the decision of the Turkish Government. The protection of Turkey was a means to an end; behind the protection of Turkey was the greater question of repressing the grasping ambition of Russia, and preventing the extinction of the principles of political and commercial liberty. He should not, therefore, be prepared to say that it ought to be left to Turkey to decide the conditions of the future peace of Europe, the Governments

of England and France having as great or a greater interest in the matter. But there was no reason to suppose, he said, that any difference of opinion was likely to arise; and up to that moment there was a perfect unanimity of opinion between the Governments of Turkey, England, and France. Lord John Russell had adverted to a topic of great public interest, but a tender point — the condition of Italy. He (Lord Palmerston) assented to his painful description of the state of that country, particularly Naples, where the influence of Russia was predominant. The protection which France and Austria had given to the Government of the Roman State was a topic delicate to deal with; but with regard to France, the effect of her occupation of Rome had been, that of securing tranquillity, and her force had been recently very much diminished. With regard to the Austrian occupation, that had altogether ceased in Tuscany, and the actual number of Austrian troops in Italy had not been increased; so that the notion that Austria had changed her policy with respect to the Allies, and was pursuing a course in Italy contrary to her relations with England and France, was wholly unfounded. Whether or not she would at a future time take the field with England and France, of one thing he was satisfied—that she would not take the field against them. As to the suggestion of Lord John Russell, that means might be employed to ameliorate the condition of Italy, it must be painful, he observed, to witness the state of that great people, endowed by nature with the highest qualities, and it must be the earnest wish of every statesman to endeavour not only to alleviate it, but to open to them a career worthy of them. He assured the House that no fair and proper opportunity would be lost. If the foreign troops should leave Italy, unfortunately the road from bad government to good was not a smooth and easy one; but he thought he could answer for the Government of France—he was sure he could say for that of England—that their attention would not be withheld from this interesting matter, and that they were anxious to further the benevolent object which Lord John Russell had at heart.

After some observations by Mr. Henley, who said he could not see why the subject had been introduced at all, the Bill was read a third time.

Finally, on the 14th of August, the all-absorbing topic of the war was once more introduced by Sir de Lacy Evans. It was literally the eleventh hour; for the House of Commons were waiting for the Black Rod to summon them to hear the Queen's Speech. General Evans spoke at some length on the conduct of the war, with a view of eliciting from Lord Palmerston a declaration that the Government were determined to prosecute the war with vigour during the recess. He said he was old enough to recollect that at the close of the last war we had 80,000 British troops, and 40,000 Portuguese troops, commanded by British officers, on the coast of Spain; besides which, we assisted the Spanish government, maintained troops in the Mediterranean, and made war in Canada. Comparing these numbers with those in the Crimea, it would be seen, he contended, that

there was a great falling off in energy in the conduct of the war. The Government must desire to reinforce the army in the Crimea; but they had not taken means, by augmenting the bounty and affording other facilities, to raise recruits. He pointed out that there were 320,000 men in India, 40,000 of whom were British soldiers; seven seasoned battalions at the Cape, two in Ceylon—in fact, ten battalions of seasoned soldiers who might be made available for service in the Crimea, by sending native Indian Irregular Cavalry to the Cape, and Sepoys to the Mauritius, Ceylon, and Hongkong. It would be easy to increase the native forces in India, and have 20,000 British soldiers ready for service in the Crimea in three months. He further expressed his satisfaction at the state and numbers of the Foreign Legion and the Turkish Contingent; and suggested that a brigade of 5000 men should be drawn from the Irish constabulary. With regard to a Polish Legion, that was a matter of delicacy. But all Poland was not Austrian; and if it was desired to show deference to Austria, let there be a special provision that no subjects of the Gallician provinces should be enrolled; but only Russian Poles. We ought to take an opportunity of showing how small was the minority which concurred in gloomy views and statements like those made by the noble lord who distinguished—or rather *ex*tinguished—himself at Vienna.

Lord Palmerston said that nobody was more entitled than Sir de Lacy Evans to express his opinions on the conduct of the war; and the suggestions just made should receive the deepest consideration. When Sir de Lacy heard the Queen's Speech, he would find that the views entertained by Her Majesty were in accordance with those previously expressed by the Government. It was true that a larger army was in the field at the close of the last war than was now in the Crimea; but if the first year of the Peninsular war was taken, it would be found that the efforts we were now making were greater than those made by the British Government at the commencement of that war.

Lord Palmerston, who had spoken in a hurried tone, was interrupted by the arrival of the message from the Lords; and he then concluded by assuring General Evans that his suggestions should receive full consideration.

CHAPTER VI.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS—*The Estimates for the Navy are moved by Sir James Graham—Those for the Army and Commissariat by Mr. F. Peel—And those for the Ordnance by Mr. Monsell—Supplemental Estimates afterwards moved for the Navy, the Transport Service, the Commissariat, and Ordnance—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the Budget—His speech—A Debate ensues, in which Mr. Laing, Mr. Gladstone, Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Williams, Mr. Heyworth, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Thornley, and Mr. Malins take part—Discussion on the Loan—Speeches of Mr. Goulburn, Mr. F. Baring, Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other Members—Upon the Second Reading of the Customs Duties Bill, the Debate on the Budget is renewed—The principal speakers are Mr. Baring, Mr. Laing, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Malins, and Mr. Gladstone—A Discussion arises upon the Sardinian Loan, in which Mr. Disraeli, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bowyer, and Mr. Gladstone take part—The Turkish Loan Guarantee meets with an unexpected and formidable opposition in the House of Commons—The Debate—Speeches of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Walpole, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others—The Indian Budget—Discussion upon it—Review of the Session—Prorogation of Parliament—The Queen's Speech.*

ON the 16th of February, the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply, when Sir James Graham moved the Naval Estimates. He recapitulated the various items, and explained the nature and the cause of the excess in the charges appearing under almost every head. The net result went to show an increase in the number of men engaged, comprising 6000 seamen and 500 marines, and raising the total *personnel* of the navy to 70,000 hands. The gross expenditure amounted to 10,716,338*l.*, and exhibited an excess of 299,029*l.* beyond the outlay of the previous year. Respecting the arrangements for the ensuing campaign, the First Lord stated that difficulties had been found to arise in manœuvring mixed squadrons composed of sailing vessels and steamers; and it was therefore determined to send no sailing ships to the Baltic; but he hoped to have 20 ships of war, all propelled by steam, in readiness for service in that quarter in six weeks. Detailing the measures adopted to increase the force of gunboats and mortar vessels, and for the construction of floating batteries, Sir J. Graham declared that provision was making, not only to repair any amount of ordinary dilapidation, but also to meet the consequences of possible casualty or disaster.

After a prolonged and miscella-

neous discussion, the several votes on the Estimates were agreed to, as was a subsequent vote of 5,181,465*l.* for the transport service; the sum voted the previous year having been 3,582,474*l.* Of this, 5,071,032*l.* was for "transport service," and 100,000*l.* for Russian prisoners. The sum put down for freight of ships on monthly pay was 4,206,697*l.*

On the 19th of the same month the Army Estimates were moved by Mr. F. Peel, who prefaced the details of the Estimates by remarking that they differed from the Estimates of the current year —first, in the increased number of men, namely, 178,645 (exclusive of the troops in India, of the foreign corps, and the embodied militia), which exceeded the vote of last year by 35,869 men; secondly, in the large augmentation of many of the services heretofore included in the Estimates, and in the creation of new departments, such as the Land Transport Corps. He then stated the manner in which the increase was distributed over the entire army, and explained the various items. The charge for the effective land forces was 7,353,000*l.* —an excess over the charge of last year of 2,630,000*l.* The charge for the embodied militia was 3,813,000*l.* The total amount for effective and non-effective services was 13,721,000*l.*, being an increase of 6,553,672*l.* upon the Estimates of the current year. The total strength of the army for the coming year, exclusive of artillery, engineers, and the troops in India, was 193,595 of all ranks, of which number 14,950 would consist of foreigners.

On the 5th of March, Mr. Monsell moved the Ordnance Estimates. After premising that they were large beyond precedent, he proceeded to explain the several votes. The entire vote was for 7,808,842*l.*, in which was included 640,760*l.* for hospital and barrack furniture, 2,792,384*l.* for ordnance stores, and 1,387,500*l.* for works and repairs at home and abroad.

On the first item, 1,406,883*l.* for Commissariat and barrack supplies, &c., Mr. Muntz moved as an amendment that it should be reduced by 15,000*l.* This amendment was negatived by 170 to 34. On the vote of 2,792,384*l.* for ordnance stores for the land and sea services, Mr. Muntz moved that it should be reduced by 40,000*l.*, the amount of the charge for the small-arms factory at Enfield. This was negatived by 110 to 24.

The Commissariat Service Estimates were brought forward by Mr. F. Peel on the 12th of March. They comprised a gross amount of 2,400,000*l.*, or four times the amount of the preceding year. After a considerable discussion, they were agreed to.

In addition to these votes, Supplemental Estimates were introduced on the 31st of July by Sir C. Wood. They amounted to 1,141,168*l.* for the Navy, and the sum of 1,584,803*l.* for the transport service beyond the sums already voted. In the course of his explanation of these votes, he stated that the sum of 526,000*l.* was required for the purpose of constructing gun-boats and their machinery.

Mr. Peel also, on the 2nd of August, moved a supplementary vote of 2,568,335*l.* for the Commissariat Department. He explained that the original estimate was for 2,400,000*l.*, of which sum

600,000*l.* was for the Commissariat in the Colonies; 600,000*l.* for the Army and Militia at home; and 1,200,000*l.* for the Army in the East. But estimating the expenditure for the year by that of May and June, it was found that 3,768,335*l.* would be required for the Army in the East, of which 1,200,000*l.* had been voted.

On the same day Mr. Monsell proposed a vote of 70,716*l.* for the expenses of the Ordnance Office, and explained, in some detail, the changes which had been made in that establishment—the transfer of the control of the Artillery and Engineers to the Commander-in-Chief, and the placing of the Civil Department under the Minister of War. He enumerated the heads of the six departments—the Director-General of Artillery, the Inspector of Fortifications, the Director-General of Contracts, the Director-General of Clothing, the Director-General of Stores, and the Accountant-General, and he gave a sketch of the duties of each: in ordinary matters they acted upon their own authority; but in matters of importance received directions from the Minister of War, or his executive officer, the chief of the civil staff of the War Department.

After comments by various Members, and a good deal of desultory conversation, the several votes were agreed to.

On the 20th of April the House of Commons sitting as a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the budget. He began by apologising for the delay in its introduction, assigning as a reason the embarrassment occasioned by ministerial modifications, his own recent appointment, and the hopes which had been entertained of some satisfactory result from the Vienna negotiations. He then proceeded to state the past and estimate the future position of the national exchequer. In the last year Mr. Gladstone, he said, had, by exercising a sort of financial second sight, estimated the produce of taxes at 59,496,000*l.* — their actual produce was 59,496,154*l.* But the total revenue for that year was 66,621,667*l.*; the expenditure, 65,692,962*l.*; giving a surplus of 928,705*l.* A portion, not less than 5,020,000*l.*, of the new taxes remained uncollected in April; but had they come in there would have been a gain of 1,000,000*l.* on the revenue from taxes last year. In estimating the expenditure of the current year, he put down 27,974,000*l.* for the Funded and Unfunded Debt, including the new loan; other charges on the Consolidated Fund, 1,750,000*l.*; Army, 16,214,477*l.*, Navy, 16,653,042*l.*; Ordnance, 7,808,042*l.*; vote of credit in aid of military services, 3,000,000*l.*; Civil Service, 6,500,000*l.*; Sardinian Loan, 1,000,000*l.*; total, 80,899,561*l.* In justification of this high estimate, he showed that the charge for the Army, Navy, and Ordnance had increased from 16,487,000*l.* in 1853-54 to 30,121,000*l.* in the last year; and also that the charges had continued to increase in the current year. In estimating the income for the year 1855, he set down the Customs at 20,500,000*l.*; Excise at 17,071,000*l.*; Stamps, including 480,000*l.* for newspaper-stamps, 7,295,000*l.*; Land and Assessed Taxes, 2,920,000*l.*; Property and Income-tax, 13,535,000*l.*; Post Office, 1,438,000*l.*, including 288,000*l.* for newspaper postage; Crown Lands, 260,000*l.*; Mis-

cellaneous, 800,000*l.*; total, 63,339,000*l.* The estimated expenditure, including 1,000,000*l.* for Ways and Means Bill to replace the sale of savings-bank stock, and a margin of 4,440,000*l.*, would be 86,339,000*l.*; and there would therefore be a deficiency of 23,000,000*l.* How must that be met? Alluding to the objections that had been urged against the principle of a national loan, and citing the authority of Mr. Hume on that point, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that it was not always possible, or, if possible, not expedient, to raise the whole annual expenditure of the country by taxes levied within the year. The encroachment upon the savings of industry caused by exorbitant taxation, was more injurious under certain circumstances than the abstraction of capital by a loan. The Government had accordingly resolved to supply some portion of the deficiency in the revenue by borrowing money. After recapitulating the incidents which had accompanied the gradual increase of the national debt, and stating that since the peace of 1815, and up to the 1st of January last, the capital of the debt had been diminished by 64,000,000*l.*, viz. from 815,000,000*l.* to 751,000,000*l.*, the Chancellor of the Exchequer described the various forms in which successive loans had been contracted, and the contrivances that had been adopted with the view, as it was hoped, of providing for a gradual diminution and ultimate extinction of the liability incurred. Among these devices was the sinking fund, which he characterised as a delusion, and the system of terminable annuities, which presented many abstract advantages, but was subject to some practical inconveniences, and could not be employed to any great extent, owing to the unmarketable character of the securities so created. Admitting that the Government would have preferred a loan on the present occasion in that description of stock, he remarked that it had been impracticable to raise all the money required upon any reasonable terms by terminable annuities, and, accordingly, the great bulk of the loan which had been that day effected was contracted in a permanent three per cent. stock. It was, however, intended to insert a provision in the Bill sanctioning the transaction by which the Minister of the day would be held bound, within a year of the conclusion of peace, to provide a sum of 1,000,000*l.* per annum for the purpose of gradually extinguishing the new debt incurred. Sixteen millions would be thus raised by borrowing. But, in addition to the loan, taxation must be increased by 5,300,000*l.* Towards that object, it was proposed to increase the existing duty on sugar by 3*s.* the hundredweight—estimated to produce 1,200,000*l.* This would not raise the price to the consumer beyond one shilling higher than it was in 1854—the price would still be 10*s.* 5*d.* less than it was in 1846. An increase of the duty on coffee of 1*d.* per pound—from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per pound—would produce 150,000*l.* An increase of 3*d.* on the tea duty—from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*—would produce 750,000*l.* Increase on the whole Customs revenue, 2,100,000*l.* Stamp duties to remain untouched, with one exception: bankers' cheques, drawn within fifteen miles of the place where they were payable, would no longer be exempt from duty, but would be liable to 1*d.*,—which

would yield 200,000*l.* to the revenue. In the Excise it was proposed to equalise the duties on English and Scotch spirits, raising the latter from 6*s.* to 7*s.* 10*d.*; not to equalise the duty on Irish spirits with them, but to increase that duty from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per gallon. This change would not encourage illicit distillation, and would bring in 1,000,000*l.* of revenue. These augmentations would supply 3,300,000*l.* by indirect taxes; leaving 2,000,000*l.* to be supplied by direct taxes. Government had come to the conclusion that the best form of direct taxation was the income tax; and, therefore, it was proposed to raise the 2,000,000*l.* by adding one per cent., or 2*d.* in the pound, to the 14*d.*, which was the present rate. He also proposed to take power to issue 3,000,000*l.* Exchequer bills. The Ways and Means for the year 1855-6 would, therefore, be as follows: Income from existing taxes, 63,339,000*l.*; loan, 16,000,000*l.*; new taxes to be received in the year, 4,000,000*l.*; Exchequer bills, 3,000,000*l.*; total, 86,339,000*l.* After reading details showing the expansion of our trade, and insisting that the great mass of wealth in the country could well bear this increased charge, while its resources remained unimpaired, Sir C. Lewis stated shortly the terms of the loan which had been contracted that morning—namely, that the Government had obtained 100*l.* money for every 100*l.* three per cent. Consols, the lender of each 100*l.* receiving an annuity of 14*s.* 6*d.*, terminable at the end of thirty years. He had every reason, he said, to believe that these terms were fair between the contractors and the Government, and that the public would be satisfied with the arrangement; and he concluded by moving certain resolutions.

A desultory debate then ensued, in the course of which Mr. Laing objected that the loan was neither one thing nor the other: that it would have been practicable to obtain the whole loan in some terminable form, and that the prospective sinking fund would share the fate of all similar experiments. He was of opinion, that by creating a new three-and-a-half per cent. stock, and by opening the loan to the public, the Government might have obtained more favourable terms. A nine or ten per cent. income tax, he contended, would have given all the revenue required.

Mr. Gladstone discerned difficulties in raising the income tax to ten per cent., though that would have to be done if the war continued, and then it must be extended below the 100*l.* income. He admitted the necessity of resorting to a loan, though he had still the same objections to public loans as when he was in office. He had borrowed money, but only in anticipation of taxes; and the taxes imposed last year would come within a million of the whole of that borrowed money. He might have been glad if the financial statement could have been deferred until after the conclusion of negotiations at Vienna, since the result there might affect the amount of expenditure required. Rather than interfere with the course pursued by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was prepared to face the financial disadvantage of taking a loan at that moment; but he reserved absolute freedom of judgment on the negotiations, and on the changed relations to the other Powers of Europe, which seemed to be probable.

Sir F. Kelly denounced the whole scheme of the loan, and complained that it could not be paid off except at a loss to the country of 1,600,000*l.* Had the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a loan with a power of being paid off at six or twelve months, he might have obtained all he required at a rate of not more than three and a quarter per cent., which would have been much more to the public advantage.

Mr. Williams objected to the way in which it was proposed to add to the national debt.

Mr. Heyworth was opposed to the increase of indirect taxation.

Mr. Muntz justified the propriety of calling upon posterity to pay their portion of the expenses of the war, because it was a war expressly for the benefit of posterity; but he objected to the terms on which the loan was contracted, and to the public inconvenience arising from the increase of indirect taxation.

In answer to Mr. Hildyard, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he meant the increase of 2*d.* in the pound on the income tax to apply to incomes both above and below 150*l.*

Mr. Masterman warmly supported the terms of the loan, and he was only surprised that the public had got so good a bargain.

After a few words from Mr. Thornely and Mr. Malins, the resolution was agreed to.

On the 23rd of April a debate took place on the subject of the loan. It arose on the question that the report of the Committee of Ways and Means be agreed to, and was commenced by Mr. Goulburn, who said he did not object to the confirmation of the loan, which he thought had been contracted on terms fair to the contractors and favourable to the Government; but he was anxious to point out what he considered to be a defect in the principle of the loan. The objection to a loan was, that it was throwing a burden upon posterity; but in this case the burden was increased by an obligation to redeem the principal by a million a-year. Was it in the least degree probable that Parliament would consent to raise this sum for sixteen years for the repayment of this loan? In former cases it had not adhered to its resolution to maintain a sinking fund, and the proposed clause would only make the House ridiculous in the eyes of the country. He was bound, therefore, to take the loan as an irredeemable annuity, and he thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have acted a wiser part if he had made an offer for the loan in the new three per cent. Annuities, which were redeemable in 1874, instead of in Consols. As it was likely, in his opinion, that the interest of money would fall, care should have been taken not to preclude the country from this advantage. He doubted whether the public would derive, ultimately, advantage from the other part of the loan in terminable annuities. Annuities were now obtainable with more facility than heretofore, and this new class of terminable annuities being brought into the general market, the advantage gained by the Government on one side would be lost on the other.

Mr. T. Baring was surprised that Mr. Goulburn should oppose a resolution providing for the repayment, in time of peace, of money borrowed in time of war, which was built upon the sound rule that

it was the duty of Parliament and the country to discharge an obligation incurred in a season of exigency. As to the suggestion that the loan would have been borrowed better in the new three per cents., the amount of that stock was 250,000,000*l.*, and the Minister of the day would have enough to do in dealing with that amount. The principle of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plan was, he thought, an honest one, and he hoped he would persist in his resolution that 1,000,000*l.* annually should be set apart after the war to redeem the loan, as at least a record of the intention of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone agreed that it was not possible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have contracted for so large a sum in the form of terminable annuities. Mr. Baring, he thought, had not been just to Mr. Goulburn, who concurred with him in the necessity of maintaining a surplus revenue applicable to the reduction of debt. The question between them was, whether this clause would practically assist in effecting that object. Future Parliaments might question the right of the present to fetter their discretion by prescribing the particular amount and form of investment, although it might be prudent to lay out the money in another manner.

Mr. Laing then explained what he had said on the 20th. He objected to contracting a loan in the ordinary three per cent. Consols, because it sacrificed the opportunity of reducing the interest, and because the existing price of the ordinary three per cent. Consols stock was artificial.

Mr. James M'Gregor, Mr. Hankey, and Mr. Wilkinson, made some brief observations, and Mr. Cardwell explained and defended what had been suggested by Mr. Goulburn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with reference to the remarks of Mr. Gladstone, said, that the question as to the appropriation of an annual million to the redemption of the debt was open to the discretion of the House. The proposition had been deliberately considered by the Government, who intended to adhere to it. The House could not make an irrevocable law binding upon future Parliaments; but the effect of this clause was to create a permanent charge upon the Consolidated Fund, and it would be the duty of every Government to make provision for the payment of this sum out of the Ways and Means of the year, until Parliament, which could provide for any emergency, saw fit to unbind its hands. To the objection of Mr. Goulburn, that the loan should have been contracted in the new three per cents., on the ground that the interest might have been reduced without notice, he replied that he was not sanguine as to the possibility, in the lifetime of the present generation, of reducing the interest of the three per cent. stocks; but, if the Government should have a surplus revenue, it could go into the market and buy its own perpetual annuities.

Some further discussion arose as each resolution was read, but the report was ultimately agreed to.

The Customs Duties Bill was read a second time on the 26th of April, when the debate on the Budget was renewed.

Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Hankey, reverting to a remark by Mr. Wilson, "That the British sugar-pro-

ducing colonies were never in a more prosperous condition than at that moment," showed that it was unjust to them. It was true that during the last eight years there had been an increase in the imports; but the West India interest received less for the larger than they did for the smaller quantity. They had not participated in the prosperity that had attended the growth of sugar in the Mauritius. Twenty years ago, Jamaica produced 70,000 tons of sugar; that production was now diminished to 22,000 tons. The increased duty would cause a loss of 160,000*l.* a year to the West India interest.

Mr. Baring thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made an unfortunate selection of articles for additional taxation. The fairest plan would have been to propose an increase of 10 per cent. on all the Customs duties alike.

Mr. Laing so strongly objected to the Bill, that he was ready to divide the House against it; for it reversed the financial policy of the last ten years. The plan of increasing the percentage of the Customs duties has been tried and had failed; indirect taxation fell the most heavily on the poorer classes; it would have been better to have raised the income tax to 8 or 9 per cent., or to have raised the 16,000,000*l.* loan to 18,000,000*l.*, rather than have augmented the indirect taxation.

Mr. Labouchere defended the distribution of burdens, as "fair and equitable" as between direct and indirect taxation.

Mr. Malins and Sir William Clay supported these views.

Mr. Pollard-Urquhart viewed with apprehension the beginning of a reversal of the policy of Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Gladstone said, it was not Sir George Lewis, but himself who had taken the first step in a retrograde course—he was the unfortunate person who, in proposing an additional duty upon sugar and upon malt, last session, took the first step to undo the great work of the last twelve or fourteen years. If it should be necessary to add largely to taxation, we should have again to face the question of protection—we might be obliged to levy protective duties to raise money: but if ever protection should be restored, it would be by compulsion stronger than ourselves, and would come about the time when the last Protectionist in the country should die. Direct taxation was "theoretical and visionary;" there could be no fairer tax than the house tax, yet it was raised with more difficulty than any other. But while he felt the gravity of the steps then taken, he again expressed a hope that we should not attempt to escape from the necessities of the war by falling back upon the miserable expedient of trusting exclusively to loans — to the funding system, which had been a curse to mankind.

Mr. Alcock, Mr. Hastie, Mr. W. J. Fox, and Mr. Ewart, expressed opinions hostile to the increase of indirect taxation, and favourable to additional income tax in preference. Ultimately the whole series of Bills, involving the several propositions comprised in the Budget, were read a second time without serious opposition.

On the 26th of March, the House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee to consider the Queen's message respecting Sardinia, Lord Palmerston moved a resolution to enable

Her Majesty to fulfil the engagement entered into by treaty with the King of Sardinia, stating the nature and the grounds of the engagement, for an auxiliary force of 15,000 men to be furnished by Sardinia, and a loan of 2,000,000*l.* to be advanced by this country—a compact, he observed, honourable to all the parties, and which would be attended by certain collateral advantages, as respected the mutual interests of Austria and Sardinia.

Mr. Disraeli remarked that the exposition of the noble Lord was not very ample, and that the circumstances connected with the resolution ought not to be passed unnoticed by the House. They were asked, he said, to assent to a contract for a loan to a considerable amount to a foreign Power, —a loan which probably would not be very speedily repaid,—and he feared that it might not be in reality a loan, but a subsidy in disguise. If so, it became the House to consider well before sanctioning a recurrence to a system generally condemned, and so pernicious in principle that nothing but extreme necessity could justify it. Did such extreme necessity exist? If it did, what was the cause? He taxed the late Government, and particularly Lord Palmerston, with neglecting the development of our military means when war was imminent, especially by not calling out the militia—a measure which would have prevented the necessity of the present engagement. He should not, however, oppose the resolution.

Lord Palmerston replied to Mr. Disraeli, denying that there was the remotest analogy between a loan, for which interest was to be paid, with a sinking fund, and a subsidy; and insisting that the compact was an advantageous one. The militia, he said, had been embodied by the late Government as soon as the measure was sanctioned by law, and, if any accusation on this head lay against the Government, it applied to the Administration of Lord Derby.

A long conversation then ensued, and several members made observations upon various topics connected with the subject.

Mr. Bowyer cast some imputations upon the political character, public faith, and credit of the Sardinian Government, which Mr. Gladstone vindicated.

The resolution was ultimately agreed to unanimously.

On the 26th of June, a convention was concluded between the Governments of France, England, and Turkey (subject to the approval of the British Parliament), by which the two former Powers undertook to guarantee the payment of the interest on a loan of 5,000,000*l.* to be contracted by the latter. The Emperor of the French had already received the approbation of his Chambers to this treaty; and on the 20th of July, Lord Palmerston introduced Resolutions in the House of Commons for the purpose of obtaining the consent of Parliament to the Convention. The Resolutions met with an unexpected and formidable opposition, and the country and the Ministry were saved by a very narrow majority from being placed in a most critical and embarrassing position as regarded the war and our Allies. Lord Palmerston explained to the Committee that the Sultan had already been obliged to resort to a loan nominally of 5,000,000*l.*, but on high terms—6 per cent., stock at about 80—and

that not more than between two and three millions were raised. The loan having been insufficient, the Turkish Government put it to the Governments of England and France that, unless additional means were found, they could not defray their current military and naval expenses. The matter was seriously considered by the two Governments. Various means might be suggested; the two Governments might furnish a subsidy; but that was not deemed expedient, or for the benefit of Turkey herself; and it was thought that the best course was to afford to the Turkish Government the assistance of the credit of England and France by the guarantee of a loan, to be repaid out of the resources of Turkey. Then came the question, whether the guarantee of the two countries should be separate or joint. The former was more in accordance with precedent; but the French Government laid great stress upon their preference of the latter; and under the circumstances, the wish of the French Government was deferred to, and the joint guarantee adopted. Then came the question, what probability was there that the Turkish Government could pay the loan out of its own resources? He had no doubt that Turkey had ample means to make good its engagements. Her resources were infinitely greater than had been hitherto developed, in her commerce, and in her mines of metal and coal, when emancipated from Russian agency. The security for the loan would be the surplus tribute from Egypt, 65,000*l.* a-year; and, beyond that, the entire revenues of the country. It was the intention of the two Governments to make an arrangement with the Government of Turkey that the money raised by the loan should be applied to the military service.

Mr. J. L. Ricardo objected, *in limine*, to re-entering on the old system of subsidies, to interfering when Turkey could easily raise a loan by herself, and to the joint guarantee—arguments subsequently repeated by Mr. Gladstone. It was a financial step, he said, to excite a deep and general feeling of suspicion, mistrust, alarm, and aversion. He promised to deal with the question "just as if the difference between four ships and eight ships, between limitation and counterpoise, justified the effusion of all the blood and treasure which it has cost, and is still likely to cost." We knew that Turkey had greatly mismanaged her first attempt in the financial market. She had already received a subsidy in disguise, in the shape of a royalty of ten shillings per ton on the coal purchased of her at Heraclea. He anticipated heart-burnings and quarrellings between France and England from the joint guarantee — supposing the two countries should differ as to the ability of Turkey to pay, or one get an equivalent which the other did not.

Mr. Disraeli, seeing no difference between national credit and national capital, characterised the transaction as a direct advance of money. He doubted the account given by Lord Palmerston of the resources of Turkey. He had made similar statements of those of Greece in the days of the Greek loan. At the beginning of pecuniary relations with Turkey, we ought to know clearly the nature of our engagement, and should have proofs of the absolute neces-

sity. Upon the plea now advanced we might have to guarantee money to any extent. He looked upon the joint guarantee with alarm in relation to future misunderstandings with our Ally, and thought that our arrangements for interfering with the internal revenue of Turkey as security for our interest pregnant with danger.

Sir De Lacy Evans admitted that the House might object to the imperfect communication given them; but hoped that no serious obstacle would be thrown in the way of our assisting Turkey.

Mr. Laing wished for more definite information on the present transaction. Professing the independence of Turkey, we were securing her dependence.

Mr. Cobden accused Lord Palmerston of having renewed the war in opposition to the Plenipotentiary of France and his own Plenipotentiary, against the wish of Turkey herself, declaring now that she would fall to pieces unless we guaranteed this loan, with which her Government was not to be trusted. This was the country for which we were carrying on war. As to the guarantee, if we desired to advance money to Turkey, any mode, he said, was better than that. The best and the simplest course was to make her a present of it.

Mr. Cardwell summed up the objections to the convention: that it took from the people money over which it was to have no control; that there was no necessity for its expenditure; that it involved a disguise, a deception; and the political consequences it entailed upon us of jealousies between ourselves and France, and quarrels with Turkey.

Mr. Walpole expressed his regret that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not acceded to the suggestion to give time for reconsidering this proposition, the arguments against which had been unanswered, and, he believed, were unanswerable. The financial and political objections were so great, that he earnestly hoped the Government would not then force upon the Committee a proposition which, until he was better informed, he believed would lead to serious difficulties, and even differences.

Lord Palmerston, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained the precedents, and showed how absolutely necessary assistance was to prevent the Turkish army from falling to pieces, and to keep up the life-blood of its action. Lord Palmerston showed the position in which Government would be placed if the Commons were to refuse ratification of its engagements. He entreated the House not to stand upon differences of opinion as to the particular method, when no such difference could be a fundamental objection to a measure upon which, in the eyes of foreign countries, the honour of this country was at stake. A refusal would have the most calamitous consequences.

On a division, the resolution was carried by 135 to 132. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers by the Opposition. The Bill subsequently became law.

On the 7th of August, the President of the Board of Control brought forward, in the House of Commons, the Indian Budget. He read the various * items of

* For the figures and items see Appendix of Public Documents.

income and expenditure, the result of which was, that the expenditure exceeded the income by somewhat over three millions for the year 1854-5. The previous year had shown a balance of income over expenditure of 424,457*l.* The difference was partly due to an increased expenditure in public works. He went through the various items of revenue—the land tax, the opium trade, and the salt duty—in all of which he thought an increase might be obtained, but depended mainly on the development of Indian resources by the opening of railroads and other means of communication. As for the expenditure, the army could not be reduced—judicial expenses were increased—and he could not anticipate much from the reduction of interest. He thought, however, there was no need for the large balances kept in the treasuries, which might be reduced. If, however, the financial prospects of the country were not pleasant, its political prospects were quite brilliant. A treaty had just been concluded with Cabul—satisfactory assurances were received from Nepaul—though Persia was neutral, nothing was to be apprehended from her — while roads, canals, and improvements were springing up in all directions. He was obliged to allude to the proofs of torture in the collection of revenue produced by a document just laid upon the table, the only palliation being that it was done entirely by the natives, though that did not entirely acquit the European superintendent of connivance.

Mr. Bright, who had given notice of a resolution recommending that the Indian accounts should in future be made up to the 30th of April, instead of the 30th of October—that Parliament might have an earlier opportunity of considering them—entered into long details on the state of financial matters in India, accusing the Indian Government of having maintained a fictitious surplus in 1853, thereby effecting a loan on lower terms than was warranted by circumstances, and entailing grievous disasters on the public. He also found fault with the loan—that it was stated to be a public-works loan, while in reality it was nothing of the kind. The accounts were enveloped in confusion and secrecies highly objectionable. After declaiming against the war, the opium trade, the salt tax, and the torture practices of India, he urged the adoption of his resolution, the objections to which, on the ground of the difficulties it would cause in the making up of Indian accounts, were altogether nugatory.

Sir J. W. Hogg defended the Indian Government from the charge of complicity in the practice of torture. The practice existed, like other crimes, but it was not widely spread, and every exertion was made by the European authorities to put it down, in which they had, to a great extent, been successful. The natives of India were fully aware that the practice was entirely due to their own countrymen. He then touched upon matters of finance, explaining that the necessity of keeping balances, in so vast a number of treasuries, rendered necessary a total balance of so large an amount.

The discussion, which subsequently related almost entirely to the question of torture, as an element of the Indian system of finance, was then continued by Mr. J. G. Phillimore, who adduced

many instances of the barbarities and cruelty of the torture practised upon supposed defaulters in the revenue. The system of criminal justice in India was, moreover, disgraceful to a civilised nation. He was followed by Mr. Otway, who spoke in the same tone, denouncing, besides the torture, the lust of territorial aggrandisement which still prevailed.

Mr. Henley observed that a mere accident revealed the existence of torture to the English public, and commented on the ignorance of Indian officials relative to matters of their own administration, as shown by the small knowledge they seemed to have of the extent of these proceedings.

Mr. Mangles observed that, in England, no idea could be formed of the difficulty of obtaining information in India, and instanced Thuggee, which had existed for centuries.

Mr. D. Seymour thought that the Government had not been sufficiently active in repressing torture.

The report was then agreed to, as was Mr. Bright's resolution, after a slight modification.

The Parliamentary Session of which we have thus far given the history, was, like its immediate predecessor, emphatically of a warlike character. Long and laborious as were the sittings of the Legislature, they produced but few measures of a purely social nature, but amongst the most important of those introduced with a view to social improvement, were the Bills brought in by Lord John Russell and Sir John Pakington, on the subject of education, which were ultimately referred to a Committee, and a Bill on the same subject for Scotland, which was brought in by the Lord Advocate, and, after meeting with much opposition in the Commons, was ultimately rejected by the House of Lords by the exemplary majority of 86 to 1. The Cambridge University Bill, and the Irish Tenant Right Bill, were also, with many other measures, doomed for one session at least, to the limbo of uncompleted projects. On the other hand, the Royal assent was given to several useful and important enactments unconnected with the war, which will be found enumerated in the Royal Speech. Numerically, the legislative results of the Session of 1855, including measures relating to war and finance, as well as those of a more miscellaneous character, may be given as follows:—One hundred and forty-one ministerial Bills were introduced, of which 108 passed into law, 32 were withdrawn, and one was rejected in the House of Lords.

On the 14th of August, Parliament was prorogued by Commission. The Royal Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the Earl of Harrowby. Having taken their seats on the woolsack, the Commons were summoned to the Bar, when the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Speech as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express the warm acknowledgments of Her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a long and laborious Session.

"Her Majesty has seen with

great satisfaction that, while you have occupied yourselves in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, you have given your attention to many measures of great public utility. Her Majesty is convinced that you will share her satisfaction at finding that the progress of events has tended to cement more firmly that union which has so happily been established between our Government and that of our Ally, the Emperor of the French, and Her Majesty trusts that the alliance founded on a sense of the general interests of Europe, consolidated by good faith, will long survive the events which have given rise to it, and will contribute to the permanent well-being and prosperity of the two great nations whom it has linked together in the bonds of honourable friendship. The accession of the King of Sardinia to the treaty between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Sultan, has given additional importance and strength to such alliance, and the efficient force which His Sardinian Majesty has sent to the seat of war to co-operate with the allied armies will not fail to maintain the high reputation by which the army of Sardinia has ever been distinguished.

"Her Majesty has commanded us to thank you for having enabled her to avail herself, as far as has been required, of those patriotic offers of extended service which she has received from the militia of the United Kingdom, and for the means of reinforcing her brave army in the Crimea, by an enlistment of volunteers from abroad.

"Her Majesty acknowledges with satisfaction the measure which you have adopted for giving effect to the Convention by which, in conjunction with her Ally, the Emperor of the French, she has made arrangements for assisting the Sultan to provide the means which are necessary to enable him to maintain the efficiency of the Turkish army, which has so gallantly withstood the assaults of its enemies.

"Her Majesty, in giving her assent to the Bill which you presented to her for the local management of the metropolis, trusts that the arrangements provided by that measure will lead to many improvements conducive to the convenience and the health of this great city. The abolition of the duty on newspapers will tend to diffuse useful information among the poorer classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

"The principle of limited liability, which you have judiciously applied to joint-stock associations, will afford additional facilities for the employment of capital, and the improvements which you have made in the laws which regulate friendly societies will encourage habits of industry and thrift among the labouring classes of the community.

"Her Majesty trusts that the measures to which she has given her assent for improving the constitutions of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and for bestowing on these important and flourishing colonies an extended power of self-government, will assist the development of their great national resources, and promote the contentment and happiness of their inhabitants.

"Her Majesty commands us to say that she has been deeply gratified by the zeal and success of Her Majesty's arms, and by the sympathy for her soldiers and sailors

manifested throughout the Indian and colonial empire; and Her Majesty acknowledges with great satisfaction the generous contributions which her subjects in India and the Legislatures and inhabitants of the colonies have sent to the relief of the sufferers by the casualties of the war.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*—

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary supplies for carrying on the war in which Her Majesty is engaged.

"Her Majesty laments the burdens and sacrifices which it has become necessary to impose upon her faithful people, but she acknowledges the wisdom with which you have alleviated the weight of those burdens by the mixed arrangement which you have made for providing those supplies.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"Her Majesty has commanded us to say that she has seen with sincere regret that the endeavours which, in conjunction with her Ally, the Emperor of the French, she made at the recent Conferences at Vienna, to bring the war to a conclusion on conditions consistent with the honour of the Allies and the future security of Europe, have proved ineffectual; but those endeavours having failed, no other course is left to Her Majesty but to prosecute the war with all possible vigour. Her Majesty relying upon the support of Parliament—upon the manly spirit and patriotism of her people—upon the never-failing courage of her army and navy, whose patience under suffering, and whose power of endurance, Her Majesty has witnessed with admiration—upon the steadfast fidelity of her Allies, and, above all, upon the justice of her cause, humbly puts her trust in the Almighty Disposer of Events for such an issue of the great contest in which she is engaged as may secure to Europe the blessings of a firm and lasting peace.

"On your return to your several counties you will have duties to perform little less important than those which belong to your attendance in Parliament.

"Her Majesty trusts that your powerful influence will be exerted for the welfare and happiness of the people, the promotion of which is the object of Her Majesty's constant care and the anxious desire of her heart."

After the reading of the Royal Speech, the Prorogation of Parliament to the 23rd of October was proclaimed by the Lord Chancellor, and the proceedings of the Session of 1855 terminated.

CHAPTER VII.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.—*Gloomy position and prospects of the Army in the Crimea at the beginning of the Year—Report of Commission of Inquiry, and Evidence taken under it—Wretched condition and sufferings of the Troops—Two Manifestoes of the Emperor of Russia—Access of Sardinia to the Convention of the 10th of April, 1854—Terms and Provisions of the Treaty—Speech of Count Cavour to the Sardinian Chamber—Circular Note of Count Nesselrode.* FRANCE.—*Reconstruction of the Imperial Guard, and Speech of the Emperor—Attempted Assassination of the Emperor on the 28th of April—Account of the Regicide—Second attempt at Assassination on the 8th of September.* RUSSIA.—*Last Illness and Death of the Emperor Nicholas—Accession to the Throne of Alexander II.—His Manifesto on the occasion — Circular Despatch of Count Nesselrode to the Diplomatic Agents of Russia at Foreign Courts—Rumoured Insurrection of Peasants in the Ukraine—Renewal of Diplomatic Negotiations at Vienna—Letter of Instructions from the Earl of Clarendon, to the English Plenipotentiary, Lord John Russell — History of the Proceedings at the Vienna Conference—The Russian Proposals examined—Ultimate failure of the Negotiations.* FRANCE.—*Speech of the French Emperor at the opening of the Legislative Assembly—The new Loan—Report from the Minister of Finance.*

THE close of the preceding year was overshadowed with gloom. Notwithstanding the brilliant victories of Alma and Inkermann, and the success which had attended the allied arms in every conflict with the enemy in the field, the result of the struggle had not equalled the expectations of the Allies. The eager impatience with which the fall of Sebastopol had been looked for, had given place to doubt and apprehension. The resources of that indomitable fortress seemed not only inexhaustible, but to be superior to all that the united skill and science of England and France could bring to the attack. The fire of the besieged was incontestably superior to that of the besiegers; and the lines of defence constructed by the genius of Todtleben grew each day stronger, and seemed to defy the power of artillery. Before the beleaguered stronghold of the Russians the army of the Allies lay for months inactive and impotent, while the horrors of a Scythian winter paralysed the troops, and they were sufficiently occupied in defending themselves against the weather, and providing themselves with food. Of the state of the French we know little, for they had the discretion not to proclaim to the

world their privations and mishaps; but from the English camp came a tale of suffering which shocked the public ear, and almost surpassed belief.

We have, in our last volume, alluded to this painful subject. The unfitness of our military system to cope with the situation in which the army found itself was glaringly exposed. Nothing that was wanted seemed to be forthcoming: everything seemed to be in its wrong place. The troops were perishing from cold, while piles of great coats were lying useless at Balaklava. Porter would have been an invaluable beverage, while rum was pernicious; but nothing but rum was served out to the soldiers, although abundance of porter had been sent out from England. When a particular medicine was urgently required, it was found that the supply was exhausted, and army surgeons were obliged to borrow some of the simplest elements of the pharmacopœia from the private medicine-chests of officers. The soldiers were not only ill-clad, but ill-fed: the difficulty of getting up provisions to the camp was so great that they were often obliged to be content with scanty rations. Sick men, who were almost too weak to eat, had to support themselves upon hard biscuit instead of bread. The men had often to eat their rations of meat raw, for they had not sufficient fuel to light fires for cooking. The coffee sent from England was green, neither ground nor roasted; and there was no apparatus for preparing it: scurvy was rife amongst the troops, and there was frequently no lime-juice to be got. The wretched horses of the cavalry gnawed each other's tails in the agony of hunger, and dropped down dead from starvation. They had not strength to struggle through the muddy morass which lay between the camp and Balaklava, when sent down for supplies.

In the meantime the harassing fatigue of nightwork in the trenches decimated the ranks. Cold, wet, and shelterless, the weary soldiers stood hour after hour in the ditch, and then returned to their tents with hardly a single comfort to cheer them, or appliance to keep off disease. Young recruits, fresh from England, and utterly unseasoned to the climate, were, owing to the diminished numbers of the army, compelled to undertake this destructive duty, and perished by hundreds in consequence.

Lest we should be suspected of exaggeration in the above statement, we will quote some passages from the report and evidence of a Commission of Inquiry instituted by the British Government in the Crimea.*

In their report the Commissioners (Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch) say:—"The sufferings of the army in the course of the winter, and especially during the months of December and January, must have been intense. We have not noted all the particulars related to us, many of which were unconnected with our inquiry; but we may state, that it has been only by slow degrees, and after the frequent repetition of similar details, as one witness after another revealed the facts that had come under his own observation, that we have been able to form any adequate conception of the distress and misery undergone by the troops, or fully to appreciate the

* Presented to both Houses of Parliament, 1856.

unparalleled courage and constancy with which they have endured their sufferings. Great Britain has often had reason to be proud of her army, but it is doubtful whether the whole range of military history furnishes an example of an army exhibiting, throughout a long campaign, qualities as high as have distinguished the forces under Lord Raglan's command. The strength of the men gave way under excessive labour, watching, exposure, and privation; but they never murmured, their spirit never failed, and the enemy, though far outnumbering them, never detected in those whom he encountered any signs of weakness. Their numbers were reduced by disease and by casualties to a handful of men, compared with the great extent of the lines which they constructed and defended, yet the army never abated its confidence in itself, and never descended from its acknowledged military pre-eminence. . . . .

"The roads, or tracks, were so deep in mud, that the journey which the men had to perform from the camp on the heights to Balaklava and back, carrying up rations, warm clothing, huts, or ammunition, frequently occupied twelve hours, during the whole of which time they were without food, shelter, or rest,—unless standing in deep mud, drenched and cold, instead of struggling through it, can be called rest. It was in consequence of the want of transport that, even after firewood had been provided at Balaklava, the men had to undergo the labour and exposure of digging up roots to cook their food, without always being able to procure enough for that purpose. It was in consequence of the want of transport that the men were repeatedly on short rations, and that they were deprived, for about six or seven weeks, of their rations of rice, which would have been so beneficial at that precise time when hardly any vegetables were supplied to them, and hardly a man in the army escaped the prevailing diseases. The men were overworked in the trenches, and on picquets and guards; and they suffered in health from the excessive fatigue, watching, and exposure which those duties involved. To these, in consequence of the want of transport animals, were superadded other duties, involving an amount of fatigue and exposure which alone would have been trying to their constitutions."

The state of the Light Cavalry brigade which performed the rash but gallant exploit at Balaklava, may be judged of from the following extract from the evidence of one of the witnesses:—"After twenty days of short rations, the horses being at the same time exposed to very inclement weather on unfavourable ground, the condition of the troop-horses was deplorable. When the brigade moved down on the 2nd of December, 1854, it was necessary to have the horses led, as they were too weak to carry their riders; and, notwithstanding, many of them died on the way from exhaustion, and a considerable number were left on the ground, unable to move, with men to attend to them. The cause of this great deficiency in forage for the brigade was the want of transport to carry it to the front." The witness said he believed that there never was any want of barley at Balaklava, and that the horses might, therefore, have had their full rations of grain if there had

been any means of carrying it to the camp.

Another witness stated that it frequently happened that there was no other than salt meat for the sick; and that until the first week in December the sick lay on the bare ground, with nothing under them but a blanket, except a few who were furnished with mats. Another imputed the sickness that prevailed to, first, fatigue and want of sleep; second, improper food; and third, want of sufficient clothing. He said also that the want of sufficient means of cooking was one important cause of disease. Others attributed the prevalence of scurvy to the long use of salt rations, without sufficient change of diet, or a supply of vegetables, aggravated by exposure and fatigue. Another officer had reason to believe that some of the men had been as much as three days without tasting any cooked food, or anything warm.

Mr. Commissary-General Filder stated that a large proportion of fresh vegetables which were shipped by Government turned out upon arrival to be spoiled, and that in consequence of the state of the roads it was impossible to carry forage in carts to the Light Brigade of Cavalry, when encamped in front; and he could not spare additional animals to make good the deficiency. Other witnesses said that the men were unable to prepare the green coffee when it was issued; that there was difficulty in obtaining sufficient fuel for cooking; that those who had been on duty in the trenches often returned so exhausted that they could not or would not exert themselves to get fuel and cook their food; that the trenches were deep in mud; that the men were in such a state that they loathed the food which they were unable to cook, and lived chiefly on biscuits and rum; that on the 30th of March, 1855, the quinine in store was exhausted, and no fresh supply obtained for seventeen days; that there was a want of boots to protect the feet of the men from wet.

Colonel Horn attributed the great reduction in the strength of the men to exposure to wet, without the means of drying or changing their clothes; they were compelled to sleep in wet clothes, on damp ground, in their tents; and in some cases he understood that they ate their pork rations raw.

General Sir Colin Campbell said, that the provisioning of the troops in front would have been much facilitated by the construction of a road from Balaklava to the front; but that could not be done for want of hands, and in his opinion it was out of the question for the troops to have constructed such a road, and at the same time to have carried on the military operations in which the army was engaged. He declared that at the time when the men under his command were living on salt meat and biscuit, the French troops immediately adjoining had fresh meat and fresh bread every second day.

A medical officer made this statement:—"Requisitions were being constantly sent in during December for port-wine, brandy, arrowroot, and sago, but were invariably returned with the remark, 'None in store.' Another said, that the medicines and medical comforts were "doled out in infinitesimal proportions;" and "while dysentery and diarrhœa were filling the hospitals, opiates and astringents were only to be

procured in quantities ridiculously small, and were at times altogether wanting." A third gave the following evidence:—

"During the wet season, from November to December, and of the bitter cold, from that to the end of February, the men had no other protection than that of the weather-worn circular tent.

"In rain, the ground inside was a mass of mud; in snow, a mass of filth. From morning till night they sat in the mud of the trenches, from night till morning they lay in the mud of their tents. Can it be a matter of surprise that dysentery and diarrhœa ran riot in the camp? At first, too, the men were in rags; afterwards they were liberally supplied with sheep-skins, and other garments, but not before many fell victims to disease, caused by the scanty covering. A prolific source of sickness was frost-bite, caused in many instances by the want of boots—at a period, too, when sacks of boots were being brought from Balaklava. A large portion proved too small. No more culpable piece of neglect has transpired during the campaign, than that of sending out for the men the boots of boys; for men, too, whose feet were swollen and tender from long marching and other causes, and to whom a double pair of socks was a necessity. I have seen men, during the coldest part of the winter, going to the trenches and on guard, with their feet on their boots instead of in them."

In addition to this evidence, we may quote some extracts from a work written by an eye-witness, who was present with the army during the whole of the dismal winter.* He says:—

"On the 8th of January, of the 63rd Regiment, only seven remained fit for duty. On the same day the 46th, which had landed on the 8th of November, just two months before, mustered only 60 serviceable men. The 90th, a strong and healthy regiment, buried 50 men in eleven days; and one full company, during the same time, had only 17 men out of hospital. The three battalions of Guards were mere names. Out of 1562 men, sent out to the Scots Fusiliers, from first to last, only 210 remained. The three battalions, which in all represented some 4500 rank and file, at this time did not muster 700 men on parade, and of that number there was not one man who, in a time of peace, would have been considered fit to be out of hospital. During the month of January, the troops always in hospital at camp averaged upwards of 3000 men, and in the same month no less than 4073 invalids were actually sent away to Scutari.†

* "The Past Campaign; a Sketch of the War in the East, from the departure of Lord Raglan to the capture of Sebastopol." By N. A. Woods, late special correspondent of the *Morning Herald* at the seat of war. London, Longman, 1855.

† It would be an act of great injustice not to mention the benefits conferred on the army by the distribution of supplies provided by subscriptions set on foot by the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper. The fund was called "the *Times* Fund," and Mr. Macdonald was the administrator. Mr. Woods says:—"By the exertions and foresight of Mr. Macdonald, the 39th Regiment, which was *en route* to Balaklava without warm clothing of any kind, was supplied with flannel waistcoats, drawers, socks, gloves, comforters, &c., for every man in the corps. Mr. Macdonald also established a little tea-house at Balaklava, where the sick sent down from camp and waiting to be embarked were given beef-tea, soup, arrowroot, brandy and water, tea, and whatever their exhausted condition required. It would be difficult, if not

"In some regiments the officers gave up their own small stocks of wine for the use of the sick and dying; others again contributed candles for the hospital marquee, in order that the men might not lie there without a light, and die in the dark like dogs. Regimental surgeons, speaking of this time, have told me over and over again, that they attributed the loss of many men entirely to the want of proper medicines and medical comforts. Of the latter there was absolutely none of any kind or description whatsoever. Assistant-surgeons and surgeons used to ride into Varna, and, hiring boats, pass the whole day in endeavouring to procure a little arrowroot, sago, or port wine from the vessels of war or the transports anchored in the bay. The principal medical officer of one division informed me, that he had spent out of his own pay upwards of 30*l.* in providing poultry and other little delicacies for his patients. This is only one instance within my own knowledge; but I have not the least doubt but that there were many others of a similar kind. Sir George Brown, who knew the poverty of his division in respect of hospital comforts, made a private present of six dozen of port and six dozen of sherry for the use of the sick. In fact, but for the exertions of medical and other officers at this period, the mortality among the English troops would have been very much greater than it was."

Such, then, was the state of the English army as it lay before Sebastopol in the winter of 1854 and the spring of 1855.* Before, however, we proceed to narrate the progress of the siege, it will be convenient to mention the events that occurred elsewhere in connection with the war.

On the 28th of December last year, the Emperor of Russia issued an Imperial manifesto to his subjects, in which he said:—"The causes of the war, which still lasts, are well understood by our beloved Russia. The country knows that neither ambitious views, nor the desire of obtaining new advantages to which we had no right, were the motives for those acts and circumstances that have unexpectedly resulted in the existing struggle. We had solely in view the safeguard of the solemnly-recognised immunities of the Orthodox Church and of our co-religionists in the East. But certain Governments, attributing to us interested and secret intentions that were far from our thoughts, have complicated the solution of the question, and have finished by forming a hostile alliance against Russia.

"After having proclaimed as their object the safety of the Ottoman Empire, they have waged open war against us, not in Turkey, but within the limits of our own realm, directing their blows on such points

impossible, to name any charitable institution which, at such a trifling outlay, has ever relieved as great an amount of misery and suffering as this little tea-house at Balaklava. It would be impossible to enumerate here all the services which Mr. Macdonald rendered to our suffering army, which were not only beneficial at the moment, but which resulted in some most important improvements being introduced, especially with regard to the rations issued to the troops."

* At the beginning of February, in the present year, the grand total of our army in the East was 44,948 men: composed of—officers, 1242; sergeants, 2535; drummers, 735; rank and file, 40,436.

Of these, there were in hospital in camp, 5773; and sick at Scutari, 12,344; making a total of sick, 18,117. There were missing, as prisoners of war, 134.

as were more or less accessible to them—in the Baltic, the White Sea, the Black Sea, in the Crimea, and even on the far distant coasts of the Pacific Ocean. Thanks to the Most High, both in our troops and in all classes of our subjects they everywhere meet with intrepid opponents, animated by their love for us and for their country; and, to our consolation in these troublous circumstances, amid the calamities inseparable from war, we are constantly witnessing brilliant examples and proofs of this feeling, as well as of the courage that it inspires.

"Such are the defeats more than once inflicted on the enemy's troops on the other side of the Caucasus, notwithstanding a great disparity of force. Such was the unequal conflict sustained with success by the defenders of the coasts of Finland, of the convent of Solovetsky, and of the port of Petropaulovski, in Kamschatka. Such, above all, is the heroic defence of Sebastopol, signalised by so many exploits of invincible courage and of indefatigable activity, as to be admired and done justice to by our enemies themselves.

"Beholding, with humble gratitude towards God, the toils, the bravery, the self-denial of our forces both by land and sea, and also the general outburst of devotion that animates all ranks of the empire, we venture to recognise therein the pledge and augury of a happier future.

"Penetrated with our duty as a Christian, we cannot desire a prolonged effusion of blood, and certainly we shall not repulse any offers and conditions of peace that are compatible with the dignity of our empire and the interests of our well-beloved subjects. But another and not less sacred duty commands us, in this obstinate struggle, to keep ourselves prepared for efforts and sacrifices proportioned to the means of action directed against us.

"Russians! my faithful children! you are accustomed to spare nothing when called by Providence to a great and holy work—neither your wealth, the fruit of long years of toil, nor your lives—not your own blood, nor the blood of your children. The noble ardour that has inflamed your hearts from the first hour of the war will not be extinguished, happen what may; and your feelings are those also of your Sovereign.

"We all, Monarch and subjects, if it be necessary—echoing the words of the Emperor Alexander in a year of like trial, 'the sword in our hands and the Cross in our hearts'—know how to face the ranks of our enemies for the defence of the most precious gifts of this world—the security and the honour of our country."

And another manifesto was issued by the Czar on the 29th of January (O. S.), in which, after alluding to his consent to open negotiations with the Western Powers, he said that in consequence of the preparations of the Allies, which daily assumed larger dimensions, he was constrained to think of measures to increase the means which God had given him to defend his country, and he therefore decreed the formation of a general militia of the empire. The manifesto concluded thus:—"More than once Russia has been menaced, and has undergone sad and cruel trials; but she always found her salvation in her humble faith in Providence, and in the close and indissoluble bonds which unite the Monarch

with his subjects, his devoted children. Let it be so again to-day! May the Almighty, who reads every heart, who blesses pure intentions, grant us his assistance!"

On the 26th of January, the King of Sardinia, Victor-Emmanuel II., acceded to the convention which was concluded between the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of the French on the 10th of April, 1854,* and agreed to furnish for the requirements of the war a body of 15,000 men, organised in five brigades, under the command of a Sardinian general, and consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. His Majesty also engaged to keep up the number of troops to 15,000 men by successive reinforcements, and to provide for their pay and subsistence. And by a separate article the Queen and Emperor guaranteed the integrity of the King's dominions, and engaged to defend them against any attack during the continuance of the present war. At the same time the Queen of Great Britain undertook to recommend to Parliament to advance 1,000,000*l.* sterling as a loan to the King of Sardinia, the interest to be paid by the Sardinian Government at 4 per cent., of which 1 per cent. was to form a sinking fund; and Her Majesty also undertook gratuitously the transport of the Sardinian troops. General la Marmora was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition.

In announcing the Treaty of Alliance to the Chamber of Deputies, Count Cavour, the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs, entered into an explanation of the views which had induced the Government to identify its policy with that of the Western Powers; and said:—

"Neutrality, sometimes possible to Powers of the first rank, is seldom so to those of the second, unless placed in special political and geographical circumstances. History, however, rarely shows happy instances of neutrality, the least sad results of which terminate in making those who adopt it either objects of suspicion or disdain to both contending parties. To Piedmont, moreover, the high heart of whose kings inspired at all times a resolute policy, alliances have always been more pleasing.

"Piedmont has succeeded in making herself accounted more by Europe than her limited territory would appear to warrant, because in the day of common peril she has always known how to face the common fate; as also, because in times of tranquillity it was part of the rare wisdom of the Princes of Savoy to reform by slow degrees, adapting the political and civil laws to the new wants, the natural consequences of the incessant conquests of civilisation.....

"The examples of history, the anticipations of the future, the noble traditions of the house of Savoy, all unite to drive the Ministry from a timid, idle policy, and to lead it instead by the old road, followed by our fathers, who knew true prudence to exist in sharing the sacrifices and perils encountered for justice, whence arose increased reputation or benefits after victory."

When this act of the Sardinian Government was known at St. Petersburg, Count Nesselrode addressed a circular note to the Russian agents in foreign States, in which he said:—

* See Vol. XCVI. (State Papers), p. 534.

"In taking this step, the Sardinian Government appears to have left it to the care of the public journals to warn us of an aggression which it has not thought fit to justify by a declaration of war. We understand the motive of this silence. The Court of Turin, we admit it, would have had some difficulty in conciliating its policy with the national sentiment of its country; it would have experienced equal difficulty in making its present conduct harmonise with the ancient *souvenirs* of the house of Savoy.

"In consulting the annals of its history, it might cite the incident of a Russian army crossing the Alps; but, it is true, it was to defend Piedmont, and not to invade it.

"In the Councils of the Cabinets of Europe in the reign of the Emperor Alexander, of glorious memory, it is again Russia who lent her faithful support to the independence of Sardinia, when the house of Savoy was reinstated on the throne of its ancestors.

"Must we finally recall to mind that, at the same period, if Genoa was re-united to the kingdom of Sardinia, it is because the Imperial Cabinet recognised the necessity of assuring, at the same time, the commercial prosperity and the greatness of the country which the arms of Russia had contributed to deliver from a foreign yoke?

"To-day, sinking in oblivion the lessons of the past, the Court of Turin is about to direct against us, from that self-same port of Genoa, a hostile enterprise, which Russia has the conscientious satisfaction of knowing was not provoked by her. . . . . .

"Nor can it be affirmed that she seeks to defend the weak against the strong when she joins her arms to those of France and England.

"It is this latter Power, if we are rightly informed, which takes the Sardinian troops under its command—we will not say in its pay, as we wish to abstain from wounding the national feelings of a country with which, to our regret, we are about to be at war.

"Notwithstanding this necessity, the Emperor will still afford protection to the private interests of Sardinian subjects who entertain ancient commercial relations with Russia. They shall not suffer from the errors of their Government. They are at liberty to remain in the empire in all security under the protection of our laws as long as they do not infringe them.

"But the Sardinian flag will henceforth cease to enjoy the prerogatives accorded solely to the mercantile navy of neutral States."

We now turn to France. There the traditions of the old empire were sedulously revived. The Imperial Guard was again called into existence; and at a review of these troops in the *Cour d'Honneur* of the Tuileries, on the 9th of January, the Emperor thus addressed them:—"Soldiers—The French people, in the sovereignty of their will, have set up again many things deemed for ever dead—and now the empire is reconstituted. Intimate alliances exist with our former enemies. The flag of France waves with honour on distant shores, which until now the bold flight of our eagles has never reached. The Imperial Guard, the heroic representative of military glory and honour, is here before me, surrounding the

Emperor as of yore, wearing the same uniform, carrying the same flag, and above all, cherishing in its heart the same feelings of devotion to its country. Receive, then, these flags, which will lead you on to victory, as they led your fathers, as they have just led your comrades. Go and share what dangers yet remain to be surmounted, what glory to be gathered. Soon you will have received the noble baptism to which you aspire, and you will have helped to plant our eagles on the walls of Sebastopol."

On the 28th April, in the afternoon, a desperate attempt was made in Paris, by an Italian miscreant named Pianori, to take the life of the Emperor of the French. He stationed himself on the right side of the avenue, near the Beaujon grounds, and close to the corner of the Rue Balzac, armed with a double-barrelled pistol; and when the Emperor approached on horseback, he came forward, as if intending to present a petition, and fired twice at His Majesty. Providentially the shots missed him; and the assassin was immediately seized and disarmed. The Emperor displayed the utmost self-possession and courage; and having saluted the crowd which rushed to the spot, continued his ride to rejoin the Empress, whose carriage was in advance, and with her he returned to the Tuileries.

When the Senate presented their congratulations to the Emperor on his escape, he made the following remarkable reply:—"I thank the Senate for the sentiments it has just expressed to me. I fear nothing from the attempts of assassins; there are existences which are the instruments of the decrees of Providence. As long as I shall not have fulfilled my mission I run no danger."

The trial of Pianori took place on the 7th of May; and it was proved that he had borne the name of Guellino, and had been condemned at Rome to the galleys for twelve years for a political assassination. He escaped out of prison to Genoa; but afterwards returned to Rome and committed other crimes. Latterly, however, he had resided in London; and there were grounds for strong suspicion that his diabolical attempt was there planned, in conjunction with some of the foreign refugees who abuse the asylum which England affords to political exiles by concocting treason against their own Governments. Pianori was found guilty; and the court sentenced him to the punishment awarded by the penal code for the crime of parricide, which is that "the parricide shall be led to the place of execution in a shirt, barefoot, and his head covered with a black veil; that he shall be exposed on the scaffold whilst a public officer reads to the people the sentence of condemnation, and that he shall be immediately put to death." On the 14th he was executed.

On the night of the 8th of September another attempt was made on the life of the Emperor of the French, but there is no doubt that on this occasion the assassin was a maniac. The Emperor intended to visit the Italian Opera, and shortly before 9 o'clock, one of the Imperial carriages drove up to the private entrance used by the Emperor, which was supposed by the crowd to be that in which he sat, although in reality it was occupied by the ladies of honour. A man now came forward and presented two small pistols, one in each

hand, but before he had time to discharge them, he was observed by an agent of the police, who struck down his arms, and the contents of the pistols passed harmlessly under the body of the carriage. The assassin was immediately seized, and proved to be a young man named Bellemarre, a native of Rouen, who had been arrested soon after the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, for posting up placards which called upon the people to put Louis Napoleon to death. He was then found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. On his trial for the attempted assassination, it was satisfactorily proved, that he was quite deranged, and he was sentenced to be confined as a criminal lunatic. The Emperor arrived at the theatre a few minutes after the occurrence, and entered it with his usual coolness and self-possession.

On the 2nd of March, the hand of death struck down the most prominent actor in the great drama of the Russian War. The Emperor Nicholas was attacked on the 14th of February by influenza, which had been for some time a fatal epidemic at St. Petersburg, and notwithstanding the advice and remonstrances of his physicians, he persisted in going out as usual. On the 19th, however, he kept his bed, and grew so much worse as to excite some apprehensions. But he persisted in his determination to hold a review of a corps of infantry of the guard on the 22nd, and on his return from it he said, "I am bathed in perspiration." He thenceforth remained in the palace, but worked as usual in his Cabinet. On the 1st of March, however, soon after hearing of the unsuccessful attack by the Russians upon Eupatoria, he became slightly delirious, and it was evident that a fatal termination to his illness might be expected. The Empress had herself been and was ill—but she left her apartment to attend upon her husband. When made fully aware of his danger, he sent for his eldest son, the Czarovitsch, and also for his confessor. He received the Holy Communion, and after some affecting conversation with his wife and son, gave an audience to two or three of the great officers of State; but when this was over, refused to take any further part in secular business, and on hearing that letters had arrived from Prince Menschikoff in the Crimea, he would not have them read to him. On the 2nd of March about noon, he told his son to thank the garrison of Sebastopol in his name for their heroic defence, and after uttering the words "Tell Fritz (the King of Prussia, his brother-in-law) to remain the same for Russia, and not to forget the words of papa (*les paroles de papa,*)" he began to repeat after his confessor the prayers for the dying, but soon lost the power of speech, and calmly and peacefully expired.

This event occurred on the 2nd of March; and the late Emperor's eldest son ascended the throne of all the Russias, by the title of Alexander II., and the same day issued a manifesto to his subjects, in which he said:—

"In his impenetrable ways, it has pleased God to strike us all with a blow as terrible as it was unexpected.

"After a short but serious illness, which in the last days developed itself with unheard-of rapidity, our beloved father, the Emperor Nicholas Paulovitch, expired

this day, February 18th (March 2nd). Words cannot express our grief, which will be also the grief of all our faithful subjects. We submit with resignation to the impenetrable view of Divine Providence. We seek consolation only in it, and from it alone do we expect the necessary strength to support the load which it has pleased the Almighty to impose upon us. In the same manner as our beloved father, whose loss we weep, devoted all his efforts and every moment of his life to the labours and cares claimed by the welfare of his subjects—in like manner do we also, at this sad but grave and solemn moment, in ascending our hereditary throne of the empire of Russia, and of the kingdom of Poland, and of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, take before the invisible God, always present at our side, the sacred engagement never to have any other object than the prosperity of our country. May Providence, which has called us to this high mission, may we, under its guidance and protection, consolidate Russia in the highest degree of power and glory; that through us may be accomplished the views and the desires of our illustrious predecessors, Peter, Catherine, Alexander the well-beloved, and of our august father, of imperishable memory!

"By their proved zeal, by their prayers, united with fervour to ours, before the altars of the Most High, our dear subjects will come to our aid. We invite them to do so, ordering them at the same time to take the oath of allegiance to us and also to our heir, his Imperial Highness the Czarovitsch Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovitsch."

On the 10th of March, Count Nesselrode, the Chancellor of Russia, addressed a circular despatch to the Russian diplomatic agents abroad, and informed them that,—

"Faithful to the idea which manifested itself in the last dispositions of his august father, the Emperor has renewed the powers and confirmed the instructions with which the Russian Plenipotentiaries were provided since the month of December, at the period when the negotiations at Vienna were to be opened. In this manner the intentions of the Emperor Nicholas will be conscientiously fulfilled. Their object was:—

"To restore to Russia and to Europe the blessings of peace; to consolidate the freedom of worship and the welfare of the Christian populations of the East without distinction of rites; to place the immunities of the Principalities under a collective guarantee; to assure the free navigation of the Danube, to the advantage of the commerce of all nations; to put an end to the rivalries of the great Powers in the East, so as to prevent the return of new complications; finally, to come to an understanding with them on the revision of the treaty by which they recognised the principle of the closing of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and thereby to arrive at an honourable arrangement for all parties.

"A pacification, founded upon these bases, in putting an end to the calamities of war, would invoke the blessing of all nations upon the new Government.

"Nevertheless, Russia feels deeply, and Europe must avow, that the hope of a conclusion of peace will remain fruitless if the conditions of the arrangement to be

concluded should exceed the just limit which the sentiment of the dignity of the Crown traces irrevocably in the resolutions of our august Sovereign. The Emperor will tranquilly await the manifestation of the views which guide the policy of the Cabinets called upon to solve, in concert with Russia, this question, which is of a general interest for all Christendom. Our august Sovereign will join the deliberation in a sincere spirit of concord. Such is the thought which I am charged by His Majesty to express to you in his name."

In the month of May there were rumours of an insurrection amongst the peasantry of the Ukraine, but it does not appear to have been of a serious character, and at all events was promptly and vigorously suppressed.

The next important event to notice is the failure of another attempt to secure peace by diplomatic negotiations at Vienna. The history of this episode in the war is as follows :—

On the 28th of December, 1854, the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Austria communicated to the Russian Plenipotentiary, Prince Gortschakoff, a Memorandum, in which they said: "In order to determine the sense which their Governments attached to each of the principles contained in the four articles, and reserving to themselves, moreover, as they have always done, the power to put forward such special conditions as may appear to them required beyond the four guarantees, by the general interests of Europe, to prevent the recurrence of the late complications, the representatives of Austria, France, and Great Britain declare:

"1. That their Governments, concurring in the opinion that it was necessary to abolish the exclusive protectorate exercised by Russia over Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, and henceforward to place under the collective guarantee of the Five Powers the privileges accorded by the Sultans to the Principalities, dependencies of their empire, have considered, and do consider, that none of the stipulations of the ancient treaties of Russia with the Porte relative to the said provinces should be revived at the peace, and that the arrangements to be concluded on the subject of them should be ultimately combined so as to give full and entire effect to the rights of the Suzerain power, to those of the three Principalities, and to the general interests of Europe:

"2. To give to the freedom of navigation of the Danube all the development of which it is susceptible, it would be desirable that the course of the Lower Danube, beginning from the point where it becomes common to the two river-bordering States, should be withdrawn from the territorial jurisdiction existing in virtue of the third article of the treaty of Adrianople. In every case the free navigation of the Danube could not be secured if it be not placed under the control of a syndicate authority, invested with powers necessary to destroy the obstructions existing at the mouths of that river, or which may hereafter be formed there:

"3. The revision of the treaty of July 13, 1841, must have for its object to connect the existence of the Ottoman Empire more completely with the European equilibrium, and to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. As to the arrange-

ments to be taken in this respect, they depend too directly on the events of the war for it to be possible at present to determine the bases; it is sufficient to point out the principle:

"4. Russia, in renouncing the pretension to take under an official protectorate the Christian subjects of the Sultan of the Oriental ritual, equally renounces, as a natural consequence, the revival of any of the articles of her former treaties, and especially of the treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji, the erroneous interpretation of which has been the principal cause of the present war. In affording their mutual co-operation to obtain from the initiative of the Ottoman Government the confirmation and the observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, without distinction of sect, and conjointly, turning to account, in the interest of the said communities, the generous intentions manifested in respect to them by His Majesty the Sultan, they will take the greatest care to preserve from all attack the dignity of His Highness and the independence of his crown."

This having been agreed upon as the basis of negotiations for peace, the British Government, at the end of February, sent Lord John Russell as Plenipotentiary to Vienna, to take part in the Conference which was to be held there for the purpose of settling, if possible the Eastern question, and putting an end to the war.

In the letter of instructions from the Earl of Clarendon to Lord John Russell, for his guidance during his important mission, the Foreign Secretary said:—

"The end in view is the formal recognition of the Turkish Empire in its character as an independent and self-existent State, as a member of the great European family, and as an essential element of the balance of power in Europe. One of the means by which that end is to be accomplished is the abrogation of Russian supremacy in the Black Sea. How this is to be effected with the least inconvenience to the Powers of Europe is the problem to be solved.

"It might be brought about by a common agreement that the maritime Powers should maintain in the Black Sea a force adequate to counterbalance the naval forces which Russia has heretofore maintained, and, if uncontrolled, may again hereafter maintain, in that sea. But this would be nothing more than an armed truce, liable to be interrupted at every moment by chance collisions, and entailing on the maritime Powers a perpetual expenditure to keep up, at a distance from their arsenals, an efficient force in the Black Sea, while Russia, having her arsenals at hand, and her harbours of refuge always open, would be relieved in a great measure from the costs to which the other Powers would be exposed. It may well be doubted whether, after a few years, Great Britain would continue such an expenditure.

"This object might be effected by a twofold process,—by reducing the maritime force of Russia in the Black Sea within reasonable compass, and by opening that sea, with the consent of Turkey, to the maritime forces of other nations. Her Majesty's Government would much regret that the Porte should be so impressed with a sense of its own comparative weakness as to be prepared to abdicate its power

to defend the Turkish Empire against even a limited display of hostile force. It would be better for the nations of Europe that the Porte should be encouraged to rely on its own resources, though left at liberty to call in the aid of friendly Powers to counteract the menaces of its powerful neighbour; but the reduction of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea within such bounds as might, in co-operation with an equal Turkish force, suffice to provide adequate protection for peaceful commerce, would have the further indirect advantage of preventing, at any future period, the march of Russian armies on Constantinople, or at all events of rendering any such operation one of extreme hazard; for, as far as present experience extends, the support of a powerful fleet, capable of co-operating with the advance of armies, and affording the means of providing them with requisite supplies, is essential to the success of any movement on the Turkish capital.

"The imposition, therefore, of adequate restrictions on the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea would give to Turkey the material protection of which she stands in need; while her recognition as an essential element in the balance of power in Europe would afford her a moral guarantee, under the safeguard of which she might fearlessly carry out those plans of internal reform and social reorganization which have been so earnestly presssed upon the Porte for many years."

Lord John Russell took Berlin in his way to the Austrian capital, and there had an interview with the King of Prussia, after which he proceeded to Vienna.

The Conference was opened in that capital on the 15th of March, this year, and the following Plenipotentiaries were present:—

For Great Britain, Lord John Russell and the Earl of Westmorland.

For France, Baron de Bourqueney.

For Austria, Count Buol-Schauenstein, and Baron de Prokesch-Osten.

For Russia, Prince Gortschakoff and M. de Titoff.

For Turkey, Aarif Effendi.

The presidency of the Conferences was conferred upon Count Buol-Schauenstein, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the care of preparing the protocols was entrusted to Baron de Meyensberg, Aulic Councillor in the Austrian department for Foreign Affairs.

In opening the proceedings, Count Buol-Schauenstein said:—

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria—his Plenipotentiaries have been ordered so to declare—has fixed his mind on the indispensable conditions on which the work of peace must rest. The Emperor has frankly come to an understanding with his Allies, on the bases which alone seem to be able to insure a state of things capable of guaranteeing us against a return of a complication which has struck so heavy a blow on international relations, and on the interests of all people. His Majesty, as regards himself, has decided to follow, without variation, the rule which he has laid down for his own guidance, and nothing, not even consequences of the most serious nature, will prevent him from scrupulously adhering to the engagement which he has contracted in this respect with his Allies."

He then shortly recapitulated

the bases of terms which had been laid down in the above Memorandum, and said—"In commencing our labours, let us not forget to place them, before all things, under the auspices of Divine Providence. May Heaven, in enlightening us all, decree that the union of Europe, so necessary to the progress of civilization, shall become more consolidated than ever from these negotiations."

After stating his desire to avoid generalities, in order to arrive at a practical application of the principles which had been adopted by the Conference, and his wish to enter at once upon the development of the details of each question, Prince Gortschakoff said, "It will only then be proved whether we can or cannot agree. We have all, then, a common point of departure; I hope we have equally a common object, that of arriving at a general peace,—a peace which cannot be lasting, or have any practical value, unless it be honourable for both parties. If, from whatever quarter they come, conditions of peace were wished to be imposed on Russia which should not be compatible with her honour, Russia would never consent to them, however serious might be the consequences."

After some discussion, during that and the two following days, a memorandum was agreed to with reference to the Danubian Principalities, which was, in substance, as follows:—

"The Danubian Principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, shall continue subject to the Sublime Porte, and no exclusive protection shall in future be exercised over these provinces.

"The Sublime Porte, in the plenitude of its suzerain power, shall preserve to the Principalities their independent and national administration, and consequently entire freedom of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

"The territory of the Principalities cannot be subjected to any diminution. The Porte will consult the wishes of the country, and will record in a solemn *hatti-sheriff*, the whole of the regulations relative to the rights and immunities of the Principalities. Before promulgating it, this act shall be communicated to the Powers, who on their side, after examining it, will assume its guarantee.

"In the event of the internal tranquillity of the Principalities being compromised, no armed intervention shall take place in their territories, without being or becoming the subject of agreement between the High Contracting Parties."

The next question was the free navigation of the Danube. This was opened on the 21st of March, when Prince Gortschakoff said, that in a political point of view, Russia never having contested, and not contesting, the question of right, that question was completely disposed of; and he reminded the Conference, that of all the great Powers, Russia alone had already, a quarter of a century ago, stipulated the free navigation of the Black Sea in favour of all mercantile flags.

As to the commercial part of the question, he said that nature had created obstacles more or less formidable, both in the course of the Danube, and at its mouths, and that the intention of Russia had been, and still was, to do all in her power to remove them as completely as their nature would permit.

Baron Prokesch answered that it was far from his wish to cast a doubt on the good intentions of the Imperial Government of Russia on this subject, but that, on the other hand, it was incontestable that the results had been at variance with those intentions.

Prince Gortschakoff again declared that Russia gave her most entire concurrence to all measures having for their object to free the navigation of the Danube from all obstacles. Ultimately a memorandum was agreed to upon this point, which provided that the principles established by the act of the Congress of Vienna, with reference to the navigation of rivers which traverse several States, shall, for the future, be equally applied to the lower course of the Danube, from the point where the river becomes common to Austria and the Ottoman Empire, to the sea.

"No tolls shall be levied throughout the whole course of the Danube, within those limits founded exclusively on the fact of the navigation of the river, nor shall any obstacle, of whatever kind, be offered to free navigation.

"The necessary works shall be undertaken and finished with the least possible delay, to free the mouth of the Danube from sandbanks and other physical impediments, which obstruct the navigation higher up its course; and to defray the expense of these works, certain fixed duties shall be levied on vessels navigating the Lower Danube.

"An European commission, formed of delegates from each of the Contracting Powers, shall determine the extent of the works to be executed, and the means to be employed to keep the navigation free, and shall draw up instructions for a River-bordering Commission, composed of delegates of Austria, Russia, and Turkey.

"The River-bordering Commission shall be permanent, and shall be furnished with the necessary powers to fulfil its task in the most efficacious manner.

"Russia will consent never to re-establish, on the Sulina branch of the Danube, the line of quarantine which she formerly established there; and will take care that her military establishments between the confluence of the Pruth with the Danube, and the point where the St. George branch is separated from that of Sulina, shall not impede vessels navigating the river; and there shall be no fortification between the above-mentioned point and the mouths of St. George and Sulina."

So far, all had proceeded smoothly in the Conference; but now a more difficult subject presented itself. The third point embraced the questions of the relation of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of power in Europe, and the limitation of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. The first of these was not likely to cause any serious embarassment, but the second was of a very delicate and difficult nature, and proved the rock on which the diplomatic attempt to ensure peace was destined to split.

On the 26th of March, Count Buol-Schauenstein opened the third basis of negotiation, by which, he said, two principles were established; that of attaching more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of power in Europe by modifications to be introduced into the treaty of

the 13th July, 1841, and that of coming to an understanding respecting a just equalization of the naval forces in the Black Sea. It seemed to him that it would be useful first to consider the practical solution of the second principle, because an understanding on this subject would facilitate the task which the study of the other reserved for the Conference; and he proposed that the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey should themselves declare to the Conference their ideas on the means of arriving at it.

Baron Bourqueney, the French Plenipotentiary, then said, that having arrived at a point of the negotiations which appeared to many minds as beset with difficulties, he, on the contrary, expressed the hope that it would be easy to come to a perfect understanding on this subject. The confidence which animated him arose from the belief that it was on this point that every one would give proofs of his sincerity, and that Russia would frankly assist in developing a principle to which she had given her moral adhesion. To what, in fact, would the problem to be resolved be reduced? To finding a combination of a nature to substitute a peace establishment for a war establishment in inland waters, which seemed peculiarly adapted for peace and commercial transactions, and which had, nevertheless, unfortunately become the theatre of war.

Lord John Russell, recalling the declaration made at the opening of the negotiation by Prince Gortschakoff, that he would consent to no condition incompatible with the honour of Russia, maintained that, in the eyes of England and of her allies, the best and only admissible conditions of peace would be those which, being the most in harmony with the honour of Russia, should, at the same time, be sufficient for the security of Europe, and for preventing a return of complications such as that the settlement of which was then in question.

Prince Gortschakoff, while congratulating himself on the conciliatory disposition with which this question had been hitherto touched upon in the Conference, said that he was prepared to discuss the means of execution which should be proposed by the Plenipotentiaries, but that he did not consider himself in a position in which he ought to take the initiative on this subject, as Count Buol had suggested. Appreciating at the same time the sentiments of courtesy and conciliation which, according to the unanimous language he had just heard, seemed to have inspired this proposition, he declared himself ready to take it *ad referendum*, reserving to himself to make known to the Conference the answer which he should receive from his Court.

At the next Conference, the Ottoman Plenipotentiary stated that he had just received by telegraph information from Constantinople, that Aali Pasha was on the point of setting out for Vienna with full powers from the Sublime Porte. At the same time, the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and France declared that their instructions prevented them from entering upon a discussion upon the fourth point, before a mutual understanding had been come to on the third. Nothing, therefore, could be done, until Prince Gortschakoff received from St. Petersburg an answer to the suggestion made at the Conference on the

26th of March, that Russia should take the initiative in stating some proposal with reference to the solution of the third question.

In the meantime, however, M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Aali Pasha, the respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France and Turkey, arrived in Vienna, furnished with full powers to take part in the negotiations for peace; and on the 17th of April, the Conference again assembled to hear the answer returned by the Court of Russia to the communication forwarded to it by its Plenipotentiaries.

Prince Gortschakoff said that his Court did not feel it incumbent on itself to take advantage of the initiative which had been offered to it; that, at the same time, it had authorised its Plenipotentiaries to enter most gravely and with the sincere desire of arriving at an agreement, on the examination of the measures which should be proposed, provided they were not of a nature to infringe on the rights of sovereignty of the Emperor of Russia in his own territory; that for his part, he agreed with the form in which Lord John Russell had stated the question when he said, in the Conference of the 26th of March, that the best and only admissible conditions of peace would be those which, whilst consistent with the honour of Russia, should at the same time suffice for the security of Europe, and for preventing the recurrence of the existing complications.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys expressed his regret at seeing the initiative which had been surrendered to Russia again thrown upon the originators of the proposal. His regrets were the more sincere, as the Allies, having expected a precisely opposite result, were not prepared to draw up their proposals immediately. He thought, therefore, that the Allies should at once meet to consult together on this subject. He felt bound, considering the importance of the reservation made by Prince Gortschakoff, to demand further explanations respecting the meaning which that Minister attached to it. He put the question, whether Russia would consider her rights of sovereignty infringed, if she deprived herself of the liberty of building an unlimited number of ships of war in the Black Sea.

Prince Gortschakoff replied, that Russia would not consent to the strength of her navy being restricted to any fixed number, either by treaty or in any other manner.

Lord John Russell said, that he could not disguise the surprise which Prince Gortschakoff's statement had caused him. The sole object of the surrender of the initiative to Russia was to give her the opportunity of making proposals consistent with her honour. History recorded more than one instance of great and glorious Sovereigns having consented to a limitation of their rights of sovereignty in their own territory, being animated with a desire of putting an end to the effusion of blood by a treaty of peace, or of preventing a rupture and the consequent evils of war. He instanced the consent of Louis XIV. to the demolition of Dunkirk, and several other cases drawn from treaties concluded between Great Britain and France, and Great Britain and the United States, with the view of avoiding war. He had hoped that Russia would have voluntarily, and with the view

of re-establishing peace, made proposals tending to this end. Since the Court of St. Petersburg had declined to take the initiative on this subject, the chances of success attending the negotiations for peace appeared in his eyes much diminished.

Prince Gortschakoff replied that a Power of the first order could hardly accept the limitations of the nature to which Lord John Russell had alluded, except after having sustained a long series of disasters, and that the case of Dunkirk could in no way be applied to the present position of Russia. As to the diminution of the chances of peace spoken of by Lord John Russell, he begged him to consider that Russia had only excluded one point from discussion, and was ready to examine all the modes of solution which should be proposed, exclusive of this point. At the same time, he did not pretend to exclude peremptorily the consideration of every proposal tending to the point of limitation, but reserved to himself the right of refusing his adhesion.

It was then ultimately agreed that the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies should hold a preliminary consultation apart, and submit at the next meeting some proposal for the settlement of the question.

Accordingly, on the 19th of April, Aali Pasha having been invited to state a plan whereby the Ottoman Porte might be more completely connected with the European equilibrium, said, that in his opinion the question could be settled in a satisfactory manner by a stipulation conceived in the following terms :—

"The Contracting Powers, wishing to manifest the importance which they attach to the participation of the Ottoman Empire in the advantages of the system established by public law, between the different European States, declare that they consider that empire as forming henceforward an integral part of that system, and mutually undertake to respect its territorial integrity and independence as an essential condition of the general equilibrium."

The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and France gave their entire adhesion to this principle, and the Plenipotentiaries of Russia also concurred in it, but added that they did not intend thereby to pledge their Court to a territorial guarantee.

The following Memorandum was then drawn up and agreed to :—

"Article 1. The High Contracting Parties wishing that the Sublime Porte should participate in the advantages of the system established by public law between the different States of Europe, engage themselves severally to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, guarantee together the strict observance of this engagement, and will in consequence consider every act or event which should be of a nature to infringe on it as a question of European interest.

"Article 2. If a misunderstanding should arise between the Porte and one of the Contracting Parties, these two States, before having recourse to the employment of force, should place the other Powers in a position to anticipate this extreme course by pacific means."

The next question was the cessation of Russian preponderance in the Black Sea, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys laid before the Conference the following proposal, as

an "Annex" to the preceding Memorandum.

"Art. 3. His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias and His Highness the Sultan, wishing reciprocally to give a proof of their confidence, and to anticipate the misgivings which might arise from the excessive development of their naval forces in the Euxine, engage respectively not to have in that sea more than four ships, four frigates, with a proportionate number of light vessels and of unarmed vessels exclusively adapted to the transport of troops.

"Art. 4. The rule of the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles laid down by the treaty of July 13, 1841, shall remain in force, with the exceptions specified in the following articles:—

"Art. 5. Each of the Contracting Powers who have not an establishment in the Black Sea shall be authorised by a firman of His Highness, on notifying it five days beforehand, to bring into that sea a number of vessels equal to half the naval forces which each of the two Powers bordering on the sea shall maintain there in conformity with Art. 3.

"Art. 6. At no time shall ships of war of foreign nations, with the exception of light vessels belonging to the Embassies admitted heretofore, be able to anchor at the Golden Horn; and in time of peace the number of vessels of the line of the Contracting Powers who have no establishment in the Black Sea shall not be allowed to be more than four at the same time before Constantinople, in their passage from the Dardanelles to the Black Sea, and from the Black Sea to the Dardanelles.

"Art. 7. In case (which God forbid!) the Sultan should be menaced by an aggression, he reserves to himself the right to open the passages to all the maritime forces of his allies.

"Art. 8. The two Powers bordering on the Black Sea, in order to testify to the other High Contracting Parties their desire to maintain with them the most friendly relations, engage to admit in all the ports situate in the Black Sea the consuls whom the latter may consider it useful to establish there.

"Art. 9. His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias and His Highness the Sultan, wishing to give a proof of the generous sentiments with which they are animated, promise a full and entire amnesty to all inhabitants and officers of the provinces which have been the theatre of war. None of them shall be molested or prosecuted for his opinions, for his acts, or for the conduct he may have held during the war, or during the temporary occupation of the provinces by the respective troops of the belligerent parties. The inhabitants of the Islands of Aland are admitted to the benefit of this provision.

"Art. 10. His Majesty the King of Sardinia is comprised in the present peace. Commercial and other relations are re-established between that kingdom and the empire of All the Russias on the same footing as they were before the declaration of war."

M. Drouyn de Lhuys said, that Russia having accepted the principle of the cessation of her preponderance in the Black Sea, the French Government did not expect to see the principal means of carrying it into effect excluded by the declaration of the Plenipotentiaries of Russia, that they would consider all limitation as en-

croaching on the sovereign rights of the Emperor their master.

He then proceeded to prove that every treaty implies a certain restriction of the rights of sovereignty, which, nevertheless, being freely accepted, is in nowise derogatory to sovereign dignity.

Considering the question as the facts then stood, he stated that the Black Sea was, at that moment, occupied by the forces of the three Powers only, to the exclusion of Russia. Those Powers, in possession of the Black Sea, would remain in that position so long as the war lasted. It was therefore not for them to demand concessions from Russia. It would be more exact to say, that it was for Russia to ask of the three Powers on what conditions they would consent to put an end to the exclusion in which her war-flag was then placed. To impose on herself a moderate limitation, in order to re-enter into possession of a portion of her sovereignty, which, in fact, was no longer in the hands of Russia, would therefore be to make a sacrifice altogether reasonable and justified by the circumstances. That sacrifice would be all the more justified and honourable, as it would contribute essentially to give to Europe a pledge for the duration and solidity of the peace which they were endeavouring to re-establish.

Lord John Russell maintained that, under ordinary circumstances, a Power which regards as excessive the force of a neighbouring Power can have recourse to its own resources for the re-establishment of the balance. It was thus, for instance, that Great Britain, on being informed, about twenty years ago, that Russia had increased her Baltic fleet, limited herself to the strengthening of her own navy. Nevertheless, the Black Sea is placed in an exceptional position. The principle of closing this sea having been in all times a rule of the Ottoman Empire, came, by the treaty of 1841, under the public law of Europe. Of the two Powers which alone command the shores of the Black Sea, the one, already very strong, continually augmented her force, while the other was weakened by the wars which she has had successively to carry on against Russia. In this state of things, England regarded the excessive increase of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, as a perpetual menace hanging over the Bosphorus and Constantinople, whither that fleet could, in a very short time, transport considerable land forces. Turkey not finding in her own forces the guarantees for security which she herself, and with her, Europe, have the right to demand, it was just to look for them in the diminution of the maritime forces of the other sea-bordering Powers, in a proportion that would put an end to the menacing character of those forces. This sacrifice being necessary for the repose of Europe, the Emperor of Russia could not, in his opinion, qualify it as derogatory to his dignity. To admit that the Ottoman Empire is an essential element of the European equilibrium, and to wish to maintain, at the same time, a perpetual menace directed against that empire, appeared to him an obvious contradiction. In the point of view of military honour there would be, in his opinion, in an adhesion to the ideas developed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, nothing that could disturb the susceptibility of any one. The armies which were attacking

Sebastopol, and that which was defending that fortress, had equally covered themselves with glory, and military honour was safe on both sides.

M. de Titoff said that the most efficacious method would, doubtless, consist in facilitating direct explanations between the Plenipotentiaries of Turkey and those of Russia. Fully sensible of the salutary effects of a good understanding between the two States, he was persuaded that nothing would offer to the Russian Plenipotentiaries a better opportunity of proving the conciliatory disposition of their Court, than if they were in a position to discuss their mutual interests with a Power free in its resolutions and its movements.

This opinion having raised the objection that the treaties signed by the Porte on the occasion of the war, prevented it from coming to an arrangement with Russia without the concurrence of the allies of the Sultan, M. de Titoff maintained that to discuss was not the same thing as to pledge; and Prince Gortschakoff declaring his concurrence in the sentiments expressed by his colleague, said that he regretted to see the Sublime Porte, the security of whose independence was in question, in a position which seemed so adverse to it.

Aali Pasha protested against this manner of explaining the question, and expressed his regret at being obliged, notwithstanding his desire not to embitter the discussion, to answer the observations of Prince Gortschakoff, by maintaining that the Sublime Porte had been forced, by circumstances which were within the knowledge of all the world, to have recourse to arms to defend its rights; that the two great Western Powers, having recognised the justice of its cause, had signed with it a Treaty of Alliance, which stood on bases of perfect reciprocity; that the clause which bound the Ottoman Empire to the Western Powers not to arrive at a conclusion without coming to a previous understanding with them, bound them in return in a similar degree to the Sublime Porte; that, in fact, his full powers did not authorise him to enter into a separate negotiation with Russia, irrespective of the Conference.

On the 18th of April Lord John Russell wrote to the Earl of Clarendon, and having mentioned that after the Conference of the preceding day, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers had met and discussed amongst themselves the propositions which were laid before them by Count Buol, said:—"M. Drouyn de Lhuys called upon me in the evening, and we drew up together a rough outline of the proposals to be made. It will be seen that, supposing the second proposition to be rejected as well as the first, the value of the third depends on three things:—

"1. Guarantee by all the Contracting Powers of the territory of Turkey.

"2. A system of counterpoise in the Black Sea.

"3. The limitation of the Russian force in the Black Sea to the number of ships maintained before the war, under pain of war with the Allies.

"The value of this last article consists in the maintenance of the alliance directed against Russia. I confess it appears to me, that if this third system can be made an *ultimatum* by Austria, it ought to be

accepted by the Western Powers. In saying this, I may appear to contradict my former opinions. But, in fact, I do not retract those opinions. The system of limitation I believe to be far better than that of counterpoise; but the question is between an imperfect security for Turkey and for Europe, and the continuance of the war. Should the Government of Her Majesty, in concert with that of France, be of opinion that such a peace can be accepted, they will instruct Lord Westmorland accordingly. If not, I hope to be allowed to be heard personally before a final decision is made."

At the next meeting of the Conference, on the 21st of April, Prince Gortschakoff said that the propositions which had been made to the Plenipotentiaries of Russia, being in their eyes derogatory to the sovereign rights of the Emperor their master, contrary to the European equilibrium, and dangerous to the independence of the Ottoman Empire, they could not but decline them.

Before making known to the Conference the views of the Russian Plenipotentiaries on the manner in which the treaty of the 13th July, 1841, could be revised, Prince Gortschakoff expressed his regret at not seeing a representative there of one of the European powers (Prussia), whose double right to participate in these deliberations arose, in his view, from her quality as a State of the first order, and from the fact of her having been a party to the signature of that treaty.

Prince Gortschakoff then read a long paper, in which he reviewed the question of the alleged preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, and contended that, taking into consideration the proximity of the maritime establishments of Russia, 20,000 men, at most, could be reckoned as the number of troops for descent which the Russian navy of the Black Sea, in its greatest development, would be in a position to transport, on any given point of the Ottoman territory, in the space of about three weeks. And he asked,

"Is that a very great danger? Does it justify the apprehensions which have been conceived? Is not a risk incurred in endeavouring to avoid it, of sacrificing to a chimerical danger the true conditions of the security of the East, and of the European equilibrium?

"Dangers have many times menaced the Ottoman Empire from other quarters than the north. An admiral of the Sultan has even been seen to lead his fleet to his rebellious vassal. Who answers that facts of this nature shall not again occur?"

He afterwards laid before the Conference the following proposal, as the mode whereby the great Powers should agree to settle the question of the Black Sea:—

"Art. 1. The High Contracting Courts being desirous of putting an end to the anxieties which may arise from the inequality of the naval forces of the two bordering Powers in the basin of the Black Sea, His Highness the Sultan, by a spontaneous act of his sovereign will, consents to modify the rule of the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, as provided for by the treaty of the 1st (13th) July, 1841, and to grant henceforth, without distinction, to the flags of war of all nations, the free passage through these Straits to proceed

from the Archipelago into the Black Sea, and *vice versâ*.

"Art. 2. The arrangements for regulating the passage of ships of war through these Straits, and laying down the positions and the duration of the anchorages, shall form the subject of a special regulation, which the Sublime Porte shall promulgate, according as it may think necessary for its security.

"Art. 3. The regulation mentioned in the preceding article shall be identical for the flags of war of all nations in a state of peace with the Sublime Porte, who, called upon to enjoy it on a footing of perfect equality, shall engage scrupulously to observe it.

"Art. 4. His Highness the Sultan, however, reserves to himself, with a view to particular circumstances, to introduce into the provisions of that regulation, in favour of any flag he pleases, exceptional and temporary modifications, destined to extend the privileges for a limited time.

"Art. 5. In case (which God forbid!) the Sublime Porte should herself be in a state of war, or should see her security compromised by hostilities which might break out between other Powers, His Highness the Sultan reserves to himself the power to suspend the free passage through the Straits, either entirely or partially, until the cessation of the circumstances which may have required such a measure."

Prince Gortschakoff then said that Russia, having engaged to propose the means of re-establishing the equilibrium of forces in the Black Sea, had redeemed her word.

A long discussion ensued, in which Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys stated that their respective instructions were exhausted, and that the plan of Prince Gortschakoff rested on a basis on which they were not authorised to treat. The French Plenipotentiary added, that he was under the necessity of taking the orders of the Emperor, his master, on the subject.

The Conference then separated, but was summoned again to meet on the 26th of April by Count Buol-Schauenstein, who informed the members that he had invited them to assemble at the request of the Russian Plenipotentiaries, who had some communications to make.

Prince Gortschakoff now stated that the Russian Plenipotentiaries had, in common with the other members of the Conference, sanctioned the principle of making the Sublime Porte participate in the advantages of the European concert, and of placing her under the safeguard of the public law of Europe. And lastly, they had engaged, in the name of their Court, to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. One of the reasons for which he declined an active territorial guarantee of the Ottoman Empire, arose from the difficulty of precisely defining its limits. The territorial guarantee once stipulated, would it not be necessary to extend it to the most distant points, as, for instance, Tunis and Aden, and to make any attack directed against either of those territories by one of the Contracting Powers a *casus belli?* He declined giving so extended a meaning to the engagement he takes, on the plea that the blood of Russia belonged to Russia alone. This did not, however, mean that Russia would confine herself ex-

clusively to good offices. The independence of the Sublime Porte was not only the interest of Europe, but also that of Russia. If it were menaced, Russia would not be the last to defend it, but she reserved to herself the right of judging, when the case occurred, whether or not it be necessary to employ her material resources. Adverting next to the special object of that day's Conference, he stated that the plan proposed by the Russian Plenipotentiaries had for its object not only to resolve the difficulties of the present, but also to surround the independence of the Porte with guarantees for the future; however, that as this plan had been declined, especially on account of its resting on a principle contrary to a sovereign right of the Porte, he sought the solution in a different plan. Prince Gortschakoff then read the following proposal:—

"Art. 1. The principle of the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles in time of peace, sanctioned by the ancient legislation of the Sublime Porte, and by the treaty of $\frac{1}{13}$ July, 1841, remains in full force.

"Art. 2. His Highness the Sultan reserves to himself the power to open, by way of temporary exception, the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus to the fleets of foreign Powers which the Sublime Porte should think it necessary to summon whenever she should consider her security menaced."

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, however, repeated that his instructions were exhausted, since Russia had rejected limitation of her naval forces in the Black Sea in any form whatever. And Lord Westmorland, in the absence of Lord John Russell, who had already left Vienna, and Aali Pasha, made the same declaration on behalf of the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.

Count Buol-Schauenstein, on the contrary, said that the new proposal from Russia appeared to him to admit of discussion; it contained elements of which Austria would endeavour to avail herself for an understanding; but, in the rough state in which it still was, he could not consider it as a solution, nor even as a basis for a solution.

The Conference was now virtually at an end, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys quitted Vienna; but as Austria was anxious to make a last effort to bring about a pacific solution of the difficulty connected with the question of the Black Sea, Count Buol-Schauenstein invited the members to meet again on the 4th of June, in which, after stating that the Austrian Plenipotentiaries had zealously devoted themselves to the task of looking for means of accommodation, he said, "The principal difficulty, I should say the only one, rests in the refusal of Russia to impose upon herself by treaty a *one-sided* limitation of her naval forces in the Black Sea. But while declaring such an engagement to be an infringement on the rights of sovereignty of the Emperor, the Plenipotentiaries of Russia have not beforehand declined to examine every proposition relating to the principle of limitation, and they concurred that a stipulation of this nature would not infringe honour, from the moment that it became the result of a mutual agreement between the Contracting Parties. With the view of avoiding this difficulty, one of the

French Plenipotentiaries, who no longer assists at our deliberations, has pointed out a scheme which I am happy to reproduce, because it records the sentiments of moderation which stamped his instructions. A mutual agreement between the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and the Sublime Porte on the basis of a balance of their respective forces, and the subsequent annexation to the General Treaty of the arrangement signed by them on this subject, were proposed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys as a proper means of conciliating all interests and all requirements. This course, dictated as it appears to us by an idea eminently conciliatory, seemed at the same time to be the practical application of a happy expression of the British Plenipotentiary, who also is no longer with us. In the opinion of England, (so he expressed himself), the best conditions, and those only which were admissible, would be those which, while being the most comformable to the honour of Russia, should at the same time be sufficient for the security of Europe, and for preventing a return of such complications as that which it is now a question of putting an end to. It is, therefore, this idea (the honour of which belongs to the French Cabinet) which has served as a basis to the project that I am about to read, and which, while it is perfectly honourable for all parties, unites, in our opinion, all the elements of a satisfactory solution of the third guarantee." Count Buol then read the following proposal:—

"Art. 1. The High Contracting Parties desiring that the Sublime Porte may participate in the advantages of the concert established by the public law between the different States of Europe, engage each on its own part to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, guarantee in common the strict observance of this engagement, and will consider in consequence every act or every event which might be of a nature to violate it as a question of European interest.

"If a difference should arise between the Porte and one of the Contracting Powers, the two States, before having recourse to the employment of force, shall place the other Powers in a position to prevent this extremity by pacific methods.

"Art. 2. The Russian Plenipotentiaries, and those of the Sublime Porte, will propose by common agreement to the Conference, the effective equality of the naval forces which the two coast Powers will keep up in the Black Sea, and which shall not exceed the actual number of Russian ships afloat in that sea. The arrangement which they shall make between themselves in this respect shall form an integral part of the General Treaty.

"There shall likewise be inserted in the treaty the means upon which the same Plenipotentiaries shall have agreed, with a view of controlling the exact and constant observance of the stipulations of the present article.

"Art. 3. The rule of the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, sanctioned by the treaty of 13th July, 1841, shall remain in force, with the exceptions stipulated in the following article.

"Art. 4. Each of the Contracting Parties which has no establishment in the Black Sea, shall be

authorised by a firman of His Highness to cause to enter into, and to station in that sea two frigates or ships of less force.

"Art. 5. In case (which God forbid!) the Sultan should be threatened with an attack, he reserves to himself the right of opening the Straits to all the naval forces of his Allies."

Count Buol added, "Austria, I am authorised to declare, would see in the acceptance of this outline the complete bases of an effectual and honourable solution for all parties."

The English, French, and Turkish Plenipotentiaries said, that they were in the same position as formerly, when they declared that their instructions were exhausted, and they considered the Conferences to be closed.

Prince Gortschakoff, however, expressed his willingness to submit the plan of arrangement proposed by the Austrian Foreign Minister to the examination and decision of the Russian Court, and he said, that the project did not rest on the principle which the Plenipotentiaries of Russia had invariably rejected, and would ever reject. Passing to the different articles, he had nothing to object to in the principle laid down in the first. As to the second, he found that the gist of it lay in the direct understanding between the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and the Sublime Porte, as a counterpoise of their respective naval forces. He did not reject such a combination, while maintaining that the fixing of the number of those forces regards the two Powers directly interested, and that the rights of sovereignty of one and the other would be infringed if other Powers wished to impose on them a law on this subject. He found that Articles 4 and 5 in fact flowed from Article 2 of the Russian counter-project, which left His Highness the Sultan sovereign judge of the question of deciding whether it would be, or not, compatible with his interests exceptionally to open the Straits. In conclusion, he found in the general principles of Count Buol's project, the bases of a possible solution of the third guarantee.

M. de Titoff participated in the opinion of his colleague; and associated himself fully with his official declaration of his wish to submit the plan of arrangement proposed by the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the examination and decision of his Court.

Aali Pasha declared that the project of a direct understanding between the Sublime Porte and Russia had for its base, as all the other systems discussed within the Conference, the principle of limitation. The reiterated and categorical rejection of this principle on the part of the Plenipotentiaries of Russia having led to the abandonment of every plan of this nature, his colleague and himself did not consider that they should call for instructions of their Court on this same project; and they were, consequently, in the same position as the Plenipotentiaries of France and Great Britain. Aarif Effendi concurred in this view. Baron Prokesch maintained that the Plenipotentiaries of Russia did not absolutely reject the principle of limitation; and that their objections applied rather to the form under which it could be applied. The Plenipotentiaries of Russia having declared themselves ready to submit the Austrian proposition to their Court, he ex

pressed the hope that the Plenipotentiaries of France and Great Britain would do as much on their side.

Prince Gortschakoff maintained that both in and out of the Conferences, and at all times when the question was mooted, he had constantly declared that all limitation of forces which it should be sought to impose on Russia would be regarded by her Plenipotentiaries as an infringement on the sovereign rights of their master, and an insurmountable obstacle to peace; that he had invariably remained faithful to this principle, and that he again established it in this closing Conference; that, moreover, he challenged the members of the Conference, who had the Protocols in their hands, and more particularly the Plenipotentiary of France, to find in those acts a single principle or a word which was not in accordance with that which he now affirmed; that Count Buol having said in his introductory discourse that the Cabinet of Vienna had applied itself to find a solution equally honourable for all parties, he had only gathered and admitted from the second article the idea which alone was of a nature to offer a basis of negotiation for Powers who respected themselves, that is to say, the combination to carry out a counterpoise of forces by the direct understanding and the mutual consent of the parties interested.

Baron Bourqueney observed to him, that it was nevertheless indisputable that the proposition made by M. Drouyn de Lhuys in one of the Conferences, to the effect "that the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and the Porte should come to some understanding with each other, in the presence of the Conference, on a basis of counterpoise of their respective forces, which basis should be recorded in an arrangement which they should mutually sign, and which, annexed to the treaty, should have the same value and the same force," had been rejected.

Prince Gortschakoff reminded M. de Bourqueney that he would find in the Protocol of the sitting to which he referred the proof that his objections did not bear on the idea itself of a direct understanding, but on the method so little feasible in which it was proposed to carry it out.

The Conference was then finally declared to be at an end.

It will be observed that, according to the statement of Count Buol-Schauenstein, the last proposal put forward by Austria was due to the suggestion of the French Plenipotentiary and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn de Lhuys; and in consequence of the determination of the French Government not to entertain this plan for an accommodation, that able minister resigned or was deprived of his office. Lord John Russell also was of opinion that the scheme afforded the prospect of coming to an amicable arrangement of the question, and his opinion on this point ultimately led to his withdrawal from the Palmerston Cabinet, the circumstances attending which will be found fully detailed in our account of the proceedings in the British Parliament.

It was generally believed and represented by the organs of public opinion in this country that Russia to the last refused to listen to any proposition which implied the possibility that the numbers of

her existing fleet in the Black Sea might be reduced, and that her obstinacy on this point justified the refusal of the Western Powers to consider the project put forward by the Austrian Minister. But this is a mistake, and the error arose from not observing with sufficient care what was the real objection advanced by the Russian Plenipotentiaries to the original plan of limitation, and what was the exact nature of the proposition finally made, which they said they were willing to submit to their Imperial master for his consideration and decision.

Prince Gortschakoff had always objected to any limitation of the naval forces of Russia in the Black Sea which should be *forced* upon her by agreement between the Allied Powers. This he thought derogatory to Russia as a first-class Power. It would have the appearance of making her submit to coercion in a matter affecting her sovereign rights as an independent nation; but the case was very different if the same result were to be brought about by a mutual understanding and agreement between Russia and Turkey, acting as principals, and each treating with the other on the footing of equality, for the purpose of effecting an equilibrium of naval power in the Black Sea. And, moreover, it was a mistake to suppose that the Russian Plenipotentiaries insisted that, whatever might be the result of negotiations between Russia and Turkey on the subject, they were to take place on the understanding that there should be no reduction in the numbers of the Russian fleet. By the express terms of the project the Russian Plenipotentiaries and those of the Sublime Porte were to "propose by common agreement to the Conference the effective *equality* of the naval forces which the two coast Powers will keep up in the Black Sea, and which *shall not exceed the actual number of Russian ships afloat in that sea.*" So that the limit proposed was a *maximum*, and not a *minimum*, and it was quite open to Russia to agree to diminish the number of her vessels; but she could not in any case attempt to increase it. This is a most material difference, and we cannot be surprised that many eminent statesmen in this country were of opinion that it was unwise to break off all negotiations for peace when they had arrived at a point when an amicable settlement seemed to be within the reach of the Allied Powers, without compromising a single principle for which they had taken up arms and were carrying on the war. For our own parts, we think that the Austrian proposal to which the Russian Plenipotentiaries were inclined to assent was a fair and reasonable one, and we cannot but regret that time and opportunity were not given for developing and maturing it.

Shortly after the separation of the Conference on the 26th of April, Count Nesselrode, the Russian Chancellor, issued a circular note to the diplomatists of his Court abroad, in which he reviewed at considerable length the deliberations which had taken place at Vienna; and, after discussing in chronological order the different plans which had been brought forward, thus proceeded:—

"The day after the sitting of the 21st, Lord John Russell left Vienna for London. His departure did not put an end to the Conferences. The deliberations

were resumed on the 26th of April, at the request of the Plenipotentiaries of Russia.

"Their instructions, in authorising them to give the assent of the Imperial Cabinet to the opening of the Straits as a means of arriving at a general pacification, emanated from the idea that a combination conceived in that spirit, to be carried out, ought first to have the adhesion of the Porte in its quality of Sovereign of the territories on the Straits. The declaration made by the Ottoman Plenipotentiary in the sitting of the 21st put an end to that eventuality. It then remained for the Russian Plenipotentiaries to use the latitude of their powers to arrive at a new solution, in accordance with the direct interests of Russia.

"From the very first, as we have said, the Imperial Cabinet, without provoking the revision of the treaty of 1841, was willing to renew its stipulations. It was only to exhaust the means of negotiation in its power that it thought fit to respond to the intentions of the Cabinets of Paris and London by proposing to throw open the Black Sea to the flags of every nation. Their refusal to enter into that means of conciliation completely dispensed the Imperial Cabinet from dwelling upon it. On the contrary, there were many reasons in favour of the principle of the closing of the Straits, which we had given up, not with a view to an exclusive policy, but out of serious considerations for the general welfare.

"After the rejection of the plan for the opening of the Black Sea our Plenipotentiaries were free to propose a new plan."

[The note here gave a summary of what passed at the Conferences of the 26th of April.]

"On the 28th of April M. Drouyn de Lhuys left Vienna.

"Such is a *resumé* of the negotiations up to the 28th of April. To preserve to this statement the character of simplicity and calmness which is suitable to an historical narrative, we have carefully avoided recrimination. It sufficed to establish the facts in their proper order, to make you acquainted with the intentions which the Imperial Cabinet made preside over each of the points under discussion. We will recapitulate them briefly:—

"The first was one of political rivalry. The Emperor took the most exalted view of it; he resolved it in the interest of the welfare of the Principalities, the prosperity of which Russia had promised to guarantee. She has kept and will keep her promise.

"The second was connected with the general interests of commerce. The Emperor has decided in favour of the free trade of all nations.

"The third concerned not only the general balance of power, but touched nearly the dignity and honour of Russia. It was thus that our august master judged it. The national sentiment of the whole country will respond to his decision.

"The fourth point was one of religious liberty, of civilization, and social order for all Christendom. In the eyes of the Imperial Cabinet it is that which ought one day to be placed at the head of a treaty of general peace worthy of being invested with the sanction of all the Sovereigns of Europe. The Plenipotentiaries of France and England refused to touch even

this question of religious interest before that concerning the navigation of the Black Sea had been settled.

"After this reflection there remains nothing for us to add to the recital we have made.

"You are authorised to communicate this recital to the Cabinet to which you have the honour of being accredited. It will judge which side was most loyal in endeavouring to procure the re-establishment of peace; it will decide on which side the obstacles arose which have prevented that desirable work. If it finally fails by the rupture of the Conferences, the impartial opinion of friendly Powers will at least render the justice to Russia to acknowledge that she spared no efforts to assure the success of a negotiation destined to realise the deeply-expressed desire for a general pacification.

"Europe may count upon the constant and firm solicitude which the Emperor will always devote to that great interest, when the hour shall have come when Divine Providence will have enlightened the conscience of the Cabinets whose implacable hostility, in presence of the mourning which covers an august tomb, calls upon His Majesty to defend with his drawn sword the safety and the honour of his country."

On the 2nd of July the Emperor of the French opened the session of the Legislative Assembly with a speech in which, after examining the conditions of peace which had been proposed at the Vienna Conference, he said,—

"Well, all these propositions, which I may call magnanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the Conferences.

"Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed.

"Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *casus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities.

"To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and, on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty.

"The war had to follow its course.

"The admirable devotion of the army and navy will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle.

"The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me.

"Some months since it offered me 1,700,000,000*f.* more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honour and its rights as a great nation.

"I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to

produce a happy influence, and, a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them; but serious questions agitated abroad, which have always remained pending, and the nature of circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is, therefore, with regret that I abandoned the idea.

"My Government will propose to you to vote the annual Recruitment Bill; there will be no extraordinary levy, and the Bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a Recruitment Bill.

"In conclusion, Gentlemen, let us pay here, solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore.

"So great an example of unselfishness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world.

"Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for, as you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or, if it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its providential mission, it must learn how to support at times the trials which alone can re-temper it, and restore it to the rank which is its due.

"Faith in the Almighty, perseverance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations."

On the 6th of July the Legislative Corps presented to the Emperor the Bills for the loan, and for the contingent for 1856, and after listening to the address, the Emperor replied,—

"I thank the Legislative Corps for the readiness with which it has voted the two Bills which you bring to me, and I express my gratitude for it. I know how onerous are the charges and taxes imposed by war, but I hope they will only be temporary, and I am confident that the spirit and patriotism of the country will enable us to surmount every difficulty, and to obtain an honourable peace."

The new loan was taken up by the public with unexampled rapidity. In a report from the Minister of Finance, he said, "310,000 persons have taken part in the subscription. The sum subscribed will be about 3,600,000,000*f.* The subscriptions of 50*f.* and under, which have been declared as not liable to reduction, stand in the above sum for from 230,000,000*f.* to 235,000,000*f.* The subscription of 60*f.* and upwards, which are subject to a proportionate reduction, will be about 3,360,000,000*f.* The departments will have furnished nearly 230,000 subscribers, for an amount of more than a milliard of capital. The foreign subscriptions from different countries of Europe, such as England, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, &c., exceed 600,000,000*f.*"

CHAPTER VIII.

WAR WITH RUSSIA continued.—OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—*Appointment of Rear-Admiral Dundas to the Command of the English, and of Rear-Admiral Penaud to the Command of the French Fleet—Naval Force of the Allies in the Baltic in the month of July—The Russians fire on a Flag of Truce at Hango—Correspondence relative to the affair—Statements by Lieutenant Geneste—The Allied Fleet lie off Cronstadt—Russian Infernal Machines—Bombardment of Sweaborg—Description of the Fortifications—Form and mode of Attack—Conflagration of Stores within the line of Defence—Despatch from Admiral Dundas, explaining the cause of retiring from Sweaborg.*

CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA.—*The Russians attack Eupatoria—Their Repulse—Progress of the Siege of Sebastopol—The Russians seize and occupy the Mamelon or Kamschatka Redoubt—Contests for the "Rifle-pits"—Sortie of the Garrison on the night of the 22nd of March—Recommencement of the general Bombardment on the 9th of April—Description of the Defences of Sebastopol, and Position of the Allied Batteries—General Canrobert resigns his Command, and is succeeded by General Pelissier—Combats between the French and Russians—Successful attack by the French on the 22nd of May—They occupy part of the advanced Russian works—Expedition to Kertch—Kertch and Yenikale taken possession of by the Allies—Captain Lyons proceeds with a Squadron into the Sea of Azoff—Operations there, and destruction of Russian Magazines and Stores—The Russians blow up and abandon the Fortress of Anapa—Desperate and successful attack by the French on the Mamelon and Ouvrages Blancs—The English attack and gain possession of the "Quarries."—Preparations for a general Assault—Bombardment opened on the 17th of June—Assault by the Allies on the 18th—Mistake made by General Mayran, and its fatal consequences—The English and French attacks repelled by the Russians—Gallant exploit of Troops of the Third Division under General Eyre—Despatch of Prince Gortschakoff—His exulting Order of the Day.*

THE operations of the allied fleets in the Baltic now claim our attention, although not much of importance occurred there, and certainly nothing worthy of the magnificent armaments which England and France sent into that sea.

On the return of Admiral Sir Charles Napier from the Baltic last year, he was directed to haul down his flag, and he was not re-appointed to the command. The Admiralty were not satisfied that he had accomplished all that he ought to have done, although we believe that they were quite as much responsible as Sir Charles Napier for what was left undone; and according to his own statement, they had checked his ardour, and fet-

tered his discretion, until it was too late to attack Sweaborg with any hope of success. Into the details of the quarrel, which excited some attention at home, we do not propose to enter, as it is impossible to do justice to either party, without having access to documents which have not been, and perhaps never will be, published.

This year, Rear-Admiral Dundas (not the Admiral Dundas who commanded the Black Sea fleet last year) was appointed to the command in the Baltic, and Rear-Admiral Penaud took the command of the French fleet. Eleven sail of the line, and five paddle-steamers, left the Downs on the 9th of April, and arrived at Kiel on the 19th. They were gradually reinforced, and in the month of July there were in the Baltic, 85 English vessels of war, mounting 2098 guns; and 16 French vessels of war, mounting 408 guns. In the combined fleet there were 23 line-of-battle ships, with 1853 guns; 31 frigates and corvettes, with 554 guns; 29 smaller steamers and gun-boats, with 78 guns; 18 mortar-boats and other craft, with 21 guns; in all, 101 vessels, mounting 2506 guns.

We have now to relate an event in that sea, which casts a deep stain upon the Russian arms.

Some small Russiant merchant vessels had been captured by H.M.S. *Cossack* and *Esk*, and Admiral Dundas gave permission to Captain Fanshawe, of the *Cossack*, to liberate three of the prisoners taken on board of them. Accordingly, that officer having arrived off Hango Island, at the north-west point of the Gulf of Finland on the 5th of June, sent a cutter into Hango *with a flag of truce*, in order to land the three prisoners above-mentioned, and also four other persons who had been captured by H.M.S. *Magicienne*, and who had received their release. The boat was commanded by Lieutenant Geneste, and as, after a considerable time had elapsed, she did not return, and the intervening point of land rendered it impossible for those on board the *Cossack* to ascertain what had become of her, a gig was despatched with a flag of truce, and discovered the boat which had been first sent, hauled within a small jetty, and containing the dead bodies of four of the crew. There was, apparently, no person alive in or near the boat, and the gig returned to the *Cossack* with the intelligence, when the cutter was observed to leave the shore, with one man in her stern, who was endeavouring to scull her out. Assistance was immediately sent, and the man in the cutter was found to be dangerously wounded, he being the only one of the party who had escaped, the rest having been either killed or taken prisoners.

The account which Lieutenant Geneste, who was in command of the boat, gave of the affair, in a letter addressed to Captain Fanshawe, and which was forwarded by the Russians, was as follows:—

"In obedience to your order, on Monday, the 5th of June, I proceeded to the landing-place at Hango Head in the cutter, carrying a flag of truce, in order to land Russian prisoners, and communicate with the officer at the telegraph station. We arrived at the pier, and no person being visible on shore except two or three women standing near the houses, I landed the Russian prisoners;

and, in company with them and Dr. Easton, proceeded towards the house, to communicate with the people, and with the officer of the telegraph. The three stewards also accompanied us, in order, if possible, to purchase fresh provisions. But all the boat's crew were left in the boat, with strict orders not to land, as you had directed. We also carried with us a white flag of truce on a boarding pike, Lorton, the midshipmen's steward, carrying it beside me. We had only proceeded about 50 yards from the boat when, suddenly, Russian soldiers (who had lain concealed behind the rocks and houses, and of whose vicinity we were completely ignorant) rose and fired on us and the boat from all sides. Taking the white flag from the steward Lorton, who was shot down by my side, I endeavoured with it, in my hand, to prevent the soldiers firing at the boat, and so called the attention of their officer, who came near me, to it. However, I regret to state that the firing did not cease until many of our people had been hit. As we were completely surrounded by soldiers, it was impossible to effect our escape, the soldiers being within a few yards of the boat on every side; and, seeing the inutility of making any resistance, not having a loaded musket in the boat, and the greater number of our small boat's crew, of eleven men, being killed and wounded by the first fire of the enemy, not a shot was fired on our side. We were all seized by the soldiers, taken to the houses, and, without a moment's delay, placed in carriages, which appeared to me to be ready for us, and transported to Ekness, where we arrived the same afternoon. I regret to have to state that we have lost six of our men killed, and four have been wounded badly, nearly all the others having slight scratches. One Finnish captain was also killed, and two Russian captains wounded. . . . . Since our arrival at Ekness, we have received every attention and kindness from the Russian general and officers, that our position would admit of. The wounded men have been treated with the greatest care and consideration."

On hearing what had happened, Admiral Dundas wrote to General de Berg, the Russian Commandant at Helsingfors, for an explanation, and to afford him the opportunity "of defending the character of his flag." In his reply, General de Berg, after expressing his regret that the vessels of the English fleet were in the habit of hoisting Russian colours in order to capture Russian ships, said:—

"On the 14th (26th of May) a cutter, I do not know from which ship, landed with a little white flag near the village of Twerminne. Not finding any troops stationed near the village, the crew of the cutter wantonly set fire to some huts and boats, despite the white flag.

"On the 26th of May (5th of June) another cutter belonging to the corvette *Cossack*, made for the Hango coast. This boat had the British flag flying. The officer in command of her pretends to have hoisted a little white flag in her prow on a stick. Neither the men on duty at the telegraph on the neighbouring heights, nor the military post on the coast, perceived this pretended white flag. It was, consequently, quite natural that they should attack the cutter and its crew as soon as the latter landed.

"Lieutenant Louis Geneste pretends that a servant carried by his side a stick with the white flag on it. The soldiers and officers of our advanced posts, questioned as to the existence of this flag, affirm that they never saw it at all. . . . .

"The responsibility of the whole affair rests with the irregularity with which missions of this sort are made.

"It appears to me that it would be more suitable to make communications to Sweaborg, and intrust them to some vessel sent there in the same manner as you sent your letter of the 3rd (15th) of June.

"The *Cossack* should not have deviated from the rule. Vessels wishing to enter into parley should hoist a white flag of large dimensions, and anchor beyond long range, and await a boat to receive their message in writing. We will never receive any other. The *Cossack* did nothing of the sort. It seems to me that the honour of your flag ought to exact the most strict and scrupulous observance of the rules established on such occasions."

Admiral Dundas having communicated with his own Government, next addressed a letter to Prince Dolgorouky, the Russian Minister of War at St. Petersburg, and demanded the liberation of the prisoners. The Prince replied on the 12th of July, and—after stating that there were three versions of the affair; one, that of the sailor who had escaped in the cutter; another, that of Lieutenant Geneste; and a third, the result of an official investigation made on the spot by General de Berg—said:—

"The comparison of these *data* authorises me to regard as correctly stated the *résumé* of facts which I now have the honour to communicate to you.

"An armed boat is directed, in time of war, towards the landing-place at Hango Udde. The officer in command of it lands, without having asked, waited for, or obtained the preliminary permission. He puts on shore five captive Finlanders, whom he sets free. If such was the object of his mission, it was accomplished. Having fulfilled it without any resistance, he should have immediately gone away, pushed off from the shore, and returned on board the *Cossack*. Far from it; he leaves his boat, and advances on hostile ground. He is not alone; he is accompanied by a number of his crew. With what intention? His object was, he says, to communicate with the people; to speak with the man on duty at the telegraph, to purchase, if possible, provisions. All this does not come under a regular flag of truce. An official message is sent from one military authority to another. It is neither addressed to the people nor to a telegraph official. Whatever was the object of the expedition of Lieutenant Geneste on Russian territory, and I will abstain from describing its object, it was neither regular, nor avowed; this is evident.

"After having left his boat at his own risk and peril, that officer falls into an ambuscade; he does not expect it, having only seen two or three women on the shore. By his want of foresight he is surprised by a force superior in numbers. Then to insure his safety he claims the privilege of a flag of truce. Had he the right to do so? Had he taken the necessary pre-

cautions to be recognised in that character before he landed on hostile ground? Nothing of the sort. Surrounded on every side, he surrenders a prisoner of war. Dr. Easton, Mr. Sullivan, and his crew, share his fate.

"Meantime, the men who had remained in the boat throw overboard the gun with which the boat was armed. 300 cartridges are seized, 400 caps, and two incendiary tubes, with their matches. Among the muskets taken by our men many of them gave proof that they had been recently fired."

Prince Dolgorouky then formally refused to consent to the release of Lieutenant Geneste and his companions.

Admiral Dundas wrote again to the Minister of War, and after reviewing the different statements which had been made, said that he was himself "forced to the conclusion that wilful falsehoods had been invented in vindication of a decided outrage." With respect to the assertion that the crew of the *Cossack's* cutter threw overboard the gun with which it was alleged she was armed, Admiral Dundas declared that "the boat was not fitted with one, and had never mounted one upon any occasion."

Prince Dolgorouky, however, in closing the correspondence, said that the explanations given proved that Lieutenant Geneste landed without waiting for his character as a flag of truce to be legally admitted and recognised by the Russian authorities.

In a report made by Lieutenant Geneste to the Admiralty, after he had been released from captivity, and had returned to England, he said:—

"The muskets belonging to the boat were in her, as is customary whenever a boat is sent away from the ship in war-time in an enemy's waters. The boat's magazine was also in the boat, containing its usual complement; that is, only cartridges for the muskets, two small blue lights for signals, one small rocket for the same purpose, and one slow match. The muskets were in the bottom of the boat, under the baggage belonging to the prisoners; the crew had not their cartouche-boxes on, they being attached to the muskets, and with them in the bottom of the boat.

"As soon as we had left the ship, the coxswain of the boat asked me if he should serve out the ammunition to the men, and if the muskets should be loaded, as is the usual custom on going away from a ship in war-time? I replied, 'Certainly not; that as we were going with a flag of truce, we should not require them.' In consequence of this order, the magazine was not unlocked, and no ammunition was given out, nor any musket loaded.

"When a little distance from the ship, and at least a mile and a half from the shore, I ordered the flag of truce to be hoisted in the bow of the boat, it being the most conspicuous place, and it remained there during the whole time of our approach to the shore, equally visible as the boat herself.

"The flag was of white bunting, attached to the end of a boarding-pike. . . . . .

"On moving from the boat, I gave the flag of truce to Lorton, the midshipmen's steward, who carried it beside me high and conspicuous in the air.

"Being thus in the act of carrying out my obvious and imperative duty, and *bonâ fide* proceeding to find the nearest military authority,

with whom the duty required me to communicate, under the full protection of the flag of truce, my astonishment may be imagined, when, before we had proceeded 40 to 50 paces from the boat, a heavy fire was suddenly opened upon our small and utterly defenceless party from all sides, by Russian soldiers, who, having hitherto laid carefully and treacherously concealed, now first gave notice of their presence, as, after a murderous volley, they leaped from behind the rocks and advanced on us, uttering the most furious cries, and firing rapidly as they came. . . . .

"The soldiers who perpetrated this most barbarous outrage were not irregular troops or militia, but belonged to one of the best Russian reigments, the Grenadiers of Frederick William of Prussia, as they are called, the King of Prussia being their colonel. These troops had only come down from Eckness to Hango the same morning, and had only been a few hours at Hango when the affair occurred."

The allied fleet, consisting of 40 vessels, lay for more than three weeks off the north side of Cronstadt without attempting any hostile movement, and on the 14th of July weighed anchor, when the two Admirals, Dundas and Penaud, sailed for Nargen, leaving Admiral Baynes in command of a strong squadron off Tolboukin Lighthouse, in the Gulf of Finland.

The *Arrogant*, *Cossack*, *Magicienne*, and *Ruby* (gun-boat) were soon afterwards detached, and sent to Hogland Island, north of Cronstadt, where, on the 21st of July, they opened fire upon a fort that stands close to the town on the island, and after an hour's engagement, silenced the Russian guns, but effected no further exploit.

The squadron left under the command of Admiral Baynes, was formed into two divisions; one of which advanced along the north side of the island of Cronstadt, until they cast anchor within five miles of the town and shipping, and in sight of the spires of St. Petersburg. The other division anchored in midchannel, between the Tolboukin Lighthouse and the opposite shore. That part of the channel where the first division of the fleet took up its station was found to be thickly studded with "infernal machines," which were swept for by boats, and a large number were taken up. The following is a description of these novel implements of destruction:—

Each machine consisted of a cone of galvanised iron, 16 inches in diameter at the base, and 20 inches from base to apex, and was divided into three chambers; the one near the base being largest, and containing air, caused it to float with the base uppermost. In the centre of this chamber was another, which held a tube with a fuse in it, and an apparatus for firing it. This consisted of two little iron rods, which moved in guides, and were kept projected over the side of the base by springs, which pressed them outwards. When anything pushed either of these rods inwards, it struck against a lever, which moved like a pendulum, in the fuse-tube, and the lower end of the lever broke or bent a small leaden tube, containing a combustible compound, which was set on fire by coming in contact with some sulphuric acid held in a capillary tube, which was broken at the same time, and so fired the fuse, which communicated with the powder

contained in the chamber at the apex of the cone, and which held about 9 lbs. or 10 lbs. At the extreme apex was a brass ring, to which were attached a rope and some pieces of granite, which moored them about 9 or 10 feet below the surface.

One of these machines being incautiously handled, exploded, and wounded Admiral Seymour of the *Exmouth*.

The next operation of the allied fleet was against the granite batteries of Sweaborg on the north side of the Gulf of Finland. The fortifications which protect the inner harbour or bay at the head of which Helsingfors stands, are built on five islands, named Lilla Swarto, West Swarto, East Swarto, Vargön, and Gustavswert. There are also defensive works on a sixth island, called Langörn. These islands are intersected by narrow channels, which run into the bay, and are completely commanded by the formidable batteries. The Russians had also, since the war began, constructed earth-works, heavily armed with cannon, on Bak Holmen and Sandham to the eastward, and on Stord Rantan to the westward of the granite batteries; and a large three-decker was moored between Gustavswert and Bak Holmen, with her broadside turned towards the sea, so as to block up the channel.

The allied fleet arrived off Sweaborg on the 6th of August, and the two following days were spent in making preparations for the attack. A sand-bag battery for four mortars was erected by the French on a small island, called Abraham, opposite to Gustavswert, and mortar-vessels were towed by gun-boats to a position about 3000 yards opposite the forts. They were arranged in the form of a curve, on each side of the island of Oterhall, with the French in the centre, and protected by the gun-boats which were to open fire upon the batteries.

On the morning of the 9th, the first discharge took place from the mortars; and the gun-boats almost immediately followed with their fire, moving in circle to defeat the aim of the enemy, and delivering their shot, first from each gun at the bow, and then when they turned, as on a pivot, from the gun at the broadside. The Russian batteries replied vigorously with red-hot shot and shell, but did hardly any damage whatever. The fire of the mortars and gun-boats, however, soon produced a sensible effect, and terrible explosions within the line of the batteries from time to time announced their destructive power. One eye-witness thus describes what he saw:—

"A monster explosion took place which lasted without intermission for more than two minutes; it was like a volcano in a state of eruption, vomiting forth lighted shells, roofs of houses, and beams of timber. Following this, in the course of half an hour, three other explosions took place, which set fire to the barracks and town in four places."

Another says—"The force of this was so immense, that a battery of guns *en barbette* was literally blown to pieces by it."

A third speaks of the grandeur and magnitude of the scene as indescribable. It appeared "like a succession of explosions. Huge rocks, pieces of timber, parts of batteries, guns, large buildings, and I fear a vast number of human beings, were hurled into the air, leaving a wide gap below the volumes of dense smoke and dust that followed,

and which for some time continued to hang as a pall mourning over the wreck and ruins below."

A fourth likened it to a volcanic eruption; only, "instead of lava, there were guns and their rammers, shot, shell, rafters, stone, and every conceivable thing that entered into the composition of a fort, vomited forth in most terrific confusion, and splashing the water round an extensive circle."

During the day, the English ships of war *Cornwallis*, *Amphion*, and *Hastings*, engaged for two hours the batteries at Sandham; and at the other extremity of the line, other vessels dispersed a body of troops on Drumsio.

About 8 o'clock in the evening, the gun-boats were recalled, and the rocket-boats sent in, which poured their hissing fires to an immense distance, and increased the violence of the conflagration as it blazed up against the darkness of the night.

Next morning, soon after three o'clock, the bombardment was renewed, and it was found that the three-decker had been withdrawn from its previous position, which was too much exposed to the guns of the Allies. The firing was heavy throughout the day, and the conflagration of the arsenals and stores behind the line of batteries raged with undiminished intensity. At four, on the morning of the 11th, the bombardment ceased, after, according to a calculation made at the time, no less than 1000 tons of iron shot and shell had been thrown into the forts by the English alone. Admiral Dundas said, in his despatch to the Admiralty, "My former reports will have informed their Lordships, that during the past year and in the course of the last five months the enemy has been actively employed in strengthening the defences of the place, and completing the sea defences, by erecting batteries on every advantageous position and commanding every practicable approach to the harbour in this intricate navigation. It has therefore formed no part of my plan to attempt a general attack by the ships on the defences; and the operations contemplated by the Rear-Admiral and myself were limited to such destruction of the fortress and arsenal as could be accomplished by means of mortars. The intricate nature of the ground, from rocks awash and reefs under water, rendered it difficult to select positions for the mortar-vessels at proper range. . . . . Considering the extent of injury which had now been inflicted upon the enemy, and reflecting that few buildings of importance remained to be destroyed on the island of Vargön, and that those still standing upon Swarto were at the extreme extent of our range and in positions where no shells had yet reached them, I was of opinion that no proportionate advantage was to be gained by continuing the fire during another day. I accordingly despatched Captain Seymour of Her Majesty's ship *Pembroke*, to communicate with Rear-Admiral Penaud; and, with the cordiality and ready concord which I have invariably experienced from that officer, arrangements were immediately concerted, and orders given to cease firing after daylight. Little fire, except at the rocket-boats, had been returned by the enemy during the night; and it ceased almost entirely on his side before daylight, although the sea defences in general were little injured."

In his report of the bombardment, General de Berg, Com-

mander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the Baltic, said:—

"Seeing the impossibility of obtaining any decisive success against our fortifications and batteries, the assailants evidently resolved to take advantage of the long range of their projectiles, and, exposing themselves as little as possible to our fire, to demolish and set fire to the buildings inside the fortress, a task rendered easy by the existence of wooden houses, and large houses three stories high, not arched.

"Suspecting their plan, I ordered, from the commencement of the combat, our batteries not to fire unless the enemy's vessels, which offered but a small target, came within a range which would allow our artillery to do them a serious mischief.

"This order was obeyed with that praiseworthy coolness which distinguishes a really good artillery, and with such success, that whenever an enemy's vessel advanced from its line of battle, the well-directed fire of our batteries immediately compelled it to retire. The black flags hoisted on board the damaged vessels, the steamers which took them in tow, and, finally, the quantity of wreck floating about, showed that every attempt to approach the fortress caused loss and damage to the assailant."

This was the last exploit of any moment attempted this year by the Baltic fleet, and on the approach of the winter season, when ice begins to form rapidly in that inland sea, the main body of the English and French squadrons returned home, leaving a flying squadron to continue the blockade until the ice rendered the sea impassable by vessels.

Notwithstanding what had been done at Sweaborg, dissatisfaction was felt that so magnificent an armament should have accomplished so little, and it was not without murmurs of discontent at home that the navies of England and France were found to have played so undecisive a part in the drama of the war.

We now resume our narrative of the events that occurred in the Crimea.

At daylight on the morning of the 17th of February, the Russians, under the command of General Chruleff, attacked Eupatoria with a strong force, supported by a powerful body of artillery. They opened a vigorous fire upon the place, which was defended by Omer Pasha, at the head of a body of Turkish troops, and a French detachment, and seeing that the left of the garrison was protected by men-of-war (the *Curaçoa*, *Furious*, *Valorous*, *Viper*, *Veloce*, and a Turkish steamer), they chiefly concentrated their attack against the centre and right. After continuing the cannonade for some time, the Russian infantry advanced to the assault, carrying planks and ladders, and three several times attempted to storm the works, but were repulsed, and compelled to retire with considerable loss. The Turkish troops in Eupatoria behaved remarkably well, and sustained their reputation for fighting behind lines with stubborn resolution. About 10 o'clock the enemy began to retreat towards Simpheropol, and their great superiority in cavalry and artillery prevented the garrison from molesting their march. In the account which the Russians gave of this affair, they called it merely a *reconnaissance;*

but there is no doubt that it was a determined attempt to take Eupatoria by storm, which failed, owing to the gallant resistance of the Turks, powerfully aided by the fire of the vessels in the roadstead.

At Sebastopol, in front of the Malakhoff, and a little to the right of the trenches of the allied army, rises an elevation which afforded an admirable position for attack, either upon Sebastopol itself, if it was occupied by the Allies, or upon the French works if the Russians got possession of it.

The Russians were well aware of the importance of this knoll, and on the night of the 9th of March, a body of troops silently advanced from Sebastopol under cover of the darkness, and rapidly constructed a redoubt upon it without experiencing any disturbance from the Allies, who were disagreeably surprised, when the day dawned, by seeing the mound occupied by works which hourly gained strength. On the second night after its occupation by the Russians, a vigorous attempt was made by the French to dislodge the enemy and get possession of the knoll, but they were repulsed with loss, and the attack wholly failed. The work was afterwards known amongst the besieging forces as the *Mamelon Vert*, but was called by the Russians the Kamtschatka Redoubt.

The enemy lost no time in sinking a number of pits in front and on each side of their new acquisition to serve as cover for riflemen. They were mere excavations in the ground, faced round with sand-bags, which were loopholed for rifles, and banked with the earth which had been thrown up from the pit. Each of the pits contained about ten men. These "rifle-pits," became a source of great annoyance to the French, who had to work their way up to the Mamelon, and were exposed to a galling fire from the Russian sharpshooters. Some desperate conflicts, therefore, took place for their possession. In a despatch, dated the 20th of March, Lord Raglan speaking of a combat on the night of the 17th, said:—

"The contest of the French with the enemy for the possession of the rifle-pits in their immediate front was renewed after dark on that night, and was continued for several hours, the fire being excessively heavy, particularly of musketry; and considerable loss must have been sustained by our Allies, I fear, as well as by the enemy, who continue to hold the ambuscades; but the French persevere, notwithstanding, in working forward, and are approaching the Mamelon, on which the Russians are busily engaged in building a formidable work, though frequently interrupted by our batteries and those of the French. On the night of the 17th, the English parallels were not attacked; but the fire to which I have above alluded was so continuous that the whole force was either under arms or ready to turn out."

The French had crept up in a body of about 700 men near to the pits, and then firing their pieces, dashed upon them with the bayonet. At first they drove the Russians from the advanced line of pits, but were unable to hold the ground, and fell back until they were reinforced by a fresh body of 800 men, when they returned to the attack. They again carried the first and part of the second line of the pits, but the heavy firing of the Russians with mus-

ketry forced them to retire, and they were followed by the enemy up to their entrenchments, when a cannonade opened, and the Russians were driven back.

A desperate sortie was next made from the garrison on the night of the 22nd of March. The night was dark and windy, when a large body of Russian troops silently issued from the Mamelon and reached the advanced parallel of the French unobserved. They rushed into it, and after a short, but severe struggle, drove out the French, who fell back upon their reserves. The Russians then marched quickly along the parallel, and crossing the ravine which separated the right of the British from the left of the French attack, they approached the English trenches, hoping to take them in flank and overpower the troops which occupied them, by superior numbers. Here, however, they were met by detachments of the 97th and 77th Regiments, which formed part of the guard of the trenches, and which gallantly stood their ground. The 97th being on the extreme right, came first in contact with the enemy, and led on by Captain Vicars, who was unfortunately killed in the struggle, they charged the Russian column with the bayonet and drove it back with heavy loss.*

At daybreak on the morning of the 9th of April, the whole of the batteries of the allied army opened their fire upon Sebastopol. The rain fell in torrents, and the atmosphere was so thick and foggy, that it was impossible to see more than a few yards in front of the guns. The fire, however, was kept up with unabated force, and replied to with less than usual vigour by the Russians. At this time, the position of the batteries and the defences of the town was as described in the following account, which we borrow from the narrative of an eye-witness.*

"There is *no wall* of Sebastopol. There is no defence of the kind within or without its lines which ought to be called, or can be considered, a town wall; but there is a stone wall crenellated for musketry, which extends from Artillery Bay round to the Platform Bastion on the French side to our left. It is a detached wall, and offers no impediment to the artillery of an enemy directed against it. The French, however, do not regard it in the least, as it is only a long, weak curtain. The Russian batteries are before it or at its extremities, and this is the only wall about the place. At this wall I left the spectator. Taking up the view from it on the left, the eye rests on the mass of ruins in front of the French lines, seamed here and there with white banks of earth, dotted with embrasures or banked up by walls of gabions. This part of Sebastopol lies between the sea at Artillery Bay and the Dockyard Creek. In front of this portion of the town the dun steppes are scarred all over by the lines of the French approaches, from which at intervals arise the smoke wreaths of cannon or the puffs of the rifle, answered from the darker lines of the Russians in front of the city. At night this space is lighted up incessantly by the momentary twinkle of the flashes of the Chasseurs. Then comes a deep ravine, on the

* Our own loss amounted to—killed or died of their wounds, 13 officers and 169 men; wounded, 12 officers and 361 men; missing, 2 officers and 54 men.

* See *Times*, April 20, 1855.

shoulder of which the French have established a battery which can be directed against the Garden Battery on the other side, and the neck of the Dockyard Creek, into which the ravine runs. This ravine runs from the hollow in which Lord Raglan's house is situated down to the Dockyard Creek. At the right of this creek is Fort Paul, with a long range of dockyard buildings. In a bend of the creek there is a two-decker, with her broadside presented to the town, so as to sweep the approaches from the left. She is out of the line of fire of our batteries, and the French cannot touch her. Halfway up the creek, and closer to us than the man-of-war, is a bridge of boats leading from the French side to the English side of the city, which the Russians use constantly. This bridge is also out of range.

"The English left attack (Chapman's) begins on the rise of the ridge which springs up from the right of this ravine, as we face Sebastopol, and the advanced works in front of it run close up to the Garden Battery and to the Redan. The attack itself faces these two Russian batteries, and is directly opposite the pile of Government offices and dockyard buildings, many of which are 'pitted' by the shot which have flown over the Redan. Between our left attack and our right attack is another deep ravine, along the right side of which the Worouzow Road zigzags into Sebastopol. On the ridge on the right side of this ravine is our right (Gordon's) attack, and on the right and rear of it is the Sea Service Mortar Battery. To the right front of this attack are the works of the Round Tower, flanked by the Mamelon on the right, and by the recently-erected Russian redoubt on the right of the Mamelon, over Mount Sapoune. To the right of the right attack, springing from the plateau between the 4th and Light Divisions, there is another deep ravine called the Middle Picket Ravine, which is now occupied by the French, and their works on their right attack begin at the fall of the hill, at the right of this ravine opposite the rifle-pits of the Mamelon, and thence spread away to the right to Inkermann. Cathcart's Hill commands a view of the whole position, with the exception of a portion of the left attack, which is concealed from sight by the ridge called the Quarry, where our limeburners are at work in rear of Chapman's batteries. Within the space marked by the ruins of the four walls are the humble graves of Sir George Cathcart, of General Strangways, of Brigadier Goldie, of Colonel Swyny, of Colonel Seymour, and of two or three other officers who fell at Inkermann."

In the course of the day the fire of the Mamelon was silenced, and also that of the Flagstaff Battery, or *Bastion du Mât*, but a cannonade was kept up from the Redan.

The bombardment continued for several days, but without any decisive result.

Brave and able as General Canrobert was, he did not satisfy the expectations of the French Emperor, and it was thought advisable to place the chief command of his army before Sebastopol in more energetic hands. General Canrobert accordingly, on the 16th of May, applied for leave to resign his command, alleging the plea of "shattered health," and he asked the Emperor to transfer the command to General Pelissier, whom he designated as "a skilful and experienced leader." At the same

time, General Canrobert set a noble example of disinterestedness and devotion, by beseeching the Emperor to leave him still a soldier's place (*place de combatant*) as leader of a simple division. The Minister of War in reply informed him, that he should have the command of the corps of General Pelissier.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the French army, was one of the favourite lieutenants of Marshal Bugeaud, and had been Governor of Algeria *ad interim*. He was promoted to the rank of a General of Division on the 13th of April, 1850, and was senior to Generals Canrobert and Bosquet.

On the night of the 1st of May, the French attacked and took the counter-approaches of the enemy, in front of the central bastion, and the Russians afterwards began to construct new lines of counter-approach on the quarantine side, connecting, by a gabionnade, their ambuscades at the extremity of the bay, with those at the cemetery, and forming a continuous covered way between this work and the right lunette of the Central Bastion. This would have enabled them to assemble large bodies of men behind the defences, as in a vast *place d'armes*, and to make powerful sorties. The French General, therefore, determined to carry the position, and organised an assault to take place on the evening of the 22nd of May. The left attack was led by General Beuret, and the right by General de la Motterouge; the whole operation being under the command of General Paté. The Russians seemed to be quite prepared for the attempt, and awaited the attack in imposing numbers. General Pelissier, in his despatch, thus describes what followed:—

"The action commenced, on a signal given by General Paté, with inexpressible impetuosity. In a few minutes all the ambuscades on our right were in our hands. The veterans of the Foreign Legion had carried everything before them, and, supported by the 28th of the Line, they established themselves in front of the Russian works, covering our workmen. But formidable masses of Russians soon issued from the Quarantine ravine, joined in the combat, and disputed the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the battalion of the 18th, and the Voltigeurs of the Garde, were successively engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Five times the most distant ambuscades were taken and retaken by the Russians and our troops. These bayonet *mêlées* were terrible. Two other battalions of Voltigeurs of the Garde, the 9th Chasseurs-à-pied, and the 8th of the Line, were called to the battle-ground—some to fight, some to carry off the killed and wounded; all did their duty. . . . .

"On the left attack the ambuscades were carried with the same impetuosity. There, also, the Russians returned to the charge with extraordinary tenacity. Numerous assaults were made at the point of the bayonet; but after two hours the enemy, discouraged, beat a retreat, and our engineers installed themselves solidly in the Russian gabionnade, which became definitively our conquest."

It was necessary, however, to make a second attack on the following night, as the Russians still occupied the works on the right. This was entirely successful, and after a bloody struggle, the enemy was driven out of the ambuscades,

which were taken possession of by the French, and afforded them the means, in future, both of shelter and attack.

It had been for some time in contemplation to send an expedition to Kertch, and the Straits of Yenikale, which lead into the Sea of Azoff, in order to take possession of that part of the Crimea, from which there was every reason to believe that large supplies were constantly sent by a circuitous route through the mountains into Sebastopol, and at last a large body of troops, and detachment of vessels, was organized for this service.

Sir George Brown commanded the English, and General d'Autemarre the French part of the combined forces; the English contingent numbering 3800, and the French 7500 men, with a Turkish corps about 5000 strong.

The allied expedition left the anchorage at Sebastopol on the 22nd of May, and arrived off Cape Takli, at the south-west extremity of the Straits of Kertch, on the morning of the 24th.

The water in the Straits is so shallow, that large ships cannot ascend higher than about three miles from this spot, but the steamers and vessels in which the infantry and artillery were embarked, were able to advance a mile higher, and having come to anchor near the village of Kazatch, or Kamisch Bournou, a short distance south of Kertch, the troops were placed in boats, which were towed by small steamers to the shore, and they there landed.

Soon after the disembarkation had commenced, several loud explosions were heard, and it was discovered that the enemy had blown up the magazines of his batteries on Cape St. Paul, and was retiring by the road leading to Theodosia or Kaffa.

General d'Autemarre advanced with his division in the direction of Kertch, to protect the disembarkation from attack; and during the whole of the night of the 24th, the work of landing guns, horses, and other *materiel* of war, went on without interruption. Successive explosions announced that the Russians were busy in destroying their fortifications, and when the allied troops began their march towards Kertch on the morning of the 25th, they discovered that the enemy had blown up and abandoned the whole of his works along the coast, and spiked all the guns. He had also set on fire, and destroyed, at Kertch, on evacuating the place, immense stores, consisting of 4,166,000 lbs. of corn, and 508,000 lbs. of flour; and the Cossacks had burnt and ravaged all the farm-houses and forage which they could reach.

The allied forces marched through Kertch, which they found a clean, well-built town, and reached Yenikale at the head of the Straits in the afternoon, after a long and fatiguing march, the day being oppressively hot. In the meantime, a squadron of small steamers and gun-boats, under the command of Captain Lyons of the *Miranda*, had arrived off the place, and before the Russians abandoned it, they had opened a fire from the forts, but did no damage, and had then blown up their magazines and batteries.

While the vessels of the expedition were approaching Kertch, a gallant action was performed by one of our gun-boats, which is thus described by Admiral

Sir Edmund Lyons in his despatch:—

"Lieutenant M'Killop, whose gun-vessel, the *Snake*, was not employed like the others in landing troops, dashed past the forts after an enemy's steamer; and, although he soon found himself engaged not only with her, but also with two others who came to her support, he persevered, and by the cleverness and extreme rapidity of his manœuvres, prevented the escape of all three, and they were consequently destroyed by the enemy; and the *Snake* had not a man hurt, though shot passed through the vessel."

Captain Lyons proceeded, on the 25th of May, with his squadron of steamers, into the Sea of Azoff, for the purpose of visiting Genitchi at the northern extremity of the Tongue of Arabat, where it was thought that the Russians had considerable stores of provisions laid up in magazines. At Berdiansk, on their way, they found run on shore, and burnt to the water's edge, four Russian war steamers which had escaped from Kertch. Many small vessels and corn stores were here destroyed by the expedition, without any molestation from the enemy.

On the morning of the 28th, the vessels arrived off Arabat, a fort situated at the southern extremity of the spit, or tongue, of land, which bears its name. Captain Lyons engaged the batteries there for a short time, until a shell blew up the Russian magazine; but the strength of the garrison rendered it impossible to land with any chance of success; and after having, in the course of the three days in which his squadron had been in the Sea of Azoff, destroyed upwards of 100 of the enemy's vessels, which were chiefly laden with provisions, he proceeded to the Straits of Genitchi, where he arrived on the night of the 29th of May. These straits, which are not more than 50 yards wide, connect the Sea of Azoff with the Sivasch or Putrid Sea, and separate the Tongue of the Arabat from the main land, where the town of Genitchi stands. Next morning, Captain Lyons sent an officer with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of a number of vessels which had passed through the straits into the Putrid Sea, and also of the corn stores for the supply of the Russian army in the Crimea, and all Government property, promising that if these terms were complied with, he would spare the town, and respect private property.

The Russians refused to accede to these conditions, and the ships began to shell the town, while, under cover of the fire, boats from the squadron threaded their way through the narrow passage, and set on fire the merchant vessels and corn stores. This service was performed with the single casualty of one man slightly wounded, although the enemy, who had a considerable force at Genitchi, opened a fire from four field-guns and musketry, almost within point-blank range of the boats. The expedition then returned to Yenikale.

It was calculated that the quantity of stores destroyed at Kertch and in the Sea of Azoff amounted to nearly four months' rations for 100,000 men, and the loss of this enormous amount of provision must have caused serious embarassment to the Russian army in the Crimea.

General Wrangel, who commanded the troops in the penin-

sula of Yenikale before the arrival of the expedition, had repeatedly asked for reinforcements; but it appeared from an intercepted letter of Prince Gortschakoff, that he was told that none could be sent.

After leaving Genitchi, the squadron sailed to the mouth of the Don, where they arrived on the 31st of May, and anchored about ten miles off Taganrog, the town where Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, died in 1825. Next day they approached three miles nearer, but were then obliged to cast anchor, owing to the shallowness of the water. A raft, however, was constructed to carry a 32-pounder, and on the 3rd of June the boats of the expedition, filled with troops, were towed by small steamers about a mile from Taganrog, when they stopped, and a flag of truce was sent on shore to demand the surrender of all Government property. This was refused, and the boats opened their fire, which was feebly returned by the Russians. After destroying the Government stores within reach, the boats returned to the squadron, having accomplished their object without any casualty.

Early in June the Russian garrison at Anapa, on the opposite side of the Straits of Kertch, blew up the fortress, and abandoned it. It had been put into a strong state of defence, and mounted 94 cannon, with 14 mortars, but was provided only with a few wells of brackish water, and from a deficiency of supply of this necessary of life, the garrison must have surrendered if the place had been invested. The ruins were occupied by Turkish troops.

The object of the expedition to the south-east corner of the Crimean peninsula having been fully accomplished, the troops were re-embarked about the 12th of June, with the exception of those who were left in garrison at Yenikale and Pavlovskaia. The latter place commands the entrance of the straits at a point where the channel is narrowed to the breadth of a mile and a half by a sand-bank.

At half-past six on the evening of the 7th of June, General Pelissier gave the order for simultaneous attacks upon the Mamelon and two other redoubts, called by the Russians Volhynia and Selinghinsk, but known by the French as the *Ouvrages Blancs*, close to Careening Bay, which formed a line of exterior defence to the eastern part of the besieged fortress. The French were to assault these works, under the command of General Bosquet, while the English advanced against the "Quarries," that being the point of attack which it was agreed they should undertake. Each of these three attacks was separated from the other by a steep and rocky ravine; that of the *Ouvrages Blancs* was separated from the Malakhoff by the ravine of Careening Bay, and the Malakhoff was separated from the English attack by the ravine of the Karabelnaia. The French had to traverse a considerable distance which separated their advanced line of trenches from the redoubts, and as they rushed across the open space and up the steep ascent with their usual gallantry, were exposed to a terrible fire of artillery and musketry, which did not, however, for an instant check the impetuosity of their assault. They were met by the Russians within the redoubts with determined courage, and a bloody struggle was maintained hand to hand for an hour before the French eagles were

planted in triumph on the three captured redoubts, and the Russians finally driven out of the works. The French in this affair took 62 guns and 400 prisoners, of whom 14 were officers.

The ardour of the French carried them rather too far, and as they pursued the beaten foe they approached close to the Malakhoff, and even made an attempt to storm that formidable work, but were forced back by a terrific fire, and suffered considerable loss.

The English were equally successful in their attack upon the Quarries. These were situated on our left of the Mamelon, on the side of the hill crowned by the Redan, about half-way between our most advanced trench on the right attack and the base of that redoubt. They had been used by the Russians as rifle-pits. The troops employed in storming the Quarries were composed of detachments from the Light and Second Divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 90th Regiment, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers. They drove the Russians out of the Quarries, and, supported by the 62nd and 55th Regiments, maintained their position there, notwithstanding the enemy made six desperate attempts in the course of the night to retake the pits. General Pelissier said in his despatch:—

"Our Allies, following the combined plan of operations, had carried the works of the Quarries with the same vigour and the same success. They maintained themselves there during the whole of the night, under a terrible fire, and, despite frequent sorties by a portion of the garrison, with that indomitable firmness which is one of the salient traits of their military character."

It was now resolved to make a general assault upon Sebastopol, and on the 17th of June, a crushing fire was opened by the Allies, directed especially against the works which were to be stormed on the following day. The Russians replied from their batteries vigorously at first, but soon ceased firing altogether, either from a wish to economise their ammunition, or because the cannonade did not inflict upon them any material damage, and they wished to make this apparent by a contemptuous silence. On the night of the 17th, all the preparations for a general attack on the morrow were completed, and the storming columns took up their various positions. The disposition of the French troops, according to the account given by General Pelissier in his despatch were as follows:—

"Three divisions were to take part in the combat—the divisions of Mayran and Brunet, of the 2nd Corps; the division d'Autemarre of the 1st. The division of the Imperial Guard formed the reserve.

"Mayran's division had the right attack, and was to carry the intrenchments which extend from the battery of the point to the Redan of Careening Bay.

"Brunet's division was to turn the Malakhoff on the right.

"D'Autemarre's division was to manœuvre on the left to carry that important work.

"General Mayran's task was a difficult one. His First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Saurin, of the 3rd Zouaves, was to advance from the ravine of Careening Bay as far as the aqueduct, to creep along the left hill side of the ravine, avoiding as much as possible the

fire of the enemy's lines, and to turn the battery of the point by the gorge.

"The Second Brigade, commanded by General de Failly, was to make an attempt on the right of the Redan of Careening Bay. They were provided with everything necessary to scale the works.

"The special reserve of this division consisted of two battalions of the 1st Regiment of the Voltigeurs of the Guard.

"All these troops were ready at their post at an early hour. Brunet's division had one of its brigades in advance and to the right of the Brancion Redoubt (Mamelon), the other in the parallel in the rear and to the right of that redoubt.

"A similar arrangement was made as regards D'Autemarre's division—Niol's brigade in advance and to the left of the Mamelon; Breton's brigade in the parallel in the rear.

"Two batteries of artillery, which could be served *à la bricole*, were placed behind the Brancion Redoubt (Mamelon), ready to occupy the enemy's positions in case we succeeded in carrying them.

"The division of the Imperial Guard forming the general reserve of the three attacks was drawn up in a body in the rear of the Victoria Redoubt."

The English columns were arranged in the order as stated in Lord Raglan's despatch, subsequently quoted.

General Pelissier had selected the Lancaster Battery as his post, and the signal for attack was to be the throwing up of star-rockets whenever he gave the word of command. He was, however, still at some distance from the spot where he intended to give the signal, when shortly before three o'clock on the morning of the 18th, he was surprised to hear a violent fire of musketry mingled with grape, which informed him that the combat had already commenced seriously on the right.

It appears that General Mayran, who commanded the division on the French right attack, and whose duty it was to carry the entrenchments which extended from a battery at the point in front to the Redoubt at Careening Bay—mistook a blazing fuse which was sent up from the Brancion Redoubt for the rocket signals which had been agreed upon as the notice for a general advance. General Pelissier said in his despatch:—

"It was in vain that he was informed of his mistake. This brave and unfortunate General gave the order for the attack. The Saurin and De Failly columns immediately rushed forward; the first rush was magnificent, but scarcely were these heads of columns in march when a shower of balls and grape was poured in upon them. This crushing fire came not only from the works which we wished to carry, but also from the enemy's steamers, which came up at full steam and manœuvred with great skill and effect. We, however, caused them some damage. This prodigious fire stopped the efforts of our troops. It became impossible for our soldiers to advance, but not a man retired one step; it was at this moment that General Mayran, already hit in two places, was knocked down by a grape-shot, and was compelled to resign the command of his division."

General Pelissier then for the first time sent up the rocket signals from the Lancaster Battery, and the other French troops rushed forward to support the premature

movement of the Right Division, who were for a moment disconcerted and thrown into confusion by the loss of their commander. They soon, however, rallied, and, supported by the advancing columns of their comrades, occupied the hollow of the ravine of Careening Bay.

General Brunet, who was to attack the centre, had not yet completed his arrangements, when the signal for attack was given. His troops, however, resolutely advanced, but at the first onset the General fell mortally wounded by a ball in the chest. On the left, General D'Autemarre threw forward the 5th *Chasseurs-à-pied*, and the 1st battalion of the 19th of the Line, who following the ridge of the Karabelnaia ravine, reached and scaled with impetuous gallantry the entrenchment which connected that ravine with the Malakhoff, and succeeded in penetrating the *enceinte* itself. But in the meantime, the English as will be presently seen, had failed in their attack on the Redan, and the French, deprived of their simultaneous support, and exposed to a crushing fire of artillery from the Redan and other works, were compelled to give way. General Pellissier thus described what followed:—

"On a message from General D'Autemarre to the effect that his reserve was reduced to the 74th of the Line, I sent him the regiment of Zouaves of the Guard; but on the arrival of those hardy veterans of our African campaigns, as the movement had no longer any desirable *ensemble* for so vigorous a blow, with a single division without support either on the right or on the left, and cut up by the artillery of the Redan, the attack upon which had been relinquished by our Allies, I at once saw that all chance of success was over. Another effort would only have led to useless bloodshed. It was half-past 8 o'clock, and I ordered a general retreat to the trenches. This movement was carried out proudly, with order and coolness, and without the enemy following us on any point. A portion of the Russian trenches remained even occupied by some of our men, who evacuated them gradually, without the enemy daring to turn their advantage to account against them."

We now turn to the English attack; and we cannot do better than transcribe a few passages from Lord Raglan's despatch, which narrates simply and clearly the cause of our discomfiture. He says:—

"It had been arranged that detachments from the Light, Second, and Fourth Divisions, which I placed for the occasion under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, should be formed into three columns; that the right one should attack the left face of the Redan between the flanking batteries; that the centre should advance upon the salient angle; and that the left should move upon the re-entering angle formed by the right face and flank of the work, the first and last preceding the centre column.

"The flank columns at once obeyed the signal to advance, preceded by covering parties of the Rifle Brigade and by sailors carrying ladders and soldiers carrying wool-bags; but they had no sooner shown themselves beyond the trenches than they were assailed by a most murderous fire of grape and musketry. Those in advance were either killed or wounded, and the remainder found it impossible

to proceed. I never before witnessed such a continued and heavy fire of grape combined with musketry from the enemy's works, which appeared to be fully manned; and the long list of killed and wounded in the Light and Fourth Divisions, and the seamen of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, who was unfortunately wounded, though not severely, will show that a very large proportion of those that went forward fell. Major-General Sir John Campbell, who led the left attack, and Colonel Shadforth, of the 57th, who commanded the storming party under his direction, were both killed, as was also Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers, who led the right Column."

It was beyond all question a signal, and for the time a decisive repulse, and it was the more mortifying as it occurred on the anniversary of a day so glorious in the annals of England.*

One brilliant episode, however, in the midst of our reverse, occurred in the gallant exploit of a body of troops of the Third Division under General Eyre.

He made an attack at the head of a body of 2000 men of the Third Division, which was intended rather as a demonstration to divert the attention of the enemy, than a real assault. General Eyre moved down to the ravine, at the head of Dockyard Creek, on the left of our line of attack, and having driven in some ambuscades in front, found the Russians strongly posted between a cemetery on their left, and a mound or hillock on their right, and protected by stone walls, which intervened between them and the advancing English. Our men were obliged to pull down these walls, in order to get at the enemy, who kept up a vigorous fire, both on the ground and from some houses which they occupied, while the guns of the fortress thundered upon the assailants. The position of the Russians was, however, gallantly carried, and General Eyre firmly established himself in the cemetery, and occupied some houses on the spot, ready to take advantage of whatever opportunity might occur, if the Anglo-French attack on his right proved successful. Although exposed to a concentrated fire from the Russian guns, our men held the ground they had won until late in the evening, when the failures of the attacks on the Malakhoff and Redan compelled them to retire, and they fell back upon the camp without any attempt being made by the enemy to molest them. The ground they had so gallantly won was, during the night, occupied by large working parties from our lines, and remained in our possession.

While the assault was going on, several vessels from the allied fleet opened their fire upon the town and its sea defences, but with little effect, and unhappily Captain Lyons, the gallant commander of

* The following gives the amount of our loss on the 18th of June—21 officers, 144 men, killed; 68 officers, 1058 men, wounded; 2 officers, 150 men, missing. Grand total, 1443.

The French loss consisted of—37 officers killed, and 17 taken prisoners; 1544 non-commissioned officers and privates killed or missing. On the evening of the 18th 96 officers and 1644 men went to the ambulances.

According to the Russian account the loss of the enemy during the bombardment and assault of the 17th and 18th of June was:—2 superior officers, 14 subaltern officers, and 781 soldiers killed, 4 superior officers, 43 subaltern officers, and 3132 men wounded; 1 general, 5 superior officers, 29 subaltern officers, and 815 men who received contusions.

the *Miranda*, and son of the English Admiral, was severely wounded in the leg by a shell, and soon afterwards died.

The Russians had good reason to be proud of their success. Prince Gortschakoff, in his despatch, describing the events of the two days, said :—

"The enemy having resolved to make a decisive attack on our left flank, opened, on the 5th (17th) of June, at 3.30 A.M., a 'fire of hell' against the fortifications of the Karabelnaia Faubourg (sections 3 and 4). For two consecutive hours, all their batteries fired almost uninterrupted broadsides. On our side, we kept up a quick fire in return. At two in the afternoon, at a given signal, the besiegers opened a heavy fire against our right flank; the fire, which was now opened along the whole line of our defences, lasted till an advanced hour of the evening.

"At dusk, and throughout the night, the enemy threw shells and rockets into the town, into the roadstead, and the north side. A steam-frigate, which had left the allied fleet at the same time, fired broadsides into the roadstead and against the town. The greater portion of its projectiles fell into the sea without touching our ships.

"This terrible cannonade, and incessant bombardment, did not prevent the brave defenders of Sebastopol from actively repairing the damage done to the works; despite a terrible front and flank fire, the works were successfully completed, the guns which had been dismantled replaced by new ones on every point, and on the morning of the 6th (18th) of June, we were perfectly prepared to receive and drive back the enemy. . .

"On the 6th (18th) of June, at daybreak, the enemy, in a dense chain, supported by strong reserves, attacked simultaneously Bastion No. 1, the fortified barracks between Bastions 1 and 2, Bastion No. 2, the Kornileff Bastion, Bastion No. 3, and the so-called Gribok work, situate on the right of the Péressyp; the enemy entertained the hope of forcing a passage somewhere along this long line of defence.

"The number of troops they brought to the assault was 35,000 men, without counting their distant reserves. The French advanced on the right flank and centre, the English on the left flank.

"The besiegers, provided with ladders, fascines, and sappers' tools, advanced rapidly to the attack. Despite the heavy fire of grape and musketry we poured into them, their columns advanced, reached our ditches, and commenced scaling the parapets.

"But the line of the intrepid defenders of Sebastopol never swerved. They received the daring assailants with the points of their bayonets, and threw them back into the ditches. The enemy's columns then threw themselves on the Gervais Battery, entered it, drove out the battalion of infantry in charge of it, and, following in pursuit, occupied the houses nearest the Karabelnaia Faubourg from the Malakoff Mamelon, to the bay of the docks.

"The success of our adversaries was not of long duration. Lieutenant-General Chrouleff, the vigilant chief of the line of defence of the Karabelnaia Faubourg, ordered up a reserve of 600 riflemen to the curtain between

Bastions 2 and Kornileff. When the enemy had passed through our line near the Gervais Battery, Lieutenant-General Chrouleff, placing himself at the head of a company of the Sevsk regiment of infantry, which was returning from a *corvée*, and taking with him a battalion of the Poltawa Regiment, led them to the charge.

"These troops, reinforced in good time by five companies of the Yakoutsk Regiment, and later by a battalion of the Yelets Regiment, routed the French, and, having driven them out of the Gervais Battery, pursued them into their own trenches, putting the stragglers in the rear to the bayonet. The company of the Sevsk Regiment distinguished itself by its intrepidity during the combat.

"On all the other points of the line of defence, the troops, animated by their commanders, Rear-Admiral Panfiloff and Major-General Prince Ouroussoff, fought with exemplary courage, and drove back the assailants.

"Our batteries on the north side, and our steamers, which swept the enemy's columns at every point upon which they could bring their guns to bear, contributed considerably to the success of this brilliant affair; the steamer *Vladimir* in particular, commanded by Captain Boutakoff, approached repeatedly the entrance of Careening Bay, from which point it swept the enemy's reserves.

"The heroism and disregard of danger of the garrison of Sebastopol, in which all, from the general to the private, fought with most extraordinary daring and intrepidity, are above all praise. Amongst those who most distinguished themselves, in addition to the commander of the garrison, Aide-de-Camp Count Osten-Sacken, and his colleague, Admiral Nachimoff (who so valiantly direct the whole defence of Sebastopol), I must mention Lieutenant-General Chrouleff, to whom the chief honour of the day is due, as commanding the whole of the line attacked; Rear-Admiral Panfiloff, who drove back the assault on Bastion No. 3; Major-General Prince Ouroussoff, who defeated the assailants between Bastions 1 and 2; the Chiefs of Sections, and Naval Captains de Kern and Pérélischine; Major-General Youfféroff, Colonel Goleff, Lieutenant-Colonel Malefsky, and Captain Boutakoff.

"Our losses, during the bombardment of the 5th and 6th (17th and 18th) of June, and during the assault, consist of 1 superior officer, 4 subalterns, and 530 men killed; 6 superior officers, 42 subalterns, and about 3378 men wounded.

"Among the brave defenders of Sebastopol, we have unhappily to deplore the loss of some distinguished officers."

The next day, Prince Gortschakoff issued the following order of the day to his troops:—

"Heights of Inkermann, June 19.

"Comrades, — The sanguinary combat of yesterday, and the defeat of a despairing enemy, have again crowned our arms with immortal laurels. Russia owes you a debt of gratitude, which she will pay. Thousands of our comrades in arms have sealed with their blood the oath they had taken, and have thus redeemed the word I gave to the Emperor, our common father. Accept my best thanks for it.

"Comrades, considerable rein-

forcements are on their way to us from every part of our holy Russia. They will soon be here. Oppose, as you have hitherto done, your manly chests to the murderous balls of our impious enemies, and die as thousands of our comrades have hitherto done, sword in hand, in an honourable struggle, man against man, chest against chest, rather than violate the oath you have sworn to the Emperor and to our country, to keep Sebastopol.

"Soldiers, the enemy is beaten, driven back with enormous loss. Allow your commander to repeat his gratitude to you in the name of the Emperor, our august Monarch, in the name of our country, of our holy and orthodox Russia. The hour is approaching when the pride of the enemy will be lowered, their armies swept from our soil like chaff blown away by the wind. Till then, let us put trust in God, and let us fight for the Emperor and for our country.

"Let this order of the day be read to every company and squadron of the army.

"GORTSCHAKOFF."

A short armistice afterwards took place, for the purpose of removing the wounded and burying the dead, when the Russian officers spoke of the folly of the attack, and asked whether we seriously thought we should ever get possession of Sebastopol.

CHAPTER IX.

WAR WITH RUSSIA continued—*Death of Lord Raglan—General Simpson appointed Commander-in-Chief—Battle of the Tchernaya and Traktir Bridge—Instructions found on the body of a Russian general—Final Assault of the 8th of September—Capture of the Malakhoff by the French—Failure of the English at the Redan—General Simpson's despatch—Criticism upon it—Evacuation of Sebastopol by the Russians—Description of the interior of the Malakhoff—Prince Gortschakoff's despatch—Interesting letter from a Russian Sister of Mercy giving an account of the Final Assault—Description of Sebastopol when taken by the Allies—Cavalry action near Eupatoria—Terrific explosion of a French park of artillery on the 15th of November—Imperial progress of the Emperor of Russia to Odessa and the Crimea—Addresses to the Army—New Russian Loan—Expedition to Kinburn, and capture of the forts there, by the Allies—Seizure, by the Allies, of Taman and Fanagoria in the Straits of Yenikale.*

WAR IN ASIA—*Lieutenant-Colonel Williams appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner to attend the Turkish Army in Asia—His interviews with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Lord Raglan, and departure for Erzeroum—Shameful arrears of pay in the Turkish Army—Colonel Williams arrives at Kars—Omar Pasha sails, with a body of Turkish troops, to relieve Kars, and lands at Redoute-Kaleh—Description of the fortress of Kars and its defences—The place closely invested by the Russians, under General Mouravieff—Desperate Assault by and repulse of the Russians on the 29th of September—Sufferings of the garrison, and Surrender of Kars.*

THE English army now sustained a severe loss in the death of its commander, Lord Raglan. The failure on the 18th of June no doubt preyed upon his spirit, harassed and vexed as it had previously been by unfavourable comments at home upon his conduct of the war. He became unwell, but up to the evening of the 28th his health did not excite apprehension amongst his medical attendants; alarming symptoms, however, then showed themselves; he became unconscious, and gradually sank, until in the course of a few hours he died. On the 3rd of July, his remains were removed from the house which he had occupied as head-quarters to Kazatch Bay, and placed on board H. M. S. *Caradoc*, to be conveyed to England for interment. Every honour was paid to the deceased General by the troops of the Allied army, which mustered along the line of the melancholy procession in strong force; and as the day was fine, the appearance was most imposing. In General Pelissier's despatch to the French Minister of War announcing the Marshal's death, he said:—

"It is with deep regret I have to announce to you that the venerable chief of the English army

expired this evening at nine o'clock.

"We are the more affected by his death, as during the preceding 24 hours his health seemed to have considerably improved."

When the news of the death of Lord Raglan reached England, General Simpson, who had been recently sent to the Crimea as Chief of the Staff, was appointed to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief of the British army there.

On the 16th of August, the covering army of the Russians, under the command of General Liprandi, made another desperate effort to raise the siege. Since the failure of their attack at Inkermann on the 5th of November, last year, they had remained inactive, and it may well be supposed that the fatal result of that attempt had not made them inclined to repeat the experiment. Then the brunt of the battle fell upon the English; but on this occasion the French and Sardinians had to receive and repel the advancing columns. Our Allies occupied in strong force the line of the Tchernaya, which ran along the right of our position, and for some days previously there had been rumours that an attack was intended, so that the Russians did not find their opponents unprepared, as was the case at Inkermann, where the assault took us completely by surprise.

The French and Sardinian lines were covered along their whole length by the river Tchernaya, and also by a canal, or aqueduct. The Sardinian army, under General La Marmora, occupied the extreme right opposite to Tchorgoun, and the French troops guarded the centre and the left, which was connected with the elevated *plateau* of Inkermann. There were two bridges across the Tchernaya and the canal; one a little above Tchorgoun, commanded by the Sardinian guns; and the other, called Traktir Bridge, below, and almost in the centre of the French position. The road from Mackenzie Farm crossed the Tchernaya at Traktir Bridge, and then ran south, in the direction of the plain at Balaklava.

During the night, between the 15th and 16th of August, the main body of the Russian army descended from the Mackenzie heights on the right bank of the Tchernaya, supported by a strong body of cavalry and a park of artillery. The advanced posts of the Sardinians fell back shortly before daybreak, and announced that the enemy were advancing in considerable force, while the Russians rapidly lined the heights on the right bank of the Tchernaya, and opened their fire from heavy guns upon the position of the French, opposite to them. Both the French and Sardinian troops were drawn up in order of battle, and a division of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique* and General Scarlett's brigade of heavy cavalry were posted behind the hills of Kamara and Traktir, for the purpose of taking the Russians in flank, in case they should succeed in forcing a passage by Tchorgoun or Traktir, or to the left, where General Camou's division was placed. In his despatch, giving an account of the engagement which followed, General Pelissier says:—

"The thick mist which covered the depths of the Tchernaya, and the smoke of the cannonade which had just commenced, prevented us distinguishing against which particular point the chief effort of the enemy would be directed, when on

our extreme left the 7th Russian division came tilt against Camou's division. Received by the 50th of the line, the 3rd Zouaves, who charged them with the bayonet, and by the 82nd, which took them in flank, the enemy's columns were compelled to make a *demi-volte*, to re-cross the canal, and could only escape the fire of our artillery by getting out of range to rally. That division did not appear again during the day.

"In the centre the struggle was more long and desperate. The enemy had sent two divisions (the 12th, supported by the 5th) against Traktir Bridge. Many of their columns threw themselves at once upon the bridge, and the temporary passages they constructed with ladders, pontoons, and madriers; they cross the Tchernaya, the trench of the lines, and advance bravely on our positions. But assailed by an offensive movement by Generals Faucheux and de Failly, these columns are routed, re-cross the bridge occupied by the 95th, and are pursued beyond it by the 2nd Zouaves, the 97th of the Line, and by a portion of the 19th battalion of *Chasseurs-à-pied*.

"However, while the artillery was roaring on both sides the Russians reformed their columns of attack; the mist had cleared, and their movements became distinctly visible. Their 5th division reinforced the 12th, which had just been engaged, and the 17th was preparing to descend the heights of Tchouliou to support these two first divisions.

"General Herbillon then ordered General Faucheux to be reinforced by Cler's brigade, and gave the 73rd as a reserve to General de Failly. Colonel Forgeot, moreover, placed four batteries of horse artillery in position, which gave him on this front a total of seven batteries to be brought to bear upon the assailing masses. The result was, that the second effort of the Russians, energetic as it was, proved of no avail against us, and they were compelled to retreat with great loss.

"The 17th Russian division, which had come down throwing out large bodies of riflemen as skirmishers, had no better success. Received with great resolution by General Cler's Brigade, and by a half-battery of the Imperial Guard, harassed on the left by the troops of Trotti's Division, who pressed it closely, that division was compelled to re-cross the Tchernaya, and to fall back behind the batteries of position which lined the heights from which it had started.

"From this moment, 9 A.M., the retreat of the enemy became plainly visible. Their long columns withdrew as fast as they could, under the protection of a considerable body of cavalry and artillery."

The principal part taken by the Sardinian troops in the battle consisted of the fire of their artillery, which was admirably served, and did immense execution upon the crowded columns of the Russians, especially as they climbed up the embankment of the aqueduct. The latter at first carried some rising ground occupied by the Sardinians, which was, however, quickly retaken; and afterwards the Russians did not again actually assault the Sardinian position, but contented themselves with cannonading it, so that General La Marmora was able to detach a portion of his army and send it to the support of the French right, which was hotly engaged. The whole loss of the Sardinians throughout the action did not exceed 200 men placed *hors*

de combat; but this included the death of General Count Montevecchio, who was mortally wounded by a ball. Later in the day, General La Marmora crossed the Tchernaya with four squadrons of cavalry, and, from the top of a hillock which had been formerly occupied as a Russian redoubt, observed at a short distance in front a large body of the enemy's cavalry, which did not fall back upon the Mackenzie road until the whole of their infantry and artillery had effected their retreat.

It should be mentioned that a Turkish battery did good service during the day; and six Turkish battalions were marched up to the support of the French, four of which occupied the passes near Tchorgoun.

The loss of the French consisted of 8 superior officers wounded, 9 subaltern officers killed, and 53 wounded; 172 soldiers killed, 1,163 wounded, and 146 missing. That of the Russians was estimated at more than 3,000 killed, and 5,000 wounded, and 400 prisoners were taken.

Amongst the Russian officers killed were two generals, and upon the body of one of them, General Read, was found a paper containing the plan of the contemplated attack, so far as it was to be under the direction of General Read, who commanded the *corps d'armée* of the Russian right wing. Amongst the instructions were the following:—

"Having occupied the hills to the left and centre, General Read will form in order of battle there, with his front turned partially towards Mount Sapoune, partially towards the enemy, covering himself in both directions by his guns in position. As regards the hills on the right, having driven back the enemy, he will occupy them with troops of the first line.

"One of the principal cares of General Read will be to see that the irrigations of the Tchernaya are let out by the sappers, and that the bridges are thrown over as speedily as possible to carry over with every possible speed the artillery and cavalry to the other side.

"After taking the heights of Fediouchine (the position occupied by the French and Sardinians), General Read will remain there and await special orders from the Commander-in-Chief, in case an attack on the south side of Mount Gasforte should be thought absolutely necessary.

"After the battle, General Read will take measures to fortify the Fediouchine heights."

The French lines of approach had now been advanced within a few yards of the Malakhoff, and the loss of life in the trenches was daily increasing to such an extent that it had become necessary either to take the work or retire to a greater distance.

It was therefore determined that the assault should be made on the 8th of September, and at midday; for there was good reason to believe that the Russians, at that hour, were in the habit of retiring under shelter, and taking their repast; so that they might be attacked at disadvantage, and the event fully justified the expectation.

The French were to storm the Malakhoff, which was undoubtedly the key of the whole position, and when they were once masters of that formidable work, the English were to rush upon the Redan, and take it by assault. To do this before the Malakhoff was in possession of our Allies would have been an act of insanity, for the

guns of the Malakhoff completely commanded the Redan, and ensured certain destruction to all who attempted to attack the latter work before those guns were silenced, or placed in friendly hands.

A very masterly narrative of the final assault, on the part of the French, was drawn up by General Niel, the French Commandant of Engineers, from which we give the following extracts :—

"The French artillery had acquired such a decided superiority over that of the Russians, that it had silenced almost all the fire that bore directly on our attacks, and their embrasures were so damaged that our columns had no longer any fear of being assailed by grape on leaving their trenches. The parapets had also been knocked down, and a part of the materials of which they had been formed had fallen into the ditches; in short, the fort of Malakhoff had received such a number of shells from our batteries and from those of the English, that the guns which were not directly seen also had their embrasures filled up, and the earthworks had entirely lost their original form. In the rear, however, of the first line of defences, the Russians had placed several guns, and the columns of attack on Malakhoff were exposed to the fire of numerous batteries which the enemy had constructed on the North side of the roadstead, and the shot from which, although fired from a very long range, were able to inflict injury. . . .

"At eight o'clock on the morning of the 8th, two mines, each containing 100 kilogrammes of powder, were sprung near the Central Bastion. The explosion took place in the middle of the bastion, and appeared to cause considerable disorder. At the same hour we fired, in advance of our approaches on the Malakhoff fort, three chambers, charged together with 1500 kilogrammes of powder in order to break the lower galleries of the Russian miners, and to tranquillise our soldiers, who were massed in the trenches, under which, according to the accounts of deserters, all the ground was mined.

"At noon precisely, our soldiers rushed forward on the Malakhoff from our advanced places d'armes. They crossed the ditches with surprising agility; and, climbing on the parapets, attacked the enemy to the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!' At the fort of Malakhoff, the slopes on the inside being very high, the first who arrived stopped for a moment in order to form, and then mounted on the parapet and leaped into the work. The contest which had commenced by musket-shots was continued with the bayonet, with the butt-ends, and stones: the Russian artillerymen made use of their rammers as weapons; but they were everywhere killed, taken prisoners, or driven off, and in a quarter of an hour the French flag was floating on the conquered redoubt.

"The Redan of the Careening Port had also been carried after a very severe struggle, and the centre column had arrived as far as the second enclosure. We had everywhere taken possession of the works attacked. The General-in-Chief then made the signal agreed upon for the attack of the Great Redan, and in a short time after for that on the town. The English had 200 yards of ground to cross under a very heavy fire of grape, and this space was soon covered with the slain. These losses, however, did not arrest the march of the column of the at-

tack; which reached the work, descended into the ditch, which was about five yards deep, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Russians, scaled and carried the salient of the Redan. After a first struggle, however, which cost the Russians very dear, the English soldiers were exposed to a very heavy fire, and, after supporting for nearly two hours a most unequal combat, they were compelled to evacuate the Redan. The attack on the Central Bastion was attended with a similar result. Our soldiers of the first corps surmounted every obstacle, and bravely attacked the enemy, on whom they inflicted severe losses; but soon after, being completely exposed to a fire coming from several directions at the same time, they renounced an attack in which the General-in-chief had ordered them not to persist.

"At the front of the Malakhoff the Russians made great efforts to reconquer the works which had been taken from them. Returning on the Redan with numerous columns, supported by field-artillery, they succeeded in retaking it, and in forcing us to abandon the second line of fortifications; but the first columns of attack, supported by the Imperial Guard, remained immovable behind the exterior slope of the first line.

"Several attacks were also attempted against the Malakhoff. The dead bodies of the enemy became heaped up in front of the gorge, but the first division remained perfectly firm; and at the close of the day we were masters of this citadel, without which the Russians could not any longer continue their defence for more than a few days, and even then only by sacrificing a part of the army, who, after the rupture of the great bridge of boats, would have remained without any communication with the northern side. In consequence, they determined on a grand step. They had everything prepared to destroy the place with their own hands, in case they should be forced to abandon it. During the night of the 8th loud explosions announced that this immense struggle had arrived at its termination—the enemy were abandoning Sebastopol, but they had resolved to leave only a heap of ruins." *

Those parts of the French attack which were directed against the Little Redan on the right, and the Central Bastion on the left, failed. General Pelissier says:—"By means of the batteries from the *maison en croix*, of the guns of his steamers, of field-guns brought to favourable points, and of the batteries on the North side of the roadstead, the enemy deluged us with grape, and with projectiles of every kind, and committed great ravages in our ranks. The powder-magazine of the Russian Postern Battery had just exploded, thereby increasing our loss, and causing

* General Niel adds:—"Thus has ended this memorable siege, in which the means of defence and those of attack assumed colossal proportions. The Russians had more than 800 guns mounted, and a garrison the force and composition of which they could vary at pleasure. After the immense quantity of projectiles they expended upon us, it is surprising to see that they were still abundantly provisioned, and I have reason to believe that they have left more than 1500 guns in the place.

"The besieging army had about 700 guns in battery during the various attacks, and upwards of 1,600,000 shots were fired. Our approaches, which were in many cases cut through the rock by means of gunpowder, had an extent of upwards of 80 kilometres (fifty English miles). We employed 80,000 gabions, 60,000 fascines, and nearly a million of sand-bags."

the eagle of the 91st to disappear for a moment. A great many superior officers and others were either wounded or killed. The Generals De Saint Pol and De Marolles died gloriously; and Generals Mellinet, De Pontèves, and Bourbaki, had been wounded at the head of their troops. Three times the divisions of Dulac and De la Motterouge seized the Redan and the curtain, and three times they were obliged to fall back before a terrible fire of artillery and the dense masses arrayed in front of them. Nevertheless, the two field-batteries of reserve from the Lancaster battery descended at a trot, crossed the trenches, and boldly stationed themselves within half-range. They succeeded in driving away the enemy's columns and the steamers. A part of these two divisions, supported in this heroic struggle by the troops of the Guard, who on this day covered themselves with glory, made good their footing in the entire left of the curtain, from which the enemy could not drive them. The Russians constantly renewed their efforts to recover the Malakhoff. And just as General Bosquet fell wounded, and a magazine exploded near the Malakhoff itself, they made a last and desperate attempt. Formed in deep column, they thrice assailed the breast of the work, and thrice they were compelled to retire with enormous loss before the solidity of our troops. . . .

"In the mean time, on the left, at the appointed signal, the columns of Levaillant's division, commanded by Generals Couston and Trochu, dashed headlong against the left flank of the Central Bastion and the left lunette. In spite of a shower of balls and projectiles, and after a very sharp contest, the spirit and vigour of these brave troops triumphed at first over the enemy's resistance; and, notwithstanding the accumulated difficulties in their front, they forced their way into the two works. But the enemy, having fallen back on his successive traverses, kept his ground everywhere. A murderous fire of musketry was opened from every ridge. Guns unmasked for the first time and field-pieces brought up to several points, vomited grape and decimated our men. Generals Couston and Trochu, who had just been wounded, were obliged to give up their command. Generals Rivet and Breton were killed; several mine-chambers, fired by the enemy, produced a moment of hesitation. At length an attack in their turn by numerous Russian columns compelled our troops to abandon the works they had carried, and to retire into our advanced places d'armes. Our batteries on this part of the attacks, skilfully conducted by General Lebœuf, aided so devotedly and intelligently, as on all occasions, by Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, changed the direction of their fire while increasing its intensity, and compelled the enemy to take shelter behind his parapets. General de Salles, causing D'Autemarre's division to advance, was preparing during this time a second and formidable attack; but as we had secured the possession of the Malakoff, I sent word to him not to let it advance. . . .

"The Sardinian Brigade of General Cialdini, which General Della Marmora had kindly placed at my disposal to reinforce the first corps, stood the terrible cross-fire in our trenches with the aplomb

of veteran troops. The Piedmontese were eager to cross bayonets with the enemy, but, as the attack on the Flagstaff Bastion did not take place, it was not possible to satisfy the ardour of these brave troops."*

We now turn to the attack by the English upon the Great Redan, which was lamentably unsuccessful. It must be borne in mind, that, owing to the rocky and difficult nature of the ground upon which our engineers had to make their approaches, the English lines were full two hundred yards from the salient angle of the Redan at the time when the assault took place. It was necessary, therefore, to traverse this space before the storming-party could reach the work before them, and apply their scaling-ladders to the parapet in order to get into the Redan; and the Russians were not taken by surprise in *this* attack as they had been at the Malakhoff; for they were now fully aware that the assault was a general one, and were prepared to meet and repel it.

When the French *tri-color*, planted on the Malakhoff, showed that the place was won, the signal was given for the English storming-party to advance. It was formed of a body of about 500 men, supported by a column only 1000 strong. As they rushed out of the trenches and across the intervening space, they were met and enfiladed by a withering fire of artillery, which made them drop fast. The following animated account, from an eyewitness, well describes the scene that followed:—

"The Second Brigade, Light Division, stormed at noon of the 8th. The 97th and 90th, 300 of each, commanded—the former by Major Welsford, whose head was blown off as he was mounting an embrasure—(the gun was fired by a Russian officer, who immediately gave himself up as a prisoner to a serjeant of the 97th, who entered the moment after, throwing down his sword and saying, 'I am a prisoner of war'); the latter by Captain Grove, the senior officer of the regiment, present with the service companies. The salient was carried at once, and the men entered the stronghold, which is a work traced on a most obtuse angle, requiring a large mass of men to assault it, not only at the salient, but at the same moment on both flanks, so as to turn them, and to enable the salient storming-party to advance down the interior space of the works at once, taking the defenders in front and flank, and indeed in rear, at the same moment. In consequence of attacking the salient only, no front could be formed, on account of the small interior space at that point; the men were forced to advance by driblets, and at the same moment fired on from traverses on either flank, where they could not see their assailants—an evil at once obviated, had the attack on the flanks and salient been simultaneous. The handful of men who assaulted and took the salient most gallantly held it against far superior numbers for a considerable time, until their ammunition being nearly expended and receiving no flank support, which could alone assist them to any purpose, and

* The loss of the French on the 8th of September was officially reported as—5 generals killed, 4 wounded, 6 contused; 24 superior officers killed, 20 wounded, 6 missing; 116 subordinate officers killed, 224 wounded, 8 missing; 1489 *sous-officiers* and soldiers killed, 4259 wounded, 1400 missing; total French loss, 7551.

being rushed on from these flanks by a vastly superior force, they retreated to the extreme side of the parapet, where they remained, and, being reinforced by some fresh men, kept up a heavy and continuous fire on the Russians in the interior of the work. They held their ground on this fast-sinking parapet of loose earth, stones, and broken gabions, under a most galling fire from both flanks and in front, and continuous showers of vertical grape from inside the work, for an hour and a half at least, when a sudden rush made by the enemy, who had crept up the faces by the traverses, obliged the troops to retire; and step by step, pelting each other with huge stones, they retired, slipping and tumbling into the ditch, where many poor fellows were buried alive, from the scarps giving way. Then came the fearful run for life or death, with men rolling over like rabbits, then tumbling into the English trench, where the men lay four deep on each other. The men once in manned the parapet, and kept up a heavy and continuous fire on the enemy on the parapets of the Redan."

Amongst the officers who forced his way into the Redan was Colonel Windham, and he made himself nobly conspicuous by his heroic bravery. Again and again he urged the men to form inside the work, and charge the enemy before them; but long-accustomed to the shelter of the trenches, they could not be persuaded to abandon the traverses, behind which they placed themselves, and kept up a dropping fire upon the Russians, who in imposing masses now collected behind a breastwork at the base of the triangle formed by the oblique sides of the Redan, and overpowered with their fire the scanty numbers opposed to them. Colonel Windham seemed to bear a charmed life. He moved to and fro unhurt by shot or shell, and passionately adjured the men to advance—but in vain. At last, in despair of effecting anything with the handful of soldiers who were mixed in utter confusion inside the Redan, he determined to hasten back to the trenches for assistance. Seeing Captain Crealock, of the 90th, near him busy in encouraging his men, and exerting himself with great courage and energy to get them in order, he said, "I must go to the General for supports. Now, mind, let it be known, in case I am killed, why I went away." He crossed the parapet and ditch, and succeeded in gaining the fifth parallel through a storm of grape and rifle-bullets in safety. Sir William Codrington asked him if he thought he really could do anything with such supports as he could afford, and said he might take the Royals, who were then in the parallel. Colonel Windham replied, "Let the officers come out in front—let us advance in order, and if the men keep their formation the Redan is ours." But he spoke too late; for at that very moment our men were seen leaping down into the ditch, or running down the parapet of the salient, and through the embrasures out of the work into the ditch; while the Russians followed them with the bayonet and with heavy musketry, and even threw stones and grape-shot at them as they lay in the ditch.

No assistance from the trenches was, or, in the deplorable state of arrangements, could be given; and the English had to undergo the shame of abandoning the work

in which they had gained a footing, and fled back in retreat upon the main body of the army in the trenches.

In his despatch to Lord Panmure, the English Minister of War, General Simpson said:—

"The arrangements for the attack I entrusted to Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, who carried out the details in concert with Lieutenant-General Markham.

"I determined that the Second and Light Divisions should have the honour of the assault, from the circumstance of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground.

"The fire of our artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy flanking fire by which this work is protected.

"It was arranged between Sir W. Codrington and Lieutenant-General Markham that the assaulting column of 1,000 men should be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions, the column of the Light Division to lead, that of the Second to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground, preceded by a covering-party of 200 men, and a ladder-party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, and the ladders placed, the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, and penetrated into the salient angle. A most determined and bloody contest was here maintained for nearly an hour, and although supported to the utmost, and the greatest bravery displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position.

"Your Lordship will perceive, by the long and sad list of casualties, with what gallantry and self-devotion the officers so nobly placed themselves at the head of their men during this sanguinary conflict.

"I feel myself unable to express in adequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by the success which they so well merited; but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Colonel Windham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate in entering and remaining with the troops during the contest.

"The trenches were, subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops that I was unable to organize a second assault, which I intended to make with the Highlanders, under Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the Third Division, under Major-General Sir William Eyre. I therefore sent for these officers, and arranged with them to renew the attack the following morning.

"The Highland Brigade occupied the advanced trenches during the night. About 11 o'clock the enemy commenced exploding their magazines; and Sir Colin Campbell, having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the Redan, found the work abandoned; he did not, however, deem it necessary to occupy it until daylight."

It will be readily supposed that

this despatch gave rise to very unfavourable criticism. It was asked why the troops of the Second and Light Divisions, which had been decimated by their long and laborious service in the trenches, and had their ranks supplied by raw recruits from England, were selected by General Simpson for the perilous assault, while the Highland Brigade, consisting of some of the finest soldiers in the world, who had not been similarly exposed and weakened, was employed only as a reserve? The storming column of only 1,000 men was far too small for so desperate a service; and no mention was made in the despatch of any support whatever having been given to these troops, although the returns of the killed and wounded showed that they must have had supports, as our loss was more than double the whole number of those whom General Simpson represented as alone having been engaged. And above all, it was asked, what opinion ought to be formed of the competency of a general who avowed that the trenches were "so crowded with troops" that he was unable to organize a second assault. The picture presented to the mind's eye of the scene, as described in this unfortunate despatch, was one of hopeless confusion and deplorable want of foresight.*

General Simpson mentions, as has been seen, in his despatch, that he intended to renew the assault on the following day with the Highlanders, under Sir Colin Campbell, and the Third Division, under Sir William Eyre. During the night, however, a few officers and soldiers crept up to the Redan, and finding all was still, mounted silently the parapet, and thus discovered that the place was deserted. The Russians had constructed a narrow bridge of boats across the harbour, and began, even before it was dark, to retreat to the opposite side. To prevent, however, molestation, they set fire to the town, and blew up the buildings in every direction. Terrific explosions shook the air; and it was evident that they were abandoning the place. The guns, however, of the Malakhoff could not be brought to bear upon their frail means of escape in sufficient time to destroy it, or hardly a man would have been able to leave Sebastopol. They marched across the bridge, column after column, through the night; and by the next morning the whole of the south side was evacuated; and Sebastopol was ours.

The ships of the allied fleets were to have taken part in the attack by opening fire upon the Quarantine Batteries, which enfiladed the approach of the assaulting columns; but on the morning of the 8th, a north-west gale and heavy sea sprang up, which rendered it impossible for the squa-

* Amongst the officers killed at the attack upon the Redan were Lieut.-Colonels Patullo, Cuddy, and Hancock; Major Welsford; Captains Stevenson, Every, Lockhart, Rochfort, Cox, Parker, Grogan, Preston, and Hammond; Lieutenants Blakiston, Wright, Colt, Somerville, Dyneley, Donovan, Swift, Wilmer, McGregor, and Ryder; Ensign Deane; Assistant-Commissary Hayter. Our total loss consisted of—29 officers, 36 sergeants, 6 drummers, 314 rank and file killed; 124 officers, 142 sergeants, 12 drummers, 1608 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 12 sergeants, 163 rank and file missing. Grand total—killed, 385; wounded, 1886; missing, 176 = 2447.

The loss of the Naval Brigade on the 7th and 8th was 3 men killed, and 22 men wounded.

dron to leave its anchorage, and approach the batteries. The mortar vessels, however, kept up an effective fire from the bay of Strelitzka, where they were stationed.

The following description of the interior of the Malakhoff, by the graphic pen of an eyewitness,* will be found interesting:—

"From the level of the ground inside to the top of the parapet cannot be less than eighteen feet. There are eight rows of gabions piled one above the other, and as each row recedes towards the top it leaves in the ledge below an excellent *banquette* for the defenders. The traverses are so high and deep that it is impossible almost to get a view of the whole of the Malakhoff from any one spot; and there is a high mound of earth in the middle of the work, either intended as a kind of shell-proof or the remains of the old White Tower. In the parapet of the work may be observed several entrances—very narrow outside, but descending and enlarging downwards, and opening into rooms some four or five feet high and eight or ten square. These are only lighted from the outside by day, and must have been pitch dark at night, unless the men were allowed lanterns. Here the garrison retired when exposed to a heavy bombardment. There are several of these places, and they might set defiance to the heaviest mortars in the world. Over the roof is a layer of ship's masts, cut in junks and deposited carefully; then there is over them a solid layer of earth, and above that a layer of gabions, and above that a pile of earth again. In one of these dungeons, which is excavated in the solid rock, and was probably underneath the old White Tower, the officer commanding seems to have lived. It must have been a dreary residence. The floor and the entrance was littered a foot deep with reports, returns, and perhaps despatches assuring the Czar that the place had sustained no damage. The garrison were in these narrow chambers enjoying their siesta, which they invariably take at twelve o'clock, when the French burst in on them like a torrent, and as it were drowned them in their holes. The Malakhoff is a closed work; it is only open at the rear to the town, and the French having once got in threw open a passage to their own rear, and closed up the front and the lateral communications with the curtains leading to the Great Redan and to the Little Redan. . . . Inside, the ground is marked by pools of blood, and the smell is already noisome; swarms of flies settle on dead and dying; broken muskets, torn clothes, caps, shakos, swords, bayonets, bags of bread, canteens, and haversacks, are lying in indescribable wreck all over the place, mingled with heaps of shot, of grape, bits of shell, cartridges, case and canister, loose powder, official papers, and cooking-tins."

In his despatch, giving an account of his evacuation of Sebastopol, Prince Gortschakoff said:—

"On the 17th of August, the enemy opened from the side of Karabelnaia a very heavy and murderous cannonade, which lasted 20 days. Our loss during this period was, on the first day, 1,500 men; on the days following, 1,000; and from the 22nd of August till the 5th of September from 500 to 600 men every 24 hours.

* The *Times* Correspondent.

"On the 5th of September the enemy continued the bombardment with redoubled force, and the cannonade was inconceivably destructive, to such a degree that our fortifications were shaken by it along the whole line of defence. This infernal fire (*feu infernal*), principally directed against the embrasures, proved that the enemy was endeavouring to dismount our guns, to demolish our ramparts, and to prepare for taking the city by storm. It was no longer possible to repair the damage done to our works, and our efforts were limited to covering the powder magazines and the blindages with earth. The parapets crumbled down and filled up the ravines; it was necessary to continue clearing the embrasures, and the number of artillerymen killed was so great that it was with difficulty we could bring up others to take their place. Our loss at this period of the siege was extraordinary; from the 5th to the 8th of September there were placed *hors de combat*, superior officers 4, subalterns 47, and 3,917 soldiers, without reckoning the artillerymen who perished at their guns."*

And in a summary of the same despatch, which appeared in the *Journal de Petersbourg*, it was stated that—

"The proximity of the approaches of the enemy, which almost touched the outward ditches of our works; the irreparable damage done to the line of defences, and, above all, the loss sustained by the garrison from the fire of the enemy, which was rendered still heavier by the necessity of employing a constantly-increasing number of men as labourers; all these circumstances united convinced the Commander-in-Chief of the indispensable necessity of putting an end to a now useless effusion of blood, by abandoning to the enemy the city of Sebastopol, reduced to heaps of stones and ashes. But this evacuation, in face of a hostile force of a hundred thousand men, whose approaches already touched our line of fortifications, presented the greatest difficulties, and imposed the necessity of selecting for the operation a particularly favourable opportunity. . . .

"The Commander-in-Chief proceeded himself to the second line of our entrenchments before the Malakhoff-hill, and, finding the height occupied by large masses of French troops, in the rear of which there were strong reserves, he was convinced that the re-occupation of the Kornileff Bastion (the Malakhoff) would again necessitate immense sacrifices. As he had already decided on abandoning the city, he resolved to take advantage of the fact that the assault had been repulsed on every other point to execute this most difficult operation while the enemy was still exhausted by fatigue. Accordingly, he ordered Lieutenant-General Schepeleff not to attack the Kornileff bastion, but, at all hazards, to prevent the enemy from debouching from it in the direction of the city. These orders were punctually executed, notwithstanding all the efforts of the French to advance in front of the gorge of the bastion. . . .

"At 4 P. M. the Commander-in-Chief gave the order to commence the evacuation of the south side

* According to the report of Prince Gortschakoff the loss of the garrison of Sebastopol on the 8th of September was—4 superior officers, 55 subalterns, and 2625 men, killed; wounded, 26 superior officers, 206 subalterns, 5826 men; contused, 9 superior officers, 38 subalterns, 1138 men; missing, 24 officers and 1739 men.

of Sebastopol at the fall of night, and for the transportation of the troops to the north side, partly by boats, partly by the bridge constructed in the bay. The operation was conducted in the following manner:—

"The volunteers and part of the artillery were left on the line of defence, and kept up a slack fire from the guns and small arms. The lines of barricades previously constructed in the interior of the city were occupied on the right by the regiments Tobolsk, Volhynia, and Minsk; on the left by those of Azoff and Odessa. Covered by these troops in advance, the different corps formed behind them were marched in succession to the Nicholas-place, and thence crossed the creek by the bridge; those from the Karabelnaia Faubourg were carried over in boats and steamers prepared by Vice-Admiral Novasilsky. When the troops had all quitted the Nicholas-place and the Paulovsky point, and the wounded in the batteries of Nicholas and Paul had been transported to the north side, a signal was given, and the rest of the artillery, the volunteers, and the troops occupying the barricades began to move towards the points of passage of the bay. As the last troops retired from the different points of the line of defence, the heavy pieces of artillery on the works were as far as possible rendered useless, and the powder magazines, as well as the city itself, set on fire. After all the troops had crossed to the north side of the harbour the bridge was removed."

We add a few extracts from a General Order, which Prince Gortschakoff issued to his army on the 12th of September, from the "Heights of Inkermann." From this it would appear that he had come to the conclusion that the south side of Sebastopol was untenable, and had taken measures for abandoning it before the capture of the Malakhoff. Prince Gortschakoff said:—

"It is a fact unexampled in military annals, that a town hastily fortified, in presence of the enemy, should have been able to hold out so long against a force, the means of attack of which have exceeded everything that hitherto could have been foreseen in calculations of this nature. . . .

"Taking advantage of the superiority of their fire at short range, the enemy, after the concentrated action of their artillery for 30 days—which cost our garrison from 100 to 1,000 men per day — commenced that infernal bombardment (*bombardement d'enfer*) from their innumerable engines of war, and of a calibre hitherto unknown, which destroyed our defences, which had been repaired at night with great labour and at great loss, under the incessant fire of the enemy—the principal work, the Kornileff Redoubt, on the Malakhoff-hill (the key of Sebastopol, as a point dominating the whole town), having experienced considerable and irreparable damage.

"To continue under these circumstances the defence of the south side would have been to expose our troops daily to a useless butchery, and their preservation is to-day, more than ever, necessary to the Emperor of Russia.

"For these reasons, with sorrow in my heart, but with a full conviction, I resolved to evacuate Sebastopol, and take over the troops to the north side by the

bridge constructed beforehand over the bay and by boats.

"Meantime the enemy, beholding, on the 27th of August (8th of September), at 10.30, the half-ruined works before them and the Kornileff Redoubt, with its ditches filled up, resolved upon a desperate assault, first on Bastions No. 2, (Kornileff), and No. 3 (Redan), and after about three hours upon Bastion No. 5, and the Belkin and Schwartz Redoubts.

"Of these six attacks, five were gloriously repulsed. Some of the points of attack, like that on Bastion No. 2, on which the enemy had succeeded in bringing guns by flying bridges, having at various times been taken and retaken, remained finally ours. But the Kornileff Redoubt, more damaged than the others by the bombardment, was taken by the French, who brought more than 30,000 men against it, and could not be retaken, after the great losses we had suffered at the commencement of this combat, for it would have been necessary to ascend in the midst of the ruins a very steep incline, and then cross a narrow ridge above a deep ditch on the rear face occupied by the French. Such an undertaking might have prevented us achieving the proposed object, and would have cost us, without the slightest doubt, incalculable losses.

"The attempt was the more needless as, for reasons already mentioned, I had resolved to evacuate the place. Therefore, as the success of the enemy was confined to the sole capture of the Kornileff Redoubt, I ordered that no attack should be made on that redoubt, and to remain in front of it, to oppose any continuation of the enemy's attack on the town itself, an order which was executed despite all the efforts of the French to get beyond the gorge of the redoubt.

"At dusk the troops were ordered to retire according to the arrangements previously made.

"The examples of bravery you gave during that day, valiant comrades, aroused such a feeling of respect in the enemy, that, despite the knowledge they must have had of our retreat by the explosion of our mines, which our troops exploded one after the other as they gradually retreated, they not only did not pursue us in columns, but even ceased firing with their artillery, which they might have continued with impunity.

"Valiant comrades, it is painful, it is hard to leave Sebastopol in the enemy's hands. But remember the sacrifice we made upon the altar of our country in 1812. Moscow was surely as valuable as Sebastopol—we abandoned it after the immortal battle of Borodino. The defence of Sebastopol during 349 days is superior to Borodino, and when the enemy entered Moscow in that great year of 1812, they only found heaps of stones and ashes. Likewise it is not Sebastopol which we have left to them, but the burning ruins of the town, which we ourselves set fire to, having maintained the honour of the defence in such a manner that our great-grandchildren may recall the remembrance thereof with pride to all posterity.

"Sebastopol kept us chained to its walls; with its fall we acquire freedom of movement, and a new war commences, a war in the open field, that most congenial to the Russian soldier. Let us prove to

the Emperor, let us prove to Russia, that we are still imbued with the spirit which animated our ancestors in our memorable and patriotic struggle. Wherever the enemy may show himself we will present our breasts to him, and defend our native land as we defended it in 1812."

It is difficult for the imagination to conceive the horrors of the scene during the last bombardment within Sebastopol itself. The mind shudders at what the occupants of that doomed and devoted fortress must have suffered during the terrible tempest of artillery, and the final evacuation of the place. The pealing thunder of the cannon, the groans and shrieks of wounded and dying men, the lurid glare of a blazing city, the hurry and confusion of a precipitate retreat on a frail bridge of boats across the waters of the harbour with the shout of the enemy's triumph ringing in the ear of the fugitives, must have formed a picture of which the dreadful reality equalled all that fiction has ever attempted to portray. A deeply-interesting letter has been preserved, written by a lady who was the directress of the Russian Sisters of Mercy in Sebastopol, and she describes, in vivid and affecting colours, the events that happened before her eyes. We think that some extracts from that letter deserve to be recorded, and no one can read them without admiration of the courage and noble self-devotion of the writer, and the band of heroic women who ministered to the sufferings of the defenders of Sebastopol. The letter was written from the north side of Sebastopol, and is dated the 10th of September. In it she says:—"My last letter breathed no presentiment of the deep and universal grief that has come over us. You know now that we have abandoned Sebastopol to the enemy; but how? The whole town was changed into a sea of flame; all the batteries and bastions are blown up. It was a horror of desolation —a chaos — more dreadful than hell. That is all I can tell you about it. As yet I can give no account of all we have gone through, nor can I comprehend how we have borne such terrors, how survived such agony. I am hardly able to write to you, my thoughts are so confused; but, by God's grace, my strength of will is preserved. You will easily conceive how much we are suffering in our hearts and souls. I would rather have died than have witnessed that terrible moment—those scenes so bloody, such as no war has ever yet produced. As far as my powers enable me I will describe everything to you in full.

"At 4 o'clock (September 7) I visited the different stations; the bombardment was still going on, and by the time I reached the Michailoff battery it was half-past 6. I put some provisions into my boat, and had myself rowed across the bay by our sailor. Bombs were flying about, and so near that we got thoroughly splashed, but we gained the opposite shore in safety. From the landing-place I ran without stopping to the Michailoff battery; it was getting dark, and the Sisters screamed with fright when they saw me. Of the wounded all I can say is, that there were a great many, so that the Sisters worked day and night; all, without exception, laboured with their whole heart, and human words can-

not utter the gratitude they have earned by their devotedness. The Lord has seen their zeal and the sorrow of their souls over the events that his holy will has ordained. I had hardly been there half an hour—we were taking our tea—when a bomb fell on the roof of the powder cellar. Happily the roof was covered with sandbags, and these saved it from the explosion of the bomb that instantly ensued. . . .

"Next morning (September 8) we were all of us ready by 5 o'clock. I gave orders to have everything prepared that was requisite at the different stations, and went myself to our hospital. At 10 o'clock I drove out, but our horses were so exhausted that it was 11 before I arrived at the hospital, which stands upon a hill. From there we perceived that a heavy cannonade was going on, but I could not imagine it to be actually the storming; the wind wafted the sound to another quarter. They told me in the hospital that the attack had begun; I begged my good and active Sister J., — she was a Miss B. before marriage—to neglect none of my arrangements, and then I left her in all haste, to attend to my duty in all directions. On my way to the city I saw a strong body of mounted men riding at full gallop towards Sebastopol; it was the Commander-in-Chief with his suite. I made the coachman drive as fast as possible after them, going first of all to the barracks on the north side. Here I heard that a sister had been wounded, not mortally but severely, at the Michailoff battery. The entire left wing and the Malakhoff tower were in a blaze with the firing of artillery. I found the space about the Michailoff battery covered with troops, who wanted to cross the bridge, and the enemy directed his fire more especially against that spot. All the Sisters of the Michailoff battery were well. From here I wished to be accompanied across the bridge by Mother Seraphine, a nun, you must know, from Tver, who joined our sisterhood at its foundation. Just as we were going, however, to step upon the bridge in order to follow the troops, General Buchmeier held us back, and advised us to return, for it was too dangerous, he said. I begged him to let me go, made the sign of the cross, and ran across the bridge. The troops hastened at a running pace over to the south side. The wind was so strong that the waves washed over the bridge, but, independent of that, the weight of the troops pressed it down under the water. The shots from the enemy's batteries were very frequent in this direction; but God was gracious to us. Balls fell close beside us, or went over our heads, and often so near, that we all stooped low—they missed. I had strength enough to run as far as the Nicholaieff battery, but I had no sooner reached the Sisters' room, than I felt giddy, and had to take some drops as a restorative. I was wet through up to my waist, for my dress and my feet had been all the time in the water. I asked after Sister S. She came to me with her eye bandaged up, but, thank Heaven, her wound is a slight one —not like that of poor Sister W. Then I went to see Count Osten-Sacken. I had to pass along a gallery, on which many spectators were standing; as soon as a bomb or a ball came near, we hid ourselves under the archways. In the inner court of the battery I

found several gentlemen of the commandant's suite, and inquired of them where I should find the Count. They told me he was up in the battery, with the Commander-in-Chief. I went up a narrow wooden flight of steps, but could only crawl up very painfully, and when I was up my senses were all but leaving me. I could just ask the Count what his commands were for the Sisters in the Nicholaieff battery. He answered, 'Take them all away. God knows what may happen in a few hours.' Somebody said the enemy's flag was waving already on the Malakhoff. A horrid depression seized my soul. I wept without tears, and I don't know how I got down again. I ran to the Sisters, begged them to let everything alone and follow me to the Michailoff battery. We set off, hoping that we might be able to return to the hospital as soon as it became more tranquil. The rumour spread that our troops had cut down the enemy's flag—what great—what a universal joy that was! For all that I begged the Sisters to follow me, left the care of our property to the surgeons and inspectors, and walked as fast as our strength would let us. At the same time the sick were carried across to the north side. A few hours later and all were safe. On the bridge we again met troops running; one ball hissed after another, and fell into the bay. Halfway across the bridge Sister B. fainted away through fright; a ball flew by us so close that it all but struck the bridge; I recommended myself to God, and looked about me to see if all the Sisters followed. Behind me came Father Benjamin (the confessor of the sisterhood, and who had long been a monk on Mount Athos), and the priest to the fleet, concerning whom I have often written to you. When I saw him I stopped, that I might go by his side; for he is not alone a pious and learned monk, but has a calm courageous mind. At that very instant a bomb fell close beside us. Sister B. could walk no further; Father Benjamin held her up by one arm, our soldier did the same by the other, and they half dragged her along. I dipped my handkerchief into the bay to revive her with it. By God's help we came safe and sound to the Michailhoff battery, and there I left the Sisters.

"Here they were making ready to fire, and the men were running about. The commandant assured me there was no danger as yet. I stepped into the area. Our reserve troops were marching over the bridge, and behind them came a column of the militia. Bombs and balls kept falling incessantly —dead horses lay here and there. I squeezed my way through the troops to get to my conveyance; suddenly a ball passed slantingly through the column of militia, about ten steps in front of me. Horror and compassion rushed in a burning eddy through my breast, and I could move along no further. The wind nearly blew me down; my feet were perfectly stiff with the wet and the cold wind. A soldier stepped towards me and helped me to walk; the soldier who regularly escorted me sought in the meantime for the horses, and had just come back with them, when a bomb burst over our heads in the air; a splinter from it broke a soldier's head into fragments, and his brains were scattered over the cloak of the man who was supporting me. I stepped into

the car, and the cold somewhat recovered me. On the way I traced out a plan of what I had to do. . . .

"In the twilight I drove back again to the Michailoff battery. The enemy's balls flew and fell without ceasing hard by, and the Sisters, trusting in Providence, kept going across the courtyard into the flour magazine, where the wounded soldiers lay. Wonderful! Not one of them was touched as they went and came. An officer came across from the north side, and begged to have a Sister for General Martineau, who had been taken into the northern forts. I took two Sisters with me, and drove to the north side. That was a drive! A violent wind—clouds of dust were whirled into our eyes. The coachman no longer knew where he was driving to; it was dark, and he could not find the way to the fortifications. I was fearful of not being admitted, it was so late; the horses would not move a step further. We tried to walk, but my legs were so benumbed that I could not. I was in despair. At last we stood, by some means or other, before the gate. On answering who we were, and why we came, it was opened directly. We found the General severely wounded; he was not a young man. His arm was fractured at the shoulder, and he suffered much, but with the patience of an angel. . . .

"Next morning my feet were so sore and bad that tears came unbidden into my eyes. Gradually, however, I made shift to use them. I gave M. Philopoff orders to get together the bread, had eatables of all sorts stowed into my carriage, and off I set. During the night Mother Seraphine had sent the two wounded Sisters on to me at Belbek, and begged for horses, as she was in danger. I ordered two vehicles out immediately, and sent them to the Michailoff battery, meaning to go there myself as well. What a sight met my eyes! One huge cloud, black, but yet glowing, shrouded Sebastopol; our troops had set the town on fire—they themselves were on the march to the Tchernaya. Everywhere wounded were walking, or being transported, the regiments were returning from the city. The Lord now sent me tears—it is seldom I cry—and this relieved my heart. When I came to the barracks I handed to the Sisters, who came to meet me, what they wanted, and I hastened on to Sister B.; to her sick officers I brought clean linen, soap-tablets, tea, sugar, bread—all that was left, in short—some Klukwa juice, bandages, and brandy. Sister B. deserves all praise. When I told her she was in danger and must leave, since in case they blew up the Nicholaieff battery, the battery No. 4 would be quite buried by the stones—she begged me, as a petitioner, that I would leave her with her wounded, most of whom are grievously so, if it was impossible to remove them. She was resigned to whatever might happen, even to being blown up, for she would share the fate of those she was nursing. She begged me on leaving to bless them with the sign of the holy cross, for life or death. This I did, and did not venture to oppose her sacred resolution, but it cost me a great effort. I begged her to bless me also, and deeply honoured in my heart her love for the Lord and her neighbour. Without losing time, I placed all my stock upon the ground, and

drove off to the Michailoff battery. On the place there was a chaotic mass; the bridge was broken away, the ships of the line and the frigates were sunk, the city was in flames, black smoke mounted to the clouds, and explosions of powder made the earth tremble on every side. How hard it is to bear these trials, and how heart-rending to be a witness of all this misery! I met Count Osten-Sacken; he begged me to leave the Sister with his friend General Martineau, and then he asked me how I myself got on, for he perceived I could hardly crawl. Looking intently at the inscription on my cross, he said—'Truly, now art thou, Lord, our strong tower.' Not one of the Sisters has slept a wink, so much have they had to do. May the Lord himself strengthen them. I am not able to praise sufficiently their zeal and sacrifice of self.

"FRAU VON B."

When the allied troops entered the town, they were obliged to act with the greatest caution, as the Russians had left numerous mines, some of which exploded by means of wires coming into contact with the foot of the unwary passenger. The place was a perfect ruin. Hardly a building remained intact by shot or shell. The Russians had stripped the houses of the furniture, and carried off as much as possible, and bare and crumbling walls attested the force and effect of the terrible bombardment. The North Forts also kept up a sullen fire upon the town, and wherever a group of soldiers was formed, a shot from the Russian batteries immediately warned them to disperse.

A division of the town was made, and the French occupied the eastern suburb, while the English took possession of the western part of the town. The number of cannon, and the quantity of the materials of war taken by the Allies, was immense, and a mixed commission was appointed to apportion the spoil.

The most horrible incident connected with the capture of Sebastopol was the discovery, two or three days after its occupation by the Allies, of a hospital full of wounded and dead men, who had been abandoned by the Russians in their precipitate retreat. It is thus described by the *Times*' correspondent:—

"The building used as a hospital is one of the noble piles inside the dockyard wall, and is situate in the centre of the row at right angles to the line of the Redan. The whole row was peculiarly exposed to the action of shot and shell bounding over the Redan, and to the missiles directed at the Barrack Battery; and it bears in sides, roofs, windows, and doors, frequent and destructive proofs of the severity of the cannonade. In a long low room, supported by square pillars, arched at the top, and dimly lighted through shattered and unglazed window-frames, lay the wounded Russians, who had been abandoned to our mercies by their General. The wounded, did I say? No, but the dead, the rotten and festering corpses of the soldiers, who were left to die in their extreme agony, untended, uncared for, packed as close as they could be stowed, some on the floor, others on wretched trestles and bedsteads, or pallets of straw, sopped and saturated with blood, which oozed and trickled through

upon the floor, mingled with the droppings of corruption. Many might have been saved by ordinary care. Many lay, yet alive, with maggots crawling about in their wounds. Many, nearly mad by the scene around them, or seeking escape from it in their extremest agony, had rolled away under the beds, and glared out on the heart-stricken spectators, oh! with such looks. Many with legs and arms broken and twisted, the jagged splinters sticking through the raw flesh, implored aid, water, food, or pity, or deprived of speech by the approach of death, or by dreadful injuries on the head or trunk, pointed to the lethal spot. Many seemed bent alone on making their peace with Heaven. The attitudes of some were so hideously fantastic, as to appal and root one to the ground by a sort of dreadful fascination. The bodies of numbers of men were swollen and bloated to an incredible degree, and the features distended to a gigantic size, with eyes protruding from the sockets, and the blackened tongue lolling out of the mouth, compressed tightly by the teeth which had set upon it in the death rattle, made one shudder and reel round. In the midst of one of these chambers of horrors (for there were many of them) were found some dead and some living English soldiers; and among them poor Captain Vaughan of the 90th, who has since succumbed to his wounds."

In the middle of September, General d'Allonville was sent to Eupatoria with three regiments of his division of cavalry, and on the 29th, a successful engagement took place between these troops, supported by a body of Turkish and Egyptian cavalry, under Ahmet Pasha, and a strong force of Russion cavalry commanded by General Korff, at Koughill, five leagues north-east of Eupatoria. The Russians, when attacked, made a precipitate retreat, and the allied horse took 6 guns, and 169 prisoners, with a loss to themselves of only 6 killed and 28 wounded. The enemy left about 50 dead on the field.

On the 10th of November, General Simpson resigned the command of the British army in the Crimea, and was succeeded by General Sir William Codrington.

On the 15th of the same month, a terrible explosion of 100,000 lbs. of powder took place in the French siege train, which was situated amongst the ruins of some stone walls at the head of a ravine, which ran towards Careening Bay. An English park of artillery was in the neighbourhood, to which the fire communicated, and for some time there was imminent danger that it would reach a powder magazine, of which the roof had been damaged and the door blown in by the shock. By the most vigorous exertions, however, of officers and men, both French and English, this second calamity was averted, and the fire was got under after destroying an immense quantity of stores. But the most lamentable part of the accident, was the number of those who were killed and wounded by the explosion. Of English, 1 officer and 20 non-commissioned officers and men were killed, and 4 officers and 112 non-commissioned officers were wounded, while the loss of the French was still more considerable. In his despatch narrating the occurrence, General Codrington said that the sudden and fatal power of the shock not only de-

stroyed many in its immediate neighbourhood, but wounded, by shell and splinters, some at a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

In the second week of September, the Emperor of Russia left St. Petersburgh, and proceeded to Moscow, intending to visit the southern provinces of Russia, and ascertain, with his own eyes, the state and condition of his enemy in the Crimea.

Before quitting St. Petersburg, the Emperor issued an address to his army, in which he said:—

"I believe it my sacred duty to express on this occasion, in my own name and in that of all Russia, to the brave garrison of Sebastopol, the most profound gratitude for their indefatigable labours, for the blood which they have shed in the defence for nearly a year of the fortifications which they raised in the course of a few days. But there is an impossibility even for heroes. The 8th of this month, after six desperate assaults had been repulsed, the enemy succeeded in obtaining possession of the important Kornileff Bastion; and the General-in-Chief of the army of the Crimea, desiring to spare the precious blood of his companions, which under these circumstances would only have been uselessly shed, determined on passing to the Northern side of the place, leaving to the enemy only blood-stained ruins. These heroes, objects of the general esteem of their comrades, will no doubt offer, on re-entering the ranks of the army, new examples of the same warlike virtues. With them and like them, all our troops, animated with the same unlimited faith in Providence, and the same ardent love for me and their country, will always and everywhere combat with courage the enemies who touch the honour and integrity of the country; and the name of Sebastopol, which has acquired immortal glory by so many sufferings, and the names of its defenders, will live eternally in the hearts of all Russians with the names of the heroes who immortalised themselves in the battle fields of Pultawa and Borodino."

On leaving Moscow he addressed a rescript to the military governor of that city, which contained the following passages:—

"My order of the day to the Russian armies has already made public, that after an unexampled siege of eleven months, the garrison of Sebastopol, after having given unheard-of proofs of courage and self-denial, and having successfully repulsed six desperate assaults, has crossed over to the north side of the town, only leaving 'blood-stained ruins' to the enemy. The garrison of Sebastopol has done all that man could do.

"I accept past and present events as the impenetrable decrees of Providence, which has given a year of sad trials to Russia. But Russia has supported still greater trials, and the Lord, in his great mercy, has always given her his tacit support. Let us, therefore, now also place our trust in Him.

"He will defend orthodox Russia, who has taken up arms for a just cause—for the cause of Christianity."

The Emperor proceeded to Odessa, where he arrived on the 22nd of October, and left the next day for Nicholaieff. He then went to the Crimea, where he reviewed the Russian army, and on the 12th of November issued an address

to his troops from Simpheropol, in which he said:—

"In commemoration of the celebrated and valorous defence of Sebastopol, I have instituted, especially for the troops who defended the fortifications, a silver medal, to be worn at the button-hole with the riband of St. George.

"May this sign be the certificate of merit for each, and inspire your future comrades with that sentiment of duty and honour which constitutes the unshakable foundation of the throne and country.

"May the union upon this same medal of the name of my father, of imperishable memory, and myself, be a pledge to you of our sentiments, which are equally devoted to you; and may it perpetuate with you the inseparable memory of the Emperor Nicholas and of myself.

"I am proud of you, as he was. Like him, I place full confidence in your tried devotion, and in your zeal in the accomplishment of your duty. In his name, and in my own, I once more thank the brave defenders of Sebastopol: I thank the whole army."

At the end of November an Imperial *ukase* was published, announcing a new Russian loan. It was to consist of 50 millions of silver roubles, at 5 per cent., with a sinking fund to commence in 1858, and amounting each year to two per cent. After twenty years, dating from 1875, the Government reserved to itself the right of paying the script of this loan, which might then be in circulation at the rate of its nominal value.

The next operation of importance on the part of the Allies was an expedition to Kinburn for the purpose of capturing the defences there; and in order to mask their intentions, it was determined to proceed in the first instance to Odessa, as if for the purpose of making a hostile demonstration against that city, the most important commercial port of Russia in the Black Sea. The allied fleet left Kamiesch Bay on Sunday, the 7th of October, and cast anchor off Odessa on the afternoon of the following day. Here it lay for a week, in grim and threatening silence, opposite the town which it could have laid in ruins with its tremendous broadsides, had such been the orders under which the Admirals were acting; but not a gun was fired. The object of the expedition was Kinburn, and the appearance of the fleet off Odessa was a feint to embarrass the operations of the enemy, and prevent them from sending reinforcements to the point which it was the real intention to attack. But there was not an inhabitant of Odessa who, day after day, did not expect to see the iron tempest descend upon the town; and the garrison was busily employed in throwing up earthen batteries, and otherwise strengthening the fortifications. When the news of the expedition reached England, the belief was almost universal that Odessa was to be destroyed. The reason, however, of the long delay before the place, was the prevalence of fogs, and unfavourable weather. At last, on the morning of the 14th of October, the whole fleet weighed anchor, and stood along the shore, until it arrived about three miles to the west of Kinburn.

The Bug and Dnieper fall into the sea by a single narrow channel, which runs out of a lake formed

by the two rivers, and separates the fort of Oczakoff on the north, from Kinburn on the south. The latter is situated on a tongue or spit of land, formed by the alluvial deposit, and consisted, at the time of the attack, of three forts, of which the principal one was a horn work of masonry, with parapets of earth, surrounded by a ditch, where it was not washed by the sea. It mounted about 60 or 70 cannon, having one tier in covered casemates, with a battery above them. The other two forts were situated further to the north, and these were armed one with 10, and the other with 11 guns. The strength of the garrison was 1500 men, under the command of General Kokonovitch. On the other side of the channel stood the fort of Oczakoff, on a small promontory, called Oczakoff Point, the distance between which and Kinburn is about a mile and a quarter.

On the 15th of October, the allied gun-vessels forced their way into the narrow channel, and landed a large body of troops on the spit, to the south of the Kinburn forts, cutting off all retreat from the garrison, and preventing the arrival of reinforcements. In the afternoon, the mortar-boats opened their fire, but owing to the swell on the water, were obliged to suspend it at night-fall. Little could be done on the following day, as the wind was unfavourable for operations by sea, but the troops were employed in entrenching themselves, and making a *reconnaissance* to the south. Next day, the 17th, the French floating batteries, three in number, the construction of which was, we believe, due to the inventive genius of the Emperor of the French, began to fire upon the forts, and did immense execution, breaking the walls in several places.* At the same time, the gun and mortar-boats of the Allies kept up a vigorous fire, and materially assisted the effect produced by the floating batteries. At noon, the steamers, followed by the frigates, corvettes, and advice-boats, were got under weigh. The steamers formed in line, and anchored with their broadsides to the forts, while six English frigates, led by Rear-Admiral Stewart, and three French, under the command of Rear-Admiral Pellion, entered the strait of Oczakoff to take the forts of Kinburn in reverse. The English ship *Hannibal* advanced to the middle of the strait, and General Bazaine and General Spencer sent forward their skirmishers and field pieces to a position in the near neighbourhood of the fort.

The tremendous cannonade, to which the Russians, for some little time, vigorously replied, soon produced a decisive result. About half-past one, the Kinburn fort ceased to fire, and the English and French Admirals, having by signal stopped the bombardment, hoisted a flag of truce, and sent two boats ashore to offer terms of capitula-

* The following account of the effect produced on these monster batteries by the enemy's fire is from the pen of an eye-witness:—

"The success of the experiment is complete. The shot of the enemy at that short range had no effect upon them! The balls hopped back off their sides, without leaving any impression, save such as a pistol ball makes on the target in a shooting gallery. The shot could be heard distinctly striking the sides of the battery with a 'sharp smack,' and then could be seen flying back, splashing the water at various angles according to the direction in which they came, till they dropped exhausted."—Letter from the Special Correspondent of the *Times* newspaper.

tion. These were accepted, and it was agreed that the place should be given up in the state in which it was at the moment of surrender, but the garrison were allowed to march out as prisoners with the honours of war. Next morning, the Russians themselves blew up and abandoned the fort at Oczakoff Point.

Immediately after the capitulation, two divisions of the allied flotilla were despatched to reconnoitre the mouths of the Bug and Dnieper, which they guarded while row-boats searched the numerous shallow channels formed by little wooded islands intersecting the course of the Dnieper, as it approaches the sea. Five days were devoted to this expedition, and an enormous raft of timber, destined for the naval arsenal at Nicholaieff, was seized and towed down to Kinburn. Afterwards, however, in the attempt to remove it by towing in the open sea, it broke loose, and drifted away in fragments, so that its value, which was considerable, was lost to the captors.

In the meantime, the English and French troops, under the separate commands of Generals Spencer and Bazaine, made a *reconnaissance* into the enemy's territory, carrying with them provisions for several days. The first night they bivouacked at a village called Paksoffka, after a march of eight miles over a sandy soil, and afterwards advanced about six miles as far as Skakoffka, which they burnt, it having been deserted by the inhabitants. On the 23rd, the expedition returned to Kinburn, and during the march, a body of Russian cavalry hovered on their rear, but did not venture to make an attack. A few days afterwards, the whole of the English troops embarked to return to the Crimea, leaving a French force to garrison the captured forts.

On the 24th of October, a detachment of vessels from the allied fleet stationed at Kertch, the English under the command of Captain Hall of the *Miranda*, proceeded on an expedition to destroy the Russian establishments at Taman and Fanagoria, situated on the eastern side of the Straits of Kertch, which, as we have already mentioned, connect the Black Sea with the Sea of Azoff. The vessels arrived off Taman at noon, on the day of sailing, and large bodies of cavalry were seen near it and Fanagoria, the latter of which places was defended by a strong earthwork. The gun-boats immediately opened fire, and compelled the enemy to withdraw, while the troops landed, without opposition, about a mile to the east of Fanagoria. This fort was speedily occupied, and was found to contain 66 dismounted guns, and two large powder magazines which were, however, completely empty. Taman, also, was abandoned by the Russians, after setting on fire the magazines of corn and flour which they had accumulated there, and it was taken possession of by the Allies, who destroyed some cannon which were found buried in the ground. All this was accomplished without any other casualty than that of one man slightly wounded on board H.M.S. *Miranda*. At the same time, another expedition, under the command of Captain Osborn, of the *Vesuvius*, accompanied by a French squadron, proceeded to cut off the communication between Taman and Temruk to the north-east, where there was stationed a considerable body

of Russian troops. By means of the fire of shot and shell from the ships, at a distance of 2500 yards, the march of a heavy column of Russians, advancing to the relief of Taman, was effectually stopped, and they retreated upon Temruk, which is situated upon a lake, the water of which was too shallow to allow even boats of the lightest draught to reach the town. The squadron next destroyed a large wooden bridge which connected the Sea of Azoff with the Temruk Lake, and over which the road to Taman passed. After performing this service, the allied vessels proceeded to Genitchi, and took up, for a time, their station there, but soon afterwards returned to the fleet off Sebastopol.

We now turn to a new scene in the theatre of the war, and have to relate the fall of Kars, an important stronghold of the Turks, which it was the eager object of the Russians to obtain, and in the neighbourhood of which they had collected an imposing force under the command of General Mouravieff.

As early as the end of July, 1854, Lieut.-Colonel Williams, an English officer, had been appointed by the English Government to attend, as Her Majesty's Commissioner, the head-quarters of the Turkish army in Asia, and he was directed to act in that capacity in communication with, and under the orders of, Lord Raglan. He was to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to Lord Raglan's head-quarters, communicating on the way at Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the British ambassador there, who was instructed to obtain from the Turkish Government every facility for the performance of the duties entrusted to Colonel Williams. That officer arrived at Constantinople on the 15th of August, and immediately had an interview with Lord Stratford, proceeding the next day to join Lord Raglan at Varna, which he reached on the 18th, and he there discussed with the English Commander-in-Chief the subject of his important mission. He then returned to Constantinople, and early in September left for Trebizond, with the intention of pushing on across the mountains from that sea-port to Erzeroum. He arrived at the latter place on the 15th of September, and found that the Turkish troops in garrison there did not exceed 1,000 men, and that of these none were fewer than fifteen, and some nineteen months in arrears of pay. He then proceeded to Kars, and joined the camp of the Turkish army there on the 14th of September. This army amounted to 28,000 men; many of whom were twenty-two months in arrears of pay, but Colonel Williams (who afterwards assumed the local rank of General,) says in one of his despatches, that "their patience under so glaring an injustice was truly praiseworthy."

It is not our intention to detail the long and weary correspondence which Colonel Williams entered into with Lord Stratford, and also with Lord Clarendon, to induce vigorous measures in support of the army which he was sent out to assist: it will be sufficient to state that he complained bitterly of the neglect of Lord Stratford in not noticing more promptly his representations and urgent applications for supplies and reinforcements.

Several plans were discussed, both by the Governments of England and France, and also by the allied Generals in the Crimea, as

to the most feasible plan of relieving Kars, which now began to be hard pressed by the Russian forces under Mouravieff, and at last, in the beginning of August, it was determined that Omar Pasha should proceed with a body of Turkish troops to Redoute-Kaleh, in the south-east part of the Black Sea, there land, and march upon the rear of the Russian army.

But we must now advert to important events which had in the meantime happened at Kars, and we will first give a short description of the position of that fortress, and the state of its defences.

Kars is situated under a precipitous range of rocky hills which run east and west, and are divided by a deep gorge, through which flows the river Karschai. The western extremity of the range is called Tahmasb, and the eastern, Karadagh; the former is about two miles distant from the town, and the latter about a mile. To the south of Kars a wide level plain extends for several miles, until it meets the slopes of a line of low hills. The fortifications of the place consisted of a number of *tabias*, or redoubts placed in the most commanding positions.

The allied Generals, or at all events the French, were decidedly averse to any diminution of the force in the Crimea, and Omar Pasha, who had for some time been at Constantinople preparing for the expedition, had some difficulty, on his return to the Crimea, to make the final arrangements, in obtaining General Pelissier's consent to take with him three Turkish battalions from their camp near Kamara, in the Crimea. Ultimately, by the end of September, a force of about 15,000 men was collected, and at the head of these Omar Pasha sailed to Redoute-Kaleh.

On the 16th of June, the beginning of the Turkish festival of the Bairam, the Russians made their first attack on Kars. Their cavalry drove in the Bashi-Bazooks, who were posted in the plain to the south-east of the city, but were checked and thrown into disorder by a well-directed fire from the batteries of the Karadagh and Hafiz Pasha *tabias*. They then brought up their artillery, and cannonaded the earthworks of those defences for an hour without effect; after which they retired, and did not again renew the attack. The object of General Mouravieff was to invest the fortress and works so as to cut off all supplies, and completely isolate the garrison and inhabitants. For this purpose large bodies of his troops were marched to the west and north, so as to encircle the line of defences, and Russian cavalry patrolled the country around, to prevent any communication from without. By the middle of July Kars was completely blockaded, and a cordon of Cossacks rendered it almost impossible for a single horseman to pass without capture.

No serious attempt was made by the Russians to carry the place by assault until the 29th of September; but in the meantime General Williams and his brave associates began to feel great anxiety on the subject of provisions. The vigilance of the enemy rendered it impossible to procure any forage from without, and such a mortality took place amongst the horses from sheer starvation, that it became evident, in the beginning of September, that the cavalry could no longer exist as a force.

The General, therefore, determined to save, if possible, a remnant of that body by giving them an opportunity of cutting their way through the Russian lines; and about a thousand horsemen were assembled on the night of the 3rd of September, who proceeded, under cover of darkness, from the town through a defile in the direction of Oltee. When they reached the first Russian outpost an alarm was given, and volleys of musketry were poured into their ranks; but they forced their way through, and, with some loss, escaped.

For several days before the 29th, the Russians seemed to be making every preparation to abandon the siege, and gave out that they intended to march into Georgia. This was no doubt for the purpose of throwing the garrison off their guard and facilitating the intended assault. But General Williams was not to be deceived, and the utmost vigilance was maintained by the Turkish troops, who were sustained and animated by his example.

At daybreak on the morning of the 29th of September, the Russians advanced in three columns, supported by 24 guns, and directed their attack on three different parts of the line of defence. They hoped to surprise the garrison in the misty and imperfect light, but were received, when they got within range, by a crushing fire of artillery from all points. The Russians, however, answered with loud hurrahs, and rushed up the hill against the redoubts and breastworks, which poured forth a destructive fire of musketry, and the left column of attack was, after a desperate struggle, completely broken, and fled in disorder down the hill.

The central column tried to take by storm the Tahmasb and Yukseh tabias, and a sanguinary contest was here carried on for several hours, the Russians in vain attempting to force an entrance within the closed redoubts, which poured in upon both their flanks a terrible fire of musketry and artillery. The right column turned, after a severe struggle, the left flank of the entrenched wing of the Tahmasb defences, and penetrated to the rear of the Turkish position; but three bodies of reinforcements were sent up, which, confronting the enemy, stopped their advance by their fire, and then charged them with the bayonet. At the same moment that portion of the garrison which defended the Tahmasb redoubts made a sortie, and attacked the wavering column of the Russians, who broke, and fled down the heights under a murderous fire of artillery. In the meanwhile, the Russians had captured by overwhelming numbers that portion of the defences called the English tabias or redoubts, but battalions of infantry were sent up which gallantly attacked and drove out the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The Russians now hastily retreated along the whole line, and suffered severe loss from the batteries which kept up an incessant fire on their crowded columns. General Williams, in his despatch to the Earl of Clarendon, said:—

"During this combat, which lasted nearly seven hours, the Turkish infantry, as well as artillery, fought with the most determined courage: and when it is recollected that they had worked on their entrenchments, and guarded them by night, throughout a pe-

riod extending to nearly four months, I think your Lordship will admit that they have proved themselves worthy of the admiration of Europe, and established an undoubted claim to be placed amongst the most distinguished of its troops.

"With regard to the enemy, as long as there was a chance of success he persevered with undaunted courage, and the Russian officers displayed the greatest gallantry. Their loss was immense; they left on the field more than 5000 dead, which it took the Turkish infantry four days to bury. Their wounded and prisoners in our possession amount to 160, whilst those who were carried off are said to be upwards of 7000.

"As the garrison was afflicted with cholera, and I was apprehensive of a great increase of the malady should this melancholy duty of the burial of the dead be not pushed forward with every possible vigour by our fatigued and jaded soldiers, I daily visited the scene of strife to encourage them in their almost endless task; and I can assure your Lordship that the whole battle-field presented a scene which is more easy to conceive than to describe, being literally covered with the enemy's dead and dying. The Turkish dead and wounded were removed on the night of the battle. The dead numbered 362, the wounded 631. The town's-people, who also fought with spirit, lost 101 men."

The other English officers besides General Williams, who were engaged in this brilliant defence, and by their heroic exertions contributed greatly to its success, were Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, and Captain Thompson.

Notwithstanding the bloody re-

pulse of the Russians, they clung to the blockade with pertinacious obstinacy, and continued to invest Kars on all sides in the hope of compelling the garrison to surrender under the pressure of famine. The besieged looked in vain for assistance from Erzeroum, where there was a strong force of Turks in occupation of that important post; but the Russians threw out bodies of troops which advanced to the neighbourhood of Erzeroum and kept the garrison there in check. Vely Pasha made several attempts to march upon Kars from Trebizond, but he was each time met by a detachment of the Russian army under General Sousloff, and compelled to retire.

In the meantime, the devoted garrison in Kars suffered all the horrors of exhausting famine. We will quote some passages from a journal kept during the siege by Dr. Sandwith, an English medical officer in attendance on the army, which gives a vivid picture of the sufferings which he and his brave companions had to endure.

"Oct. 17. Our troops suffer fearfully from their diet of bread and water. They are no longer the stout and hardy men who fought for seven hours against overwhelming odds, and drove back a magnificent Russian army. A visible emaciation is observed throughout the ranks, and the newly-opened hospitals are filling daily with men whose only disease is exhaustion from want of nutriment. The high price of bread, too, in the town induces many poor fellows to sell half their rations; and those who yield to this temptation inevitably sink at their posts and die.

"Oct. 21. Swarms of vultures hover round our lines, preying on the corpses that the hungry dogs,

which have forsaken the city, have scratched out of their graves. These wild dogs gorge themselves with their foul banquet, while within the city every man, woman, and child is searching for food. The grass is torn up in all the open spaces, and the roots eaten by the soldiers and people. Crowds of women besiege the public offices for bread, which is dealt out to them with a very sparing hand.

"Oct. 28. The wretched remains of our cavalry are inspected; and as the horses can scarcely stand, much less support the weight of their riders, their throats are cut.

"Nov. 16. A small quantity of snow falls; the rapid mountain-stream which runs through the town, the Karschai, is already almost entirely frozen over. The streets present a soul-harrowing appearance. Old women are moaning and crying out that they are dying of starvation; the children have a gaunt and famished look."

At last, after these terrible sufferings, borne with the most heroic fortitude, had passed the limit of human endurance, Major Teesdale, the aide-de-camp of General Williams, was sent on the 24th of November to the Russian camp with a letter to General Mouravieff, in which General Williams asked to be allowed to proceed the next day to the head-quarters of the Russian army, for the purpose of settling conditions of surrender. General Mouravieff at once agreed to, and appointed an interview, and on the following morning General Williams proceeded from Kars to the Russian camp as Plenipotentiary to negotiate, in the name of the Mushir Vassif Pasha, Commander-in-chief of the Turkish army in Anatolia. The conditions agreed to were highly honourable to both parties, and the whole conduct of General Mouravieff was marked by chivalrous courtesy towards his brave but unfortunate foes. The terms were substantially the following:—

"Art. 1. Surrender of the fortress with all its *matériel* intact. The guns surrendered are not to be spiked; the stores and arms are to be given up in the same state as they are actually in; the ammunition, powder, arsenals, deposits of military clothes and stores are to be given up as they stand in the official returns up to the day of surrender. Nothing to be detracted or taken from the archives.

"Art. 2. The garrison of Kars surrendering prisoners of war, with the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army and all the military authorities, will leave the place with the honours of war, and deposit their arms, flags, &c., in a spot agreed upon previously, whence they will proceed to the destination indicated to them by the Russian Commander-in-Chief. As a testimonial of the valorous resistance made by the garrison of Kars, the officers of all ranks are to keep their swords.

"All the troops forming the garrison of Kars, except those actually in hospital from illness, are to leave the fortress in full uniform, with drums beating and colours flying, having first discharged their muskets, and are to assemble at 10, A.M., near the ruins of the village of Goumbet.

"In evacuating the town and fortress of Kars, the military authorities of the Turkish army engage themselves to leave there a sufficient number of medical men and nurses to take care of the sick left in the hospitals until their recovery.

"Art. 3. The private property of members of the army of every rank is respected.

"Each individual belonging to the *personnel* of the army is authorised to sell his property or take it away, at his own cost of carriage.

"Art. 4. The Militia (Rediffs, Bashi-Bazouks, and Lazes), their number having first been accurately ascertained, will be allowed to return to their homes.

"The Rediffs, Bashi-Bazouks, and Lazes in hospital will have the same right, under the same conditions, as soon as well enough to leave.

"Art. 5. The non-combatants of the army, as scriveners, interpreters, and nurses, are allowed to return to their homes as soon as their number has been accurately ascertained.

"Art. 6. To General Williams is reserved the right of designating at his choice in a list, which must be previously submitted for the approval of General Mouravieff, a certain number of persons, to whom permission will be given to return to their homes.

"Military men, subjects of one of the belligerent powers, are excluded from this list.

"Art. 7. All persons indicated in Articles 4, 5, and 6, engage themselves by their word of honour not to bear arms against His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias during the whole duration of the present war.

"Art. 8. The inhabitants of the town throw themselves upon the generosity of the Russian Government, which takes them under its protection.

"Immediately the troops have given up their arms, the inhabitants of the town are to send a deputation, consisting of the principal inhabitants of the place, to give the keys to the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and to trust themselves unreservedly to the generosity of the august Sovereign of Russia.

"Art. 9. The public monuments and buildings of the town belonging to the Government, are to be respected and left intact.

"It being the principle of the Russian Government to respect the customs and traditions of the people subjected to its Government, and especially the buildings devoted to worship, it will not allow any damage to be done to the religious monuments or historical souvenirs of Kars."

General Williams returned to Kars, and on the following evening, the 26th, Major Teesdale brought full powers from Vassif Pasha to agree to the final conditions of the capitulation. Next day, General Williams himself again arrived at the Russian camp, with his staff, and three Turkish Pashas, and signed the conditions; and on the following day, the 28th of November, the garrison marched out of Kars. In his official report of these proceedings, dated, "Quarters of Vladi (Fortress) Kars, 17th (29th) of November," General Mouravieff said—

"On the 16th (28th) of November, conformably to the stipulations agreed upon, the remainder of the army of Anatolia, which had formed the garrison of Kars, were to leave the fortress, carrying their muskets, with flags flying and drums beating; but, at the request of the Turkish commanders themselves, the whole army left their arms piled, and placed their ammunition in their camps, leaving only a small Turkish guard, until it should be relieved by our men.

"Although it had been arranged that the Turks should be assembled at 10 o'clock in the morning near the ruins of the village of Gumbel, it was not till 2 o'clock in the afternoon that the Mushir of the army of Anatolia presented himself to General Mouravieff, accompanied by General Williams and the English officers. Our troops were drawn up in line of battle on both banks of the Karschai. The colours of the Turkish regiments were then brought to the front of our lines by a detachment of Toula Chasseurs, and received with the bands playing and repeated cheers from our troops.

"A portion of the Turkish army, consisting of the older and most feeble of the men, soldiers on unlimited leave (Rediffs), and Militiamen (Bashi-Bazouks and Lazis), altogether about 6,000 men, were sent back to their homes after the capitulation, with the obligation not to take up arms against His Imperial Majesty during the whole course of the present war, and were accompanied the first stage by a military escort. After the defile of the Rediffs the Commander-in-Chief received a deputation consisting of the most notable inhabitants of the town.

"Having passed along the front of the line of the Turkish regular troops who surrendered prisoners, to the number of from 7,000 to 8,000 men, General Mouravieff ordered the repast to be given to them which he had previously prepared for them in the military kitchens on the left bank of the Karschai.

"On the same day (28th of November) the fortress was occupied by our troops, under the command of Colonel de Saget, and the Russian standard was hoisted on the citadel.

"Thus, with the surrender of Kars, the last remnant of the army of Anatolia, which in last June numbered 30,000 men, has vanished. The Mushir Vassif Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of that army, is himself a prisoner of war in our hands, without counting eight Pashas, and a great number of superior and subaltern officers, including the English General Williams and his whole staff. In the fortress we took 130 cannon and a great stock of arms."

In his order of the day, issued to the Russian troops, General Mouravieff said:—

"Companions in arms, I congratulate you! As Lieutenant of our Sovereign, I thank you.

"At the price of your blood and your labour, the bulwark of Asia Minor has been placed at the feet of His Majesty the Emperor. The Russian standard floats on the walls of Kars. It proclaims the victory of the Cross of the Saviour.

"The whole of the army of Anatolia, 30,000 strong, has vanished like a shadow. Its Commander-in-Chief, with all his Pashas and officers, and the English General who directed the defence, with his staff, are our prisoners. Thousands of Turkish prisoners, who return to their homes, will proclaim your deeds of arms. . . .

"Unite your thanksgiving with mine to the God of armies, who, in his impenetrable secrets, now gives us victory in the very hour of trial to which we have recently been put. May faith in Divine Providence maintain the martial spirit within you, and double your strength! We will undertake new labours with hope

in the protection of the Almighty."

What, however, in the meantime had become of Omar Pasha and his army of relief?

After landing his troops at Redoute Kaleh, the Turkish general proceeded to form a depôt of provisions at Tchimshera, and then moved along the coast to the mouth of the river Ertiss-Tchal, where a standing bridge was constructed for the passage of the troops. The advanced guard, under the command of Colonel Ballard, afterwards marched on the 28th of October to the village of Ertiss-Zkalsk, and on the 1st of November reached the river Ingour, opposite an old ruined castle called Ruchi, on the road to Lugdidi. The Ingour rises in the Caucasus, and flows into the Black Sea on its eastern shore, forming the boundary between Sainoursachan and Mingrelia. Omar Pasha joined the advanced guard on the 3rd, and his whole force available for the passage amounted to about 20,000 men; the remainder of his army, consisting of about 10,000 troops, being left to protect his depôts at various places.

On the 4th, the Turkish general began to construct batteries on the right bank of the Ingour, with the view of menacing the enemy by the ford at Rooki. These batteries were armed on the following night, and opened their fire on the morning of the 6th about noon. On the same morning, Omar Pasha moved three brigades of infantry, with three batteries, an advanced guard of Chasseurs, and four guns, under the command of Colonel Ballard, down the right bank of the river, a distance of about seven miles, where a branch of the river was forded to an island, which is of considerable length, and from a half to two miles wide.

Some Mingrelian militia were here encountered near a ford, between the island and the left bank of the river, but they quickly retired, and the Russians, who were behind entrenchments on the left bank, opened a fire of artillery and musketry upon the columns in their front.

As Omar Pasha saw that it would be difficult to force a passage at this ford in the face of the enemy, he sent officers to the right and left to look for other fords, and two were discovered, to which troops were immediately marched. One body, under the command of Major Simmons, advanced steadily under a heavy fire, through the water, which was nearly up to their shoulders, and took the Russian entrenchments in reverse, from which the enemy immediately fell back, and then, forming in column, attempted to break through the Turkish line; but, being met by a determined fire, soon broke, and dispersed in the forest behind them, leaving three pieces of field artillery and six ammunition waggons in possession of the Turks. In the meantime, another body of Turks, under Osman Pasha, marched lower down the river, and forced a passage across in face of a body of the enemy, who, however, had no artillery, and were not entrenched. The Russians, who kept up a heavy fire of musketry while the troops were crossing the river, were charged at the point of the bayonet, and driven into the woods; so that soon after dark the Turkish army was in complete and undisturbed occupation of the whole of the left bank of the Ingour, so far as their line extended. The total loss sustained

by the Turks in the affair was 68 killed, and 242 wounded; but the Russians and Mingrelians left upwards of 400 dead on the field, and about 40 prisoners were taken. Their whole force was estimated at 12,000 men, who, after the action, fell back in full retreat, and concentrated their columns on the river Tsiva, on the road to Kutais. In a Russian account, the following description was given of the battle:—

"At the very commencement of the combat the two commanders of those battalions, Colonel Josselian and Lieutenant-Colonel Zvanboï, were killed. Our reserve, on arriving on the ground, continued the combat for some time, but, after an obstinate struggle of six hours' duration, in which the enemy had been four times driven back into the river, our troops were finally obliged to give way before the Turks, eight times their number, and, as some of the artillery horses had been killed, our detachment was under the necessity of sacrificing three guns. Accordingly, after three murderous rounds of grape fired into the dense columns of the enemy, our gunners, according to order given beforehand, dismounted the guns, and, having rendered them unserviceable, abandoned them."

General Williams, and the other brave English officers who had so gallantly maintained the defence of Kars, were carried as prisoners of war into Russia, where they were treated with chivalrous courtesy by our enemies, who knew how to appreciate and admire their heroic conduct in sustaining the honour of the English arms.

CHAPTER X.

AUSTRIA.—*Concordat with the Papal See.*
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—*Treaty between these countries and the Western Powers.*
UNITED STATES.—*Question of Enlistment of Citizens of the States for the military service of Great Britain—Correspondence on the subject—Letters of Attorney-General Cushing—Difficulty in choosing a Speaker for the House of Representatives — President's* MESSAGE. TOPICS.—*Foreign Relations: Central America—Recruitment—Sound Dues—Central America—Treasury—Army—Navy—Interior—Constitutional Theory of the Government—Constitutional Relations of Slavery—Debate in the Senate on the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty relative to Central America.*

A VERY important measure became law in the course of this year in the Austrian dominions. A Concordat between Rome and Austria was signed on the 18th of August, at Vienna, whereby the proud monarchy of the House of Hapsburg surrendered to the Roman See greater rights and privileges than had ever been extorted in the palmiest days of Papal power from any German sovereign. It is a marvellous proof of the encroaching spirit of the Church of Rome, and of the slavish subjection in which it binds kings and people, when they have not the spirit to resist its arrogant pretensions. The following are the chief provisions of this most momentous document:—

In the patent, Francis Joseph the First, "by the grace of God Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, King of Lombardy and Venice, of Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, Lodomeria, and Illyria, and King of Jerusalem," &c., declares that his object in ascending the throne was to renew and strengthen the moral foundations of social order; hence the relations of Church and State are brought into accordance with the laws of God, and the present Concordat is the result. The stipulations contained in it are to have legal force throughout the empire from the moment of the publication of this patent. There are two exceptions: (1) where the superintendence of Crown lands is not in accord with the 8th article of the Concordat, existing regulations will remain in force, until the Emperor shall have fulfilled his intention of making the superintendence harmonise with the new stipulations; (2) existing laws relative to the matrimonial union of Catholic subjects will remain in force until the necessary changes shall have been made in the existing laws, and the episcopal matrimonial courts shall have been introduced into provinces

where they have not hitherto acted.

The Concordat consists of thirty-six articles, embodying the following provisions. The Roman Catholic religion shall ever be maintained, in all its rights and privileges, throughout the Austrian Empire and its dependencies. The Roman Pope to have direct communication with the bishops, clergy, and people. This communication therefore in future not to depend on the ruler of the country, but to be completely free. Archbishops and bishops to have free communication with the clergy and inhabitants, and the right to do everything belonging to the government of their sees which accords with canonical law. That is—to appoint priests, vicars, and counsellors; to ordain, or refuse to ordain, persons desiring to enter the church; to establish smaller livings; found, unite, or divide rectories; order public prayers and pilgrimages, and arrange burials; convoke and hold provincial councils and episcopal synods, and publish the resolutions therein agreed to.

The whole course of instruction of the Catholic youth, both in public and private schools, is to accord with the Catholic religion; they will be superintended by the bishops, who will see that no objects of study are introduced incompatible with the Catholic faith. No one is to teach theology without episcopal permission; and theological professors, not directly appointed by the bishop, only to be chosen from candidates selected by him. In the gymnasia or middle-class schools for Catholic youth, only Catholic professors or teachers can be appointed. The bishops are to settle the religious books used in the schools. Public schools are to be under clerical superintendence, but the chief inspector to be appointed by the Emperor, from among the individuals chosen by the bishops.

The archbishops and bishops are freely to point out as dangerous the books which are injurious to religion and morality, and turn true believers from reading them; the Government will take proper measures for keeping such books from being spread over the empire.

As all clerical processes, and particularly those which have reference to faith, the sacraments, clerical duties, and obligations and rights connected with the priesthood, belong exclusively to the clerical courts, in such cases the spiritual judge will give sentence. The latter has also in questions of marriage to decide according to the canonical laws, and particularly according to the ordinances of Trent, and only to refer the civil consequences arising from marriage to the temporal judge. They will decide whether betrothments exist, and how far they can be made impediments to marriage.

Bishops can punish the clergy who do not wear clothing in keeping with their dignity and calling; and shall not be impeded in the infliction of ecclesiastical punishments on all believers who offend against the ordinances and laws of the Church. The spiritual courts will decide as to right of patronage, but the civil courts will decide on the succession to the right of patronage.

In consideration of the times, the Papal Chair consents that the purely temporal affairs of the clergy—such as right of property, debts, and inheritances—shall be examined into and decided on in

temporal courts. For the same reason, priests guilty of criminal offences are to be tried in the temporal courts, the bishop being duly notified of the fact; but convicted priests are to be separated from civil delinquents, and imprisoned in a monastery or other ecclesiastical building.

The Emperor is not to suffer the Catholic Church and its faith, its liturgy, and its institutions, to be contemned by word, deed, or writing, or its dignitaries or ministers impeded in the practice of their duties, particularly when it is the question of the maintenance of the faith, of the laws of morality, or of the discipline of the Church. He must not allow anything to be done that will make the servants of the sanctuary contemptible; and all authorities must be instructed to exhibit the reverence and respect which are due not only to archbishops and bishops but to the priesthood.

The Papal Chair may found new, or change the boundaries of, existing sees, but in such cases it will communicate with the Imperial Government. In the choice of bishops, the Emperor will continue to take the advice of bishops. All metropolitans and bishops will take this oath of fidelity—"I swear and promise on God's holy Gospel, as it beseems a bishop, obedience and fidelity to your Imperial, Royal, Apostolic Majesty, and to your illustrious successors. At the same time, I swear and promise not to share in any communications or councils which could endanger the public peace, and not to maintain any suspicious connections either within or without the frontiers of the empire; and if I should learn anything that could bring danger to the state, to neglect nothing which could avert it." Ecclesiastics may dispose of their property by will, according to the canonical laws, except episcopal insignia, church-robes, and books. The custom of disposing of deaneries by public competition will where it already exists be adhered to. The necessity of noble birth or titles of nobility is done away with, except where such conditions belong to the foundation. Rectories will be filled by public competition; where the right of advowson exists, the patron will appoint one of three persons selected by the bishop. As a proof of his extreme benevolence, the Pope grants to the Emperor the right of presentation to all prebends and livings when the advowson belongs to religious or educational foundations, on condition that he choose one of three selected by the bishop. Church property will be administered in accordance with canonical institutions. The bishops are free to introduce new orders of regular clergy of both sexes; but the episcopal authorities will consult the Imperial Government. The Church may acquire new property; and once acquired, it is inviolable; it cannot be sold or mortgaged to a large extent without the consent of the Emperor and the Pope. The religious fund will be managed in the name of the Church. To supply any deficiency, the Emperor will give his assistance, "nay, if the times allow it, he will even give greater assistance." The fund augmented by the revenues of vacant livings will be applied exclusively to Catholic institutions.

"During the recent convulsion, the tithes were abolished by civil laws in many parts of the Austrian territory, and (as it is impossible,

for peculiar reasons, to raise them again throughout the whole of the empire) His Holiness, at the request of His Majesty, and in consideration of public peace, which is of the highest importance for religion, permits and orders, without prejudice to the rights of the Church, the tithes to be raised where they still exist. Instead of the tithes in the other places, and as indemnification for the same, the Imperial Government has promised the revenues of real property or assignations on Government Stock to all and every person who has a right to demand tithes.

"All laws, ordinances, and arrangements, which are in opposition to the Concordat, are henceforth abrogated, and the Concordat becomes a law of the land throughout the empire.

"Signed on behalf of the Pope by Michael Cardinal Viale Prelà, and on behalf of the Emperor by John Othmar von Rauscher, Prince Archbishop of Vienna."

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—On the 21st of November this year an important Treaty was concluded between these two countries and the Western Powers. It consisted of the two following articles:—

"Art. 1. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway engages not to cede to nor to exchange with Russia, nor to permit her to occupy any part of the territories belonging to the Crowns of Sweden and Norway. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway engages, further, not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage, of fishery, or of any other nature whatsoever, either on the said territories or upon the coasts of Sweden and Norway, and to resist any pretension which may be put forward by Russia with a view to establish the existence of any of the rights aforesaid.

"Art. 2. In case Russia should make to His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway any proposal or demand having for its object to obtain either the cession or the exchange of any part whatsoever of the territories belonging to the Crowns of Sweden and Norway, or the power of occupying certain points of the said territories, or the cession of rights of fishery, of pasturage, or of any other right upon the said territories and upon the coasts of Sweden and Norway, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway engages forthwith to communicate such proposal or demand to Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of the French; and their said Majesties, on their part, engage to furnish to His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway sufficient naval and military forces to co-operate with the naval and military forces of His said Majesty, for the purpose of resisting the pretensions or aggressions of Russia. The description, number, and destination of such forces shall, if occasion should arise, be determined by common agreement between the three Powers."

UNITED STATES.—A question arose in the course of the present year between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, which has involved us in a dispute with the Americans; and it was made use of by the President and his Cabinet as a means of courting popularity with the masses, with a view, no doubt, to the approaching election of President.

At the end of 1854, when the

Foreign Enlistment Act had been passed in this country (a measure of which we could see neither the necessity nor the expediency), the English Government gave directions that recruiting offices should be established within the limits of our American possessions, in order to receive volunteers from the United States. The intention we had in view was communicated by Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, to Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary of State, in the month of March of the present year, and he replied, that "the neutrality laws of the United States would be rigidly enforced; but that any number of persons who desired it might leave the United States and get enlisted in any foreign service." Difficulties, however, of a practical kind arose, which determined the English Government to abandon the scheme before any complaint or remonstrance had been received in this country; and orders were sent out on the 22nd of June to discontinue all further proceedings with respect to recruiting from the United States.

But on the 6th of July, Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister in London, made a formal complaint to our Government, that the neutrality laws of the States had been violated, and expressed a hope that the English Ministry had not authorised such an infraction. Lord Clarendon replied, stating his belief that no person sanctioned by our Government had transgressed the law, and informing Mr. Buchanan that orders had been previously sent out to put a stop to all enlistment across the Atlantic. Mr. Marcy, however, continued to complain and bring fresh charges against the English Government; and in the meantime indictments were preferred in the United States against several persons, who were charged with recruiting for the military service of Great Britain; and letters were written by Mr. Cushing, the Attorney-General of the United States, to the Attorney-General of the State of Philadelphia, which were intended for publication and were published, and one of which certainly was as ill-advised and improper a document as ever came from the pen of a legal functionary. In the first, dated September 12, Mr. Cushing said:—

"This Government has, of course, addressed to that of Great Britain such demands of public redress and satisfaction in the premises as the national honour requires. But the Government of Great Britain, with extraordinary inattention to the grave aspect of its acts—namely, the flagrant violation of our sovereign rights involved in them—has supposed it a sufficient justification of what it has done to reply that it gave instructions to its agents so to proceed as not to infringe our municipal laws; and it quotes the remarks of Judge Kane in support of the idea that it has succeeded in this purpose. It may be so. Judge Kane is an upright and intelligent judge, and will pronounce the law as it is, without fear or favour. But if the British Government has, by ingenious contrivances, succeeded in sheltering its agents from conviction as malefactors, it has, in so doing, doubled the magnitude of the national wrong inflicted on the United States.

"This Government has done its duty of internal administration in prosecuting the individuals en-

gaged in these acts. If they are acquitted, by a deliberate undertaking of the British Government, not only as a nation, to violate our sovereign rights as a nation, but also to evade our municipal laws—and that undertaking shall be consummated by its agents in the United States—when all this shall have been judicially ascertained, the President will then have before him the elements of decision as to what international action it becomes the United States to adopt in so grave a matter."

In the second letter, within a few days afterwards, he said:—

"I desire to make a further suggestion in regard to the trial of parties charged with recruiting soldiers in the United States for the service of the British Government.

"It is known that instructions on this subject were given by that Government to its officers in the United States. We are told by Lord Clarendon that those officers had 'stringent instructions' so to proceed as not to violate the municipal law—that is, to violate its spirit, but not its letter. If so, the instructions themselves violate the sovereign rights of the United States.

"But, in the meantime, every consul of Great Britain in the United States is, by the avowal of his Government, subject to the just suspicion of breach of law, while apparently he must have disobeyed his own Government, or in obeying it, have abused his consular functions by the violation of his international duty to the United States.

"In these circumstances, it is deemed highly necessary that the British consul at Philadelphia, or any other officer of the British Government, shall not be suffered to interfere in the trials, as he attempted to do on a previous occasion; that no letter of his be read, except in the due form of evidence; and that if he have anything to say, he shall be put on the stand by the defence, in order that he may be fully cross-examined by the prosecution.

"It is clear that he has no right, by any rule of public law, or of international comity, to be heard in the case by the Court, otherwise than as a witness, whether enforced or volunteer."

The correspondence between the two Governments on this subject, as well as on the question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty respecting Central America, had not closed at the end of the present year; and we must, therefore, reserve for our next volume an account of the final result, merely expressing our regret that the Executive of a great nation like the United States should, for electioneering purposes, seek to imperil the relations of peace and friendship which ought always to exist between it and Great Britain.

A strange difficulty occurred in organizing the House of Representatives when it assembled at the beginning of December, owing to the fact that no one of the six candidates for the office of Speaker was able to obtain the requisite majority of votes. The consequence was, that the President could not deliver his Message, and no business could be transacted, so that everything was at a deadlock. This state of things lasted until the end of the month, when, on the 31st, the House of Representatives being still without a Speaker, Mr. Sidney Webster, private secretary to the President, appeared and announced from the latter a Message in writing. Upon

the question of its reading being moved, a scene of excitement ensued, and Members anxiously struggled for possession of the floor. It was contended, on the one hand, that the President had the right, on the assembling of Congress, when in his judgment he deemed it necessary, to communicate in writing; and that the constitution gave him that authority. On the other hand, it was contended that the reading of the Message was business, and that no business could be transacted until the House was organized, and that the sending of the Message in advance of the organization was an innovation. One Member characterised the sending of the Message as a great public indecency, which should be rebuked.

Throughout the proceedings there was great confusion—Members rising simultaneously, and all trying to speak at the same time. After a fierce debate, and much squabbling about Parliamentary rules, it was decided, by a vote of 87 against 120, that the Message should not be read. Ultimately the House agreed, by a majority of 4, to lay the whole subject on the table, and again adjourned.

It appears, therefore, that although in consequence of the difficulty about the election of a Speaker, the House of Representatives was not organized, the President had determined no longer to delay the presentation of his annual Message to Congress, and it was received by the Senate on the 31st of December. The following are the most important passages arranged under the different heads.

"*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,—*

The constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session; but my convictions of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the constitution upon the President, 'to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.'

"It is matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

"*Foreign Relations — Central America.* — While relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign Powers, with some of them grave questions are depending, which may require the consideration of Congress.

"Of such questions the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central America.

"By the Convention concluded between the two Governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted that 'neither will ever' 'occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America.'

"It was the undoubted understanding of the United States in making this treaty that all the pre-

sent States of the former Republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future; that if either then had any claim of right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the Convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America by Great Britain or the United States.

"This Government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the Convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

"So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that, in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the Convention, it was distinctly expressed that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Belize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact that, in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dyewoods at the Belize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

"It, however, became apparent at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions that Great Britain still continued in the exercise of assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito Coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Belize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonised a considerable insular group, known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right, to that State.

"All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the manifest tenour of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this Government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two Governments differ widely and irreconcilably as to the construction of the convention, and its effect on their respective relations to Central America.

"Great Britain so construes the convention, as to maintain, unchanged, all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito Coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions, as to the Mosquito Coast, are founded on the assumption of political relations between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a

time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians, or their predecessors, could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

"Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito Coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognised the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived by Great Britain against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and, lastly, to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are now re-asserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United States.

"On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

"But the establishment of the Belize, now reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands, appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very letter, as well as the spirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by this Government.

"The interpretation which the British Government thus, in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which constituted the consideration of this Government for entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two Governments to Central America.

"To a renewed call by this Government upon Great Britain to abide by, and carry into effect, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonisation of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the British Government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion.

"This reply substitutes a partial issue in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British Government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and

assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Belize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer that if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The United States cannot admit either the inference or the premises. We steadily deny that at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Belize, and maintain that if she had any, they were surrendered by the convention.

"This Government, recognising the obligations of the treaty, has, of course, desired to see it executed in good faith by both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights, which we might assert independently of the treaty, in consideration of our geographical position, and of other circumstances which create for us relations to the Central American States, different from those of any Government of Europe.

"The British Government in its last communication, although well knowing the views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two Governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject.

"Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this Government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire which is avowed by the British Government to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

"There is, however, reason to apprehend that, with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined without involving in serious danger the friendly relations which it is the interest, as well as the duty, of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification if future efforts shall result in the success anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

"*Recruitment.*—One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt which the exigencies of the war, in which she is engaged with Russia, induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

"It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars which, from time to time, occur among the great Powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent States, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or by

sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation as the laws of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of the belligerent parties, for the transit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the levy of troops for their service, the fitting out of cruisers by or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the United States will under no circumstances surrender.

"In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent Powers articles contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation; and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the Government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefore, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France in transporting troops, provisions, and munitions of war, to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home the sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromise our neutral relations with Russia.

"But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States, a vessel to commit hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly State.

"Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent Powers, lest private armed cruisers, or other vessels in the service of one might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other; all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good faith, and by respect for the law.

"While the laws of the Union are thus peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist, or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits of jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign State, either as a soldier or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer. And these enactments are also in strict conformity with the law of nations, which declares that no State has the right to raise troops for land or sea service in another State without its consent, and that,

whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it without such consent is an attack on the national sovereignty.

"Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this Government when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an Act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of great Britain. Nothing on the face of the Act, or in its public history, indicated that the British Government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this Government. It was matter of surprise, therefore, to find subsequently, that the engagement of persons within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the British province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and so put an end to acts, infringing the municipal law, and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British Government.

"Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British Government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had 'stringent instructions' not to violate the municipal law of the United States.

"It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here by Great Britain without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it; and, in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

"In the meantime, the matter acquired additional importance by the recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan devised by official authority; that recruiting rendezvous had been opened in our principal cities, and depôts for the reception of recruits established on our frontier; and the whole business conducted under the supervision, and by the regular co-operation, of British officers, civil and military, some in the North-American provinces, and some in the United States. The complicity of these officers in an undertaking which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief.

"These considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public func-

tionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British Government, in order to secure, not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

"*Sound Dues.*—In pursuance of the authority conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 3rd of March last, notice was given to Denmark on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this Government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation between that kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose.

"The considerations which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force. The convention contains an article which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic Sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as implying such submission. The exaction of those tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such way as their public interests and honour shall demand.

"I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of the Sound Dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is, in effect, the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nations as a close sea, and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who may have occasion to use it.

"Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the Governments interested, including the United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition which she intends to submit for the capitalisation of the Sound Dues, and the distribution of the sum to be paid as commutation among the Governments, according to the respective proportions of their maritime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have declined, in behalf of the United States, to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound Dues. A second is, that if the convention were allowed to take cognisance of that particular question, still it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved, which affects the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition, it is contemplated that the consideration of the Sound Dues shall be commingled with and made subordinate to a matter wholly extra-

neous—the balance of power among the Governments of Europe.

"While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness on the part of the United States to share liberally with other Powers in compensating her for any advantages which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belts.

"*Central America.*—In regard to the American Republics, which, from their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this Government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighbourhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insufficient power to check lawless irruptions, which, in effect, throws most of the task on the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in re-assuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

"*Treasury.* — The statements made in my last annual message respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury have been substantially verified.

"It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were 65,003,930 dollars; and that the public expenditure for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to 56,365,393 dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to 9,844,528 dollars.

"The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was 18,931,976 dollars; the receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, amount, together, to 67,918,734 dollars; thus affording, in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of 86,856,710 dollars.

"If to the actual expenditure of the first quarter of the current fiscal year be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three-quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be 71,226,846 dollars, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1856, of 15,623,863 dols. 41 cents.

"In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included 3,000,000 dollars to meet the last instalment of the 10,000,000 dollars provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, and 7,750,000 dollars appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of 10,750,000 dollars, and reduce the expenditure, actual or estimated, for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of 60,476,006 dollars.

"The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was 40,583,631 dollars, and deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the Federal Govern-

ment remaining at this time is less than 40,000,000 dollars.

"The remnant of certain other Government stocks, amounting to 243,000 dollars, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

"*Army.*—The army during the past year has been actively engaged in defending the Indian frontier, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our permanent fortifications. The additional regiments authorised at the last session of Congress have been recruited and organized, and a large portion of the troops have already been sent to the field.

"The recommendations heretofore made for a partial re-organization of the army are also renewed. The thorough elementary education given to those officers who commence their service with the grade of cadet qualifies them, to a considerable extent, to perform the duties of every arm of the service; but to give the highest efficiency to artillery requires practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of field and siege artillery. The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movement of troops, and the efficiency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is not, as in the case of the artillery, a speciality, but requires also an intimate knowledge of the duties of an officer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to complete the education of an officer for either the line or the general staff, it is desirable that he shall have served in both. With this view, it was recommended on a former occasion that the duties of the staff should be mainly performed by details from the line; and, with conviction the of advantages which would result from such a change, it is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

"*Navy.*—The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted, exhibits in full the naval operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service, and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited.

"The construction of the six steam-frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such expedition as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early in the coming spring. Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of the extensive sea-coast and vast commercial interests of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and systematic increase of the navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops of war.

"In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more than to express entire concurrence in the observations on that subject presented by the Secretary in his report.

"*Interior.*—The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for useful suggestions it contains as

for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they refer.

"The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military scrip or land warrants, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is 24,557,409 acres; of which the portion sold was 15,729,524 acres, yielding in receipts the sum of 11,485,380 dollars. In the same period of time, 8,723,854 acres have been surveyed; but, in consideration of the quantity already subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into the market.

"The peculiar relation of the general Government to the district of Columbia renders it proper to commend to your care not only its material, but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the district outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

"The Commissioners appointed to revise and codify the laws of the district have made such progress in the performance of their task as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the Act of Congress.

"Information has recently been received that the peace of the settlements in the territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the Indians, with indications of extensive combinations of a hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious in their possible effect by reason of the undetermined foreign interests existing in these territories, to which your attention has already been especially invited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citizens.

"In the territory of Kansas there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to federal law, or of organized resistance to territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection; which, if it should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the territory, who, by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

"The southern boundary line of this territory has never been surveyed and established. The rapidly-extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the main route between Independence, in the State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is contiguous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For these and other considerations I commend the subject to your early attention.

"*Constitutional Theory of the Government.*—Before the Thirteen Colonies became a Confederation of Independent States, they were associated only by community of Transatlantic origin, by geographical position, and by the mutal tie of common dependence on Great Britain. When that tie was surrendered they severally assumed

the powers and rights of absolute self-government. The municipal and social institutions of each, its laws of property and of personal relations, even its political organization, were such only as each one chose to establish, wholly without interference from any other. In the language of the Declaration of Independence, each State had 'full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do.' The several colonies differed in climate, in soil, in natural productions, in religion, in systems of education, in legislation, and in the forms of political administration; and they continued to differ in these respects when they voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry on the war of the revolution.

"The object of that war was to disenthral the United Colonies from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the mother country; the political result was the foundation of a Federal Republic of the free white men of the colonies, constituted, as they were, in distinct and reciprocally independent State governments. As for the subject races, whether Indian or African, the wise and brave statesmen of that day, being engaged in no extravagant scheme of social change, left them as they were, and thus preserved themselves and their posterity from the anarchy and the ever-recurring civil wars which have prevailed in other revolutionised European colonies of America.

"When the Confederated States found it convenient to modify the conditions of their association by giving to the general Government direct access, in some respects, to the people of the States, instead of confining it to action on the States as such, they proceeded to frame the existing constitution, adhering steadily to one guiding thought, which was to delegate only such power as was necessary and proper to the execution of specific purposes, or, in other words, to retain as much as possible, consistently with those purposes, of the independent powers of the individual States. For objects of common defence and security they intrusted to the general Government certain carefully-defined functions, leaving all others as the undelegated rights of the separate independent sovereignties.

"Such is the constitutional theory of our Goverment, the practical observance of which has carried us, and us alone among modern republics, through nearly three generations of time without the cost of one drop of blood shed in civil war. With freedom and concert of action, it has enabled us to contend successfully on the battle-field against foreign foes, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful States, and has raised our industrial productions and our commerce which transports them to the level of the richest and greatest nations of Europe. And the admirable adaptation of our political institutions to their objects, combining local self-goverment with aggregate strength, has established the practicability of a Government like ours to cover a continent with Confederate States.

"The Congress of the United States is, in effect, that Congress of Sovereignties which good men in the Old World have sought for, but could never attain, and which

imparts to America an exemption from the mutable leagues for common action, from the wars, the mutual invasions, and vague aspirations after the balance of power which convulse from time to time the Governments of Europe. Our co-operative action rests in the conditions of permanent confederation prescribed by the constitution. Our balance of power is in the separate reserved rights of the States, and their equal representation in the Senate. That independent sovereignty in every one of the States, with its reserved rights of local self-government assured to each by their co-equal power in the Senate, was the fundamental condition of the constitution. Without it the Union would never have existed.

"*Constitutional Relations of Slavery.*—Placed in the office of chief magistrate as the executive agent of the whole country, bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and specially enjoined by the constitution to give information to Congress on the state of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things at the present time, vitally concerns individual and public security.

"It has been matter of painful regret to see States conspicuous for their services in founding this republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations to it. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other States, wholly beyond their control and authority. In the vain pursuit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and all the countless benefits which it has conferred. While the people of the Southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming officiously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the Northern States, too many of the inhabitants of the latter are permanently organized in associations to inflict injury on the former by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war, as between foreign Powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

"It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the occasion require, without noticing the reiterated but groundless allegation that the South has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of the general government, to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesced. That is, the States which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States, to disguise their own injustice, pretend or imagine, and constantly aver, that they, whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time this imputed aggression, resting, as it does, only in the vague declamatory charges of political agitators, resolves itself into misapprehension, or misinterpretation, of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new territories of the United States.

"What is the voice of history?

When the ordinance which provided for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and for its eventual subdivision into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the confederation, it is not to be supposed that the question of future relative power, as between the States which retained, and those which did not retain, a numerous coloured population, escaped notice, or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast territory to the interests and opinions of the Northern States, a territory now the seat of five among the largest members of the Union, was, in great measure, the act of the State of Virginia and of the South.

"When Louisiana was acquired by the United States, it was an acquisition not less to the North than to the South; for while it was important to the country at the mouth of the river Mississippi to become the emporium of the country above it, so also it was even more important to the whole Union to have that emporium; and although the new province, by reason of its imperfect settlement, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite boundaries of the United States, with far greater breadth above than below, and was in territory, as in everything else, equally at least an accession to the Northern States. It is mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as acquisition in the special interest of the South.

"The patriotic and just men who participated in that act were induced by motives far above all sectional jealousies. It was, in truth, the great event, which, by completing for us the possession of the valley of the Mississippi, with commercial access to the Gulf of Mexico, imparted unity and strength to the whole confederation, and attached together by indissoluble ties the East and the West, as well as the North and South.

"As to Florida, that was but the transfer by Spain to the United States of territory on the east side of the river Mississippi, in exchange for large territory which the United States transferred to Spain on the west side of that river, as the entire diplomatic history of the transaction serves to demonstrate. Moreover, it was an acquisition demanded by the commercial interests and the security of the whole Union.

"In the mean time the people of the United States had grown up to a proper consciousness of their strength, and in a brief contest with France, and in a second serious war with Great Britain, they had shaken off all which remained of undue reverence for Europe, and emerged from the atmosphere of those transatlantic influences which surrounded the infant Republic, and had begun to turn their attention to the full and systematic development of the internal resources of the Union.

"Among the evanescent controversies of that period, the most conspicuous was the question of regulation by Congress of the social condition of the future States to be founded in the territory of Louisiana.

"The ordinance for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio had contained a provision, which prohibited the use of servile labour therein, subject to the condition of the extradition of fugitives from service due in any

other part of the United States. Subsequently to the adoption of the constitution this provision ceased to remain as a law, for its operation as such was absolutely superseded by the constitution. But the recollection of the fact excited the zeal of social propagandism in some sections of the confederation; and, when a second State, that of Missouri, came to be formed in the territory of Louisiana, a proposition was made to extend to the latter territory the restriction originally applied to the country situated between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

"Most questionable as was this proposition in all its constitutional relations, nevertheless it received the sanction of Congress, with some slight modifications of line, to save the existing rights of the intended new State. It was reluctantly acquiesced in by Southern States as a sacrifice to the cause of peace and of the Union, not only of the rights stipulated by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the principle of equality among the States guaranteed by the constitution. It was received by the Northern States with angry and resentful condemnation and complaint, because it did not concede all which they had exactingly demanded. Having passed through the forms of legislation, it took its place in the statute-book, standing open to repeal, like any other act of doubtful constitutionality, subject to be pronounced null and void by the courts of law, and possessing no possible efficacy to control the rights of the States, which might thereafter be organized out of any part of the original territory of Louisiana.

"In all this, if any aggression there were, any innovation upon pre-existing rights, to which portion of the Union are they justly chargeable?

"This controversy passed away with the occasion, nothing surviving it save the dormant letter of the statute.

"But long afterwards, when, by the proposed accession of the Republic of Texas, the United States were to take their next step in territorial greatness, a similar contingency occurred, and became the occasion for systematized attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the Union, in defiance of their rights as States and of the stipulations of the constitution. These attempts assumed a practical direction, in the shape of persevering endeavours, by some of the representatives, in both Houses of Congress, to deprive the Southern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State of Missouri.

"But the good sense of the people, and the vital force of the constitution triumphed over sectional prejudice and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions which her people had chosen for themselves, and with express agreement, by the re-annexing act, that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plurality of States.

"Whatever advantages the interest of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results, as they unfolded in the progress of time, to those which sprang from previous concessions made by the South.

"To every thoughtful friend of the Union, to the true lovers of their country, to all who longed

and laboured for the full success of this great experiment of republican institutions, it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity had occurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still a European colony? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a lone star, instead of one in the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from the Union.

"Vain declamation regarding the provisions of law for the extradition of fugitives from service, with occasional episodes of frantic effort to obstruct their execution by riot and murder, continued for a brief time to agitate certain localities. But the true principle of leaving each State and territory to regulate its own laws of labour according to its own sense of right and expediency had acquired fast hold of the public judgment to such a degree, that by common consent, it was observed in the organization of the territory of Washington.

"When more recently it became requisite to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if not the inevitable, consequence of previous events and legislation, that the same great and sound principle, which had already been applied to Utah and New Mexico, should be applied to them—that they should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

"These restrictions were, in the estimation of many thoughtful men, null from the beginning, unauthorised by the constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations for the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the equality of the States.

"They had been stripped of all moral authority by persistent efforts to procure their indirect repeal through contradictory enactments. They had been practically abrogated by the legislation attending the organization of Utah, New Mexico, and Washington. If any vitality remained in them, it would have been taken away, in effect, by the new territorial acts, in the form originally proposed to the Senate at the first session of the last Congress. It was manly and ingenious, as well as patriotic and just, to do this directly and plainly, and thus relieve the statute-book of an Act which might be of possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit; and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and complete recognition of the principle, that no portion of the United States shall undertake, through assumption of the powers of the general Government, to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

"The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms, to be the 'true intent and meaning of this Act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the constitution of the United States.'

"If the friends of the constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a

more acceptable issue than that of a State, whose constitution clearly embraces 'a republican form of Government,' being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other State. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign Powers of the United States and of the Republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compact which assures the equality of all the States.

"But deplorable as would be such a violation of compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And, if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, either Northern or Southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcilably hostile confederations?

"It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must and will end calamitously. It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbance of public peace and tranquillity. Disunion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the 25,000,000 of Americans—to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation—and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

"Nor is it hostility against their fellow-citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honour, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrensy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the constitution. I shall never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild

and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and above all, on the continued gracious favour of Almighty God, to maintain against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the constitution and the integrity of the Union.

"FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"*Washington, Dec.* 31, 1854."

After the reading of the Message,

Mr. Clayton made some remarks relative to the treaty of April 19, 1850, in order to show the people of the United States the strength of the position assumed by this Government relative to Central American affairs, and the injustice of the position taken by Great Britain with regard to the construction of that treaty. He agreed, generally, with all that the President had stated, and contrasted the pacific character of the United States' policy with the aggressive policy always pursued by Great Britain.

Mr. Seward inquired, whether the ground taken by the President had allowed the British Government to take into consideration the construction of that treaty—namely, that it was merely prospective in its operation, and had no reference to the actual occupation by that country of the territory in question, and asked what was the understanding of the Government of the United States, when the treaty was made, Mr. Clayton then being Secretary of State?

Mr. Clayton replied, that it was an entirely new construction—something of which he had never before heard. He never dreamt of such a construction being given to the language of the treaty. He asked if any man supposed that he, in the possession of his senses, entered into a treaty with Britain to allow her to remain in possession of the whole of this isthmus because she had been in possession of it, and then signed a treaty to prohibit his own countrymen from taking possession, leaving her to remain undisturbed? What motive could an American Senate have had in voting for it? Was it possible that any man could believe for a single moment such a view was in contemplation by the negotiations, when it was agreed that "neither will occupy, colonise, fortify, or exercise dominion" in Central America? Occupy meant, first, to take possession, and, secondly, to keep possession. Great Britain agreed to do neither, also agreeing that she would not exercise dominion there. He concluded by offering a resolution that the usual number of copies of the Message and documents be printed, and that 15,000 copies of the same, in addition, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Cass expressed his entire concurrence with what had fallen from Mr. Clayton, and his gratification at the course taken by the President, and the views enunciated in the Message. In the whole history of diplomacy there was nothing to be found at all comparable with the course of Britain regarding the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and Central American affairs.

Mr. Weller commended the Mes-

sage. He believed the country could never abandon the position she had assumed relative to Central America. However the people of the United States might be divided on questions of domestic policy, whenever war menaced them they would be found acting in harmony and unanimity. The Message might be denounced by pseudo-philanthropists; but it would meet with a cordial response from every friend of liberty and lover of the constitution and Union.

Mr. Seward announced that he was prepared to stand up and support the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and, if need be, if the British Government could not be held to that treaty, he was prepared to go further. He was ready for the assertion and practical maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Toombs heartily concurred in the Message, both regarding its foreign and domestic policy.

Mr. Clayton's resolution was agreed to, and the Senate then adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1855.

THE WEATHER.—The first days of the New Year were unusually warm, the temperature ranging 11° above the average. On the 9th, the thermometer marked 50°; but on the following day fell to 26°, marking the commencement of the longest and most uncomfortable winter experienced for many years. On the 14th, a period of very cold weather set in, and continued without intermission to the 24th February; some of the days in the middle of February being from 15° to 18° below the average. From the 24th February to the 6th March, the weather was more moderate; but on that day the cold again set in, and the weather continued, to the 26th June, to be cold, nipping, and miserable beyond record. In January, on several days, the mercury was as low as 13°. In February, it was, on many days, as low as from 3° to 10°. The coldest day in London was the 18th, when the thermometer marked 7°; the lowest temperature recorded by authority was 0°·8 (or not quite 1°) at Berkhampstead; at Belvoir Castle it was 2°·5. During this long period, the wind was almost uniformly N.E. Rain was very deficient; but snow fell on the 9th January, and on every day, at one station or other corresponding with the Meteorological Society, from January 13 to February 28, from March 8 to the end of the month, and frequently to the middle of May. It was replete with snow crystals, and unusually dense, 8 inches of snow producing 1 inch of water. Hail and fogs were frequent all over the kingdom; and auroræ were numerous.

The effects of so ungenial a season upon the mortality and health of the population were as evil as could be anticipated. The deaths greatly exceeded the average. In the winter quarter, 134,605 deaths were registered, or 20,000 in excess of the average; and this excess was distributed over the whole kingdom. The season was particularly fatal to old men and young children. To the immediate effects of the cold must be added the great dearness of all the necessaries of life. Wheat, which, in March, 1853, was 45*s.* 7*d.* a quarter, had risen in March, 1854, to 79*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1855 to 69*s.* 11*d.*; and the sale had fallen from 1,236,493 quarters to 780,232 and 1,143,999 quarters. Potatoes ranged from 105*s.* to 110*s.* per ton, at wholesale price. In countries where there is no poor

law, the sufferings of the aged and indigent during this long and severe winter must have been fearful.

Fires in the Metropolis in 1854.—Mr. Braidwood, the Superintendent of the London Fire Establishment, states in his Report that

"The number of fires from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1854, is as follows:—

"Fires at which the premises were totally destroyed or considerably damaged, 339; fires at which the premises were slightly damaged, 614; total fires, 953. Chimney alarms, 91; false alarms, 79; making a total of the two of 170. Showing the total calls to have been 1123."

The trades which have yielded the most fires are—apothecaries, 10; bakers, 20; booksellers and binders, 26; beer-shops, 13; builders, 10; cabinet-makers, 15; carpenters, 46; chandlers, 32; coffee-shops, 10; drapers, mercers, &c., 25; milliners, 11; oil and colour men, 31; private houses, 199; printers, 12; stables, 17; tailors, 17; tinmen and smiths, 14; victuallers, 33.

The Society for the Protection of Life from Fire report that they have now in operation 42 fire-escapes, placed about half-a-mile apart, which have been the means of preserving the lives of 38 persons from almost inevitable death. They attended at 351 fires, and facilitated the escape of very numerous persons. The report gives several instances of courage and heroism on the part of the escapemen.

Accidents in Coal Mines.—The Government Inspectors of Coal Mines have presented certain returns, from which, among other useful information, the number of lives lost by coal-mine accidents may be estimated. The returns are, however, very imperfect. It appears that, in the district of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, 160 persons lost their lives in 1851; 155 in 1852; 151 in 1853. In the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales district, 236 persons perished in the last half-year of 1853. In the Midland Counties district, 140 perished in the last half of 1852. In the Staffordshire district, 115 in the first half of 1853. In the South-Western district, the deaths in the year 1853 amounted to 163. The returns of all districts for any one half-year are not, in any instance, complete; but it appears probable that, in the last half of 1852, no less than 454 persons lost their lives by colliery accidents, or nearly 1000 per annum.

1. Wreck of the "George Canning."—*Ninety-Six Lives Lost.*—On New Year's Day, a fearful storm visited the northern coasts of Europe, during which the *George Canning*, a fine ship of 700 tons, one of the Hamburg and New York packets, was lost, with every soul on board. The storm commenced on the 31st December, and raged with extreme violence, causing a destruction such as has not been witnessed on those coasts for 20 years. It was accompanied by a remarkably high tide, which flooded the banks of the Elbe, and the whole of the lower parts of the towns of Hamburg, Cuxhaven, and all other places situate near the river, were laid under water; the extent of property destroyed is described to be enormous. The unfortunate ship was lost on the south side of the entrance to the Elbe, on the Scearhorn Sand. She appears, by *Lloyd's List*, to have

sailed from New York for Hamburg on the 3rd of December, with a cargo of sundry merchandise, and, it is reported, above 50 passengers. She had a favourable run across, and arrived off Heligoland on the evening of the 31st of December, all well; when the outburst of the gale compelled her captain to heave to, and await a more favourable opportunity of running into the Elbe. It was then about 9 P.M., and the next that was seen of her was by the *John Bull* steamer, on her outward passage to Hamburg, a little after midnight, when she appeared to be lying off about 5 miles S.S.W. of Heligoland, under close-reefed topsail, foretopsail, and main-spencer, on her port tack, intending, as was supposed, to keep off till daylight, and then to make for the river. The gale was raging frightfully at the time, and it was doubtful whether the *John Bull* would be able to make the harbour; for, owing to the cloud of spray which was lashed up by the tremendous sea, it was almost impossible to discern the light-vessel at the entrance of the river. Neither could the pilots get off from their station to come on board. She, however, fortunately got into the right track, and steamed on safely past Cuxhaven. To a late hour of that night the storm continued with great fury; several ships that were lying in the river were driven ashore and wrecked. One vessel, a brig, belonging to London, in ballast, was blown at the top of the high tide over the banks of the river into a field. Another English vessel, a schooner, the *Stately*, from London for Brake, with a cargo of tar oil, was totally lost near Neuwreek, and upwards of 60 vessels lost their anchors. Nothing was seen of the *George Canning* after she was seen by the *John Bull* steamer; and her melancholy fate was first brought to light on the following morning by a quantity of wreck being washed up near Cuxhaven, with the name of the vessel on the fragments; and later in the day, a tin box, with the whole of the *George Canning's* papers therein, was found on the beach, as also portions of her cabins, sundry merchandise, india-rubber shoes, shoenails, passengers' baggage, &c., and there is little doubt that the vessel must have quickly gone to pieces, and that all belonging to her, about 96 persons in number, perished.

3. ACCIDENT AT THE LEEDS CENTRAL STATION.—A serious accident occurred at the central station at Leeds. At this station several lines of railway converge; and the carriages which arrive by the several lines, having deposited their passengers, and taken in others, are separated, and made up into other trains, destined for further travel. In order to get them on to their proper lines of rails, the trains are sometimes drawn, sometimes backed, for some distance, until they arrive at the points which turn them on to the lines of their destination. On Wednesday the 3rd instant, the Leeds train, departing for the south at 6.25 P.M., was backed between 200 and 300 yards over a viaduct raised about 27 feet above the road below, the object being to get the train on to the Midland Line. The train consisted of the guard's break, a luggage waggon, a composite carriage, two third-class carriages, and last, the tender and engine. The engine drove back the train with unusual speed; but when it had passed about 100

yards, some obstacle interposed, which checked the carriages, and caused them to heave over to one side; the engine continuing to push the carriages, caused them, as it were, to bulge out; the composite carriage was forced off the line, drove down the parapet, and, breaking the coupling-irons, fell headlong on to the road below, where it lay a complete wreck, with its wheels in the air. Two persons in one of the second-class compartments were much, but not seriously injured; three, in the other second-class, were bruised and stunned. In the first-class compartment, was only one passenger, Mr. Robert Hall, the Recorder of Doncaster, who was proceeding to that town to preside at the sessions. This gentleman was extricated from the wreck with great difficulty; he was perfectly senseless, and was found to be frightfully injured; his right leg was fractured near the knee, his left leg also was broken, and both his right and left arms, and his head and face, were much cut and bruised. His clothing had literally to be cut off him, and his sufferings were, as may be imagined, most dreadful. Mr. Hall was conveyed to Leeds, where he laid eight weeks, in a state of great danger, and was unable to leave his room for many weeks after that. He recovered, in a manner almost miraculous; and, bringing an action against the Company for the injuries he had sustained, obtained a verdict for 4500*l.* damages.

7. Double Murder and attempted Suicide.—Scarcely had the excitement caused in the public mind by the double murder in Warren Street subsided, when it was aroused anew by an occurrence of similar atrocity in Foley Place, Portland Place. In this case, however, the second murder was not completed, and the motives and conduct of the murderer were not of the same atrocious kind as those of Barthelémy; but, on the other hand, the murderer, also a foreigner, by name Luigi Baranelli, attempted, and very nearly effected, suicide.

About half-past 9 in the morning the inhabitants of Foley Place were alarmed by the report of fire-arms and loud screams proceeding from No. 5; and immediately a woman rushed out, exclaiming, with frantic shrieks, that her master had been murdered. The police rushed into the house, and on entering a bed-room at the back of the ground-floor, found Mr. Lambert, the occupier of the house, lying on the bed, quite dead, with a bullet through the skull; Mrs. Lambert was also lying on the bed, dangerously—it was believed mortally—wounded in the arm and neck. Being informed that the perpetrator of these deeds was still in the house, the police went up-stairs, and saw a man, Luigi Baranelli, go into a room, of which he fastened the door. As a policeman attempted to open the door, the report of a pistol was heard. The police forced an entrance, when they found Baranelli lying on the floor, and bleeding from a wound in the face; a pistol just discharged was lying by his side, and the room was full of smoke. Baranelli frequently exclaimed, "I am a murderer! I am an assassin!". He was taken into custody, and removed to the Middlesex Hospital.

On examination into the circumstances of this remarkable

case, it appeared that the real name of the murdered person was Joseph Latham; that he had formerly been a clerk in Greenwich Hospital, was possessed of considerable property, and had not been for many years engaged in any trade or profession. He was a married man; but having formed an improper connection with another woman, his wife's friends had brought about a separation. He then assumed the name of Lambert, and had been since living with the person alluded to, passing as Mr. and Mrs. Lambert. As is the natural consequence of such connections, Mr. Lambert had lost *caste* in society, and had associated with persons of a lower character. While living in Newman Street, the Lamberts had let rooms to lodgers, and, among others, to Mrs. Williamson, a dressmaker, and to Luigi Baranelli, and when they removed to Foley Place these persons went with them. A considerable intimacy existed between Mrs. Lambert and Mrs. Williamson, and it was projected that they should together carry on a dressmaking and millinery business. It appeared to the Lamberts that Baranelli had conceived an attachment to Mrs. Williamson, and that he annoyed her by his attentions, and at Mrs. Williamson's request he was sent from the house. In fact, however, an improper intimacy actually existed between the parties, and Mrs. Williamson was in consequence *enceinte*. The facts attending the actual commission of the murder will appear by the evidence given at the trial.

Sophie de Beaux, the servant of the Lamberts, after stating the circumstances of those persons having lived in Newman Street, with Mrs. Williamson and Baranelli as lodgers, and of their having afterwards all removed to Foley Place, said: I think the prisoner ceased to live at the house in Foley Place about ten days before the 7th of January, when this occurrence took place. On that day I was at Foley Place. The deceased and Mrs. Lambert were in their bed-room, and Mrs. Williamson was also in the house; she occupied a bed-room on the third floor. About 9 o'clock in the morning I heard a ring at the bell, and I opened the door, and the prisoner came in. He asked me where Mr. Lambert was, and I told him he was not up. He then asked where Mrs. Lambert was, and I gave him the same answer. He then inquired for Mrs. Williamson, and I said she was in her bed-room. The prisoner then gave me a great-coat and a parcel, and I was going down stairs with those things when I heard the report of two pistols. Upon hearing the first report I turned to go up-stairs, and when I came to the top of the stairs I saw Mrs. Lambert. She was bleeding from wounds in her arm and neck, and she desired me to go for a policeman, and I fetched Sergeant Hayes. The prisoner was afterwards carried away on a stretcher by the police. I was not aware that there was any intimacy between the prisoner and Mrs. Williamson when they lived in Foley Place.

By the Court.—There was nothing particular in the voice or manner of the prisoner on this morning when I opened the door.

Mary Anne Jeanes said: I am a widow. For some time before this affair I had been living with

the deceased as his wife. We had lived together 14 years, and during all that period I passed by the name of Mrs. Lambert. I think the prisoner lived with us five or six weeks in Foley Place. He had been an acquaintance of Mr. Lambert's for five years, but he had only been in London a few months. We allowed him to come to our house to take his meals, and he hired a bed-room in our house in Newman Street, and he removed with us to Foley Place. A woman named Williamson occupied an apartment in our house in Newman Street; she was a milliner. Mrs. Williamson removed with us to Foley Place, and she occupied a back bed-room at the top of the house; Mr. Lambert and I slept in the back room on the ground floor. For about a fortnight the prisoner slept in a room adjoining that of Mrs. Williamson, but he afterwards slept in a room on the second floor, and on the 28th of December he left the house altogether. I believe the prisoner is a tailor by trade, but he had not much to support himself upon, and Mr. Lambert assisted him as much as lay in his power. The prisoner was an idle, easy man, who never seemed to care about doing anything for himself. We desired the prisoner to leave the house, because Mrs. Williamson requested that he might not be allowed to continue there. I had not the least idea there had been any intimacy between him and Mrs. Williamson until after the prisoner had left. Mr. Lambert told the prisoner that Mrs. Williamson desired he should go away, and after he had left he sent two letters to Mrs. Williamson by a little boy. I do not know whether the boy waited for an answer to those letters. On Sunday morning, the 7th of January, I and Mr. Lambert were in bed in our bed-room; the door was not fastened. I was awake, and I saw the prisoner enter the room. Our bed was just behind the door on the left-hand side, so that a person coming into the room would go straight to one side of the bed —the side where Mr. Lambert was sleeping. I saw the prisoner had a pistol in one of his hands the moment he entered the room. He exclaimed "Mr. Lambert, Mr. Lambert!" and instantly discharged the pistol at him. He was fast asleep at the time, and he appeared to die instantly; I did not see him move at all. Upon this happening, I first pulled the clothes over my head, and then jumped out of bed. I had seen the prisoner exchange the pistol he had discharged for another, which he held in his left hand, and I attempted to seize that pistol. The moment I got close to him he fired the second pistol at me, and the ball took effect in my arm and neck, and I am still labouring under the effects of the wounds. After the prisoner had shot me he instantly left the room and went up-stairs. The deceased had always been very kind to the prisoner. He was in the hospital last year, and the deceased visited him frequently, and gave him everything he required; I also myself frequently gave him tea and sugar and money. The prisoner always appeared to be grateful for the kindness he received from me and Mr. Lambert. The prisoner was always very quiet while he lived with us. We parted very good friends, and the prisoner wished us "Good-bye," and said he was sorry to leave. I did not ob-

serve that Mr. Lambert was very much displeased when he heard of the intimacy that had existed between the prisoner and Mrs. Williamson; but, as she wished the prisoner to leave the house, he told him to do so. Mr. Lambert was, of course, rather annoyed when he heard what had been going on. We thought it was to our interest, as Mrs. Williamson and I were in partnership and did business together, that the prisoner should go away.

Sergeant Hayes, of the Metropolitan Police, said: I was called to the house in Foley Place about half-past 9 in the morning on the 7th of January. The street-door was open, and I went into the back parlour and saw the body of the deceased lying on the bed, and apparently dead; Mrs. Lambert was also lying on the bed. In consequence of what I was told I went up-stairs, and I heard a rapping at one of the doors, and heard a voice say, "Open it, open it." I proceeded up-stairs, and saw the prisoner go into one of the rooms, and when I got up I found the door fastened. I then heard the report of a pistol. Some other constables came up, and we forced the door open, and found the prisoner lying on the floor and bleeding from a wound in the face. He exclaimed, "I shall die! I shall die!" A pistol was lying close to him; it was warm. The room was full of smoke. Dr. Bridge soon afterwards arrived. The prisoner continued talking to himself all the time, and exclaiming, "I am a murderer, I am an assassin." The prisoner subsequently made a statement, which I took down in writing, and read over to him. The statement was as follows:—

"I was in Middlesex Hospital some time ago, and being a friend of the Lamberts, they wished me to come and live with them at their house, which I did. While there I became acquainted with a person named Jane Williamson, and in consequence of some difference with her, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert wished me to leave the house, which I did. They ascertained that Mrs. Williamson was with child by me, and Mr. Lambert threatened to strike me. I became desperate from that time. This morning I went to the house, 5, Foley Place; the door was opened by the servant. I forced my way into the bed-room, and placed the pistol behind the neck of Mr. Lambert, and shot him; I then shot Mrs. Lambert. I then went up-stairs, and reloaded one of the pistols, and shot myself, and I thought I should soon die."

I found a second pistol in the room where Mr. Lambert was lying dead. [The witness produced both the pistols.]

Mr. Alexander Bridge: I am a surgeon. I was called upon to see the deceased on the morning in question. He was quite dead when I arrived, and I ascertained that the spinal cord had been severed, and death must have been instantaneous. I found a pistol-ball. I afterwards saw the prisoner in a room up-stairs, and I heard him make the statement to the officer Hayes. He appeared anxious to make the statement. The prisoner spoke in broken English, but I understood what he said very well.

Jane Williamson said: I am a milliner, and I resided in Newman Street, in the same house with Mr. and Mrs. Lambert. I went with them to Foley Place. While we lived in Newman Street the pri-

soner also lived with us. I and the prisoner became intimate as man and wife. This sort of intimacy had continued for about three weeks before we left Newman Street. Once or twice I went out with the prisoner for a walk, and while we lived in Foley Place he and I went to the theatre together. When we went to Foley Place, Mrs. Lambert and I set up in business together as milliners. The prisoner slept in a bed-room adjoining mine for a few nights, and then went to a room down-stairs, and subsequently left the house altogether shortly after Christmas. It was by my wish that the prisoner left the house, and I communicated that wish to Mr. Lambert. He went away a few minutes after I had made the communication to Mr. Lambert. He was told instantly to leave the house. I do not know what Mr. Lambert said to him more than this at first, but I was called into the room after they had been together five or ten minutes, and Mr. Lambert addressed me and said, "Do you wish Mr. Baranelli to leave the house?" I replied that I thought it would be better, and the prisoner said, "I will go;" and he went up-stairs and got his carpet-bag. Before he left, the prisoner said he wanted to speak to me alone, and Mr. and Mrs. Lambert left the room. The prisoner then asked me to meet him, and I refused. He offered me some money, but I refused to take it, and then left. I remember telling the deceased the reason I wished the prisoner to leave the house. Mr. Lambert asked me why I appeared so unhappy, and I told him of my connection with Baranelli, and said I thought that I was preguant by the prisoner, and I thought he had better go away from the house. The deceased seemed astonished at what I told him, but he said he would protect me, and immediately went into the room where the prisoner was, and ordered him out of the house. After the prisoner left I received two letters from him, which I showed to Mr. Lambert, but did not send any answer. One of these letters I burnt, and the other I threw away. The substance of the first letter was to the effect that the prisoner held my honour in his hands, and it was my duty to see him, and he begged me to do so; I sent no answer to it. The second letter prayed me to meet the prisoner at All Souls' Church, in Regent Street, on the following evening, from 8 till 10, and stated that he was going to Paris. I paid no attention to either of them. Both the letters were written in affectionate terms. On the Sunday morning when this affair happened I was awoke by a noise in the lower part of the house. My bed-room door was fastened, and I heard some one ascend the stairs and try to open it. I called out, "Who is there?" and some one said, "Open the door, open the door;" I said, "Who is it?" and some one answered, "Luigi Baranelli." The voice was so agitated that I could not recognise it as that of the prisoner. I thought something was wrong, and said, "Where is Mr. Lambert?" The prisoner replied, "Dead;" and I think he added, "I am an assassin!" I then heard him go into another room, and the window was thrown up, and immediately afterwards I heard the discharge of fire-arms. I gave an alarm, and the policeman came up and told me to open the door, and when I did so I saw

the prisoner lying on the floor wounded.

On cross-examination by Baranelli's counsel, this witness stated that he had exhibited a strange degree of flightiness upon several occasions (which were stated); but the witness said she had not the slightest idea that his mind was in any way affected; he appeared to be a person of strong imagination. She said that Baranelli was very jealous of her—not of any particular person—jealous generally; afraid lest she should form a connection with any other person.

The wounds of Mrs. Lambert proved to be serious; so much so, that when she gave evidence at the trial on the 12th of April she was still suffering from them.

The wound the murderer had inflicted on himself was also serious; the bullet had entered the right cheek, the hair and skin of which was much burnt by the explosion, and had passed upwards towards the right eye, and could not be extracted. He was a patient in the hospital for a very considerable time, and it was at one time thought improbable that he would recover. While in this condition Mrs. Williamson was frequently admitted to his bedside, and treated him with the greatest affection. He at length recovered sufficiently to be put on his trial, at the Central Criminal Court, on the 12th of April, when the facts above related were proved.

For his defence, his counsel urged that his deeds were evidently those of a madman; that up to the time of these dreadful actions he had been a man of kind and gentle disposition, and had so conducted himself as to gain the esteem of those whom he had served. He was, nevertheless, in fact, a person of unsound mind; and had been roused by brooding over imaginary wrongs and by jealousy to the terrible acts of which he was now accused, and of which he had well nigh made himself one of the victims.

The evidence produced to support these allegations revealed something of the previous history of the murderer. He had formerly, it appeared, been valet to a gentleman, whom he had served so well, that his master dying abroad while he was in attendance, he bequeathed him an annuity of 20*l*. He then went into the service of a Mr. Crawfurd as valet and butler. While with this gentleman his wife, an Italian, died, on which event his emotions appeared to occasion him exaggerated grief. His conduct while in this service was very good, and he was a general favourite, In 1851, he worked as a tailor at Penshurst, and there married a second wife, who died in 1854, on which occasion he appeared to be much affected. He then went to London. Witnesses who had known him during this period deposed to acts of strangeness; but they were very trifling.

Dr. Connolly said that, after hearing the evidence given both for the prosecution and defence, he had arrived at the conclusion that the prisoner was of unsound mind.

Dr. M'Murdo, the surgeon of Newgate, and Drs. Sutherland and Mayo, who had examined the prisoner by direction of the Government, were quite convinced that there was nothing the matter with his mind.

The jury, after very short deliberation, found the prisoner "Guilty,"

and he was sentenced to be hanged. After the conviction the Government made a very careful inquiry into the question of insanity; and being fully satisfied that there was no ground for the plea, the law was left to take its course. A rather singular incident marked the closing career of the murderer. By his first wife Baranelli had a daughter, now about five years old; although himself a Roman Catholic, he had promised his wife on her death-bed that their child should be brought up a Protestant. To this promise he adhered to the last. The priest who visited the condemned cell insisted that the child should be committed to some Roman Catholic institution; Baranelli refused; and the priest denied him the last rites of the Church, and told him that he would leave his soul in purgatory. Notwithstanding the awful pressure of the crimes for which he was about to die, Baranelli refused to break the promise he had made to his wife, and the priest left him. He then received the spiritual ministrations of Father Gavazzi, and conducted himself in a penitent and humble manner. While in prison after condemnation he evinced not the slightest indication of insanity; but, on the contrary, appeared to be a shrewd, clever man. He was executed on the 30th of April.

11. Loss of the Steam-ship Mercury.—The screw steam-ship *Mercury* left Bordeaux on the 10th instant for London with a valuable cargo of wines, brandy, &c. At 9.30 P.M. of the following day she was run into by a large outward-bound French ship, which struck her amidships, stopped her engines, and caused her to sink within half an hour. The ship pursued her course without attempting to rescue the persons on board the injured vessel. But her crew, 22 in number, took to their boats, and floated about the Bay of Biscay for two days without water, when they were picked up by the *Johanna* of Hartlepool, which conveyed them to Gibraltar.

15. Trial for Arson at Edinburgh.—A trial has taken place before the High Court of Justiciary, which lasted from Monday to Thursday morning, and excited great interest in the North.

Dr. George Smith, lately a medical practitioner at Montrose, and Robert Campbell, seaman, were charged with wilful fire-raising, in so far as on the 30th September or 1st of October last they set fire to the stack-yard of the farm of Haughs of Kinnaird, near Brechin, belonging to Mr. John Smith, farmer, by which fire-raising the whole stack-yard, containing 55 stacks or huts of grain, was burnt, the property thus destroyed amounting in value to above 2000*l.*

It appeared that Mr. John Smith had lately been living separate from his wife, by agreement, for a fixed time, and that during that separation Mrs. Smith resided in Edinburgh, Dr. Smith also staying in the neighbourhood of that city at the time. Dr. Smith had formerly been intimate with the farmer and his wife, and, during the residence of the latter in Edinburgh, Mrs. Smith and he frequently met. She there consulted him on her domestic circumstances, and, according to Dr. Smith's statements, promised not to return to her husband or take any other steps without consulting him. At the expiry of the fixed period of separation, how-

ever, she returned home without apprizing Dr. Smith. The latter had meantime been in negotiation with the Emigration Commissioners in London for an appointment in an emigrant ship to go abroad, and he appeared to have entertained the expectation that the farmer's wife would accompany him. He was called to London to present himself to the Commissioners, and received an appointment from them. On his return to Montrose he learned that the farmer's wife had returned home. He expressed much disappointment at this, and wrote her a letter requesting an interview. Mrs. Smith showed this letter to her husband, and gave it no answer. On the Saturday night following (the 30th of September) she received a second letter from him, which she tore up without reading. The same night the stack-yard was set fire to and totally consumed, and but for a change of wind the farm-house and steading would probably also have been destroyed. The farmer instantly suspected Dr. Smith. The latter in the course of the Sunday told Miss Carnegie, of Noranside, that it was he who had fired the stack-yard, along with a friend, who was afterwards found to be the prisoner Campbell, who had been seen in his company that night.

A special defence was put in for Dr. Smith, that at the time of the fire he was insane; and for Campbell, that Dr. Smith was liable to get excited, and that his conduct under that excitement was calculated to alarm and overawe those with whom he came in contact. Medical testimony was adduced at great length to show that Dr. Smith was labouring under insanity, some of the principal lunacy doctors in the kingdom being called to give evidence to that effect. His mental illness had been aggravated by domestic sorrows, including separation from his wife, and at times he had been known to drink largely, though he was usually a sober man, and had formerly been an intelligent and respectable practitioner. The prisoner Campbell, a man of 70 years of age, was spoken to as a remarkably quiet and inoffensive man. He had taken charge of a boat for Dr. Smith. He had been very tipsy on the night of the fire, though scarcely ever known to have been so before.

The discussion on the question of Dr. Smith's sanity occupied the Court two days.

The Lord Justice Clerk, in an able charge and summary of the evidence, directed the jury that the burden of the proof of insanity rested with the prisoner, and that it was necessary, in order to support it, to show that he was insane at the time the deed was committed; and he directed the jury to acquit Campbell, against whom there was no evidence that he had actually taken part in the fire-raising. The jury unanimously found that the prisoner, Dr. Smith, committed the act of fire-raising mentioned in the libel, but that at the time of doing so he was insane. They found the pannel Campbell "Not Guilty."

16. Her Majesty's New Yacht.—The Queen's new state steam yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, was launched at Pembroke Dockyard. These are her dimensions:—extreme length, 336 feet; extreme breadth, 40 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet; horse-power of engines,

600; burden, 2342 tons. An immense concourse of people witnessed the launch.

18. The French Loan of 30,000,000*l.* — The Emperor of the French has a second time found triumphant success in his appeal to his people for funds to carry on the great war against Russia. The Emperor, discarding the old plan of applying to the capitalists, renewed his former appeal to the small shopkeeper, the peasant, and small proprietor. The sum proposed to be raised was 30,000,000*l.* The *Moniteur* now announces the astonishing result. The sum total of the subscriptions amounts to 2,175,000,000 francs, or nearly 81,000,000*l.* of English money; 177,000 persons took part in the loan. Algeria, Corsica, and the offers of subscription made by some of the departments during the last few days, are not comprised in this amount. The departments furnished 126,000 subscribers, the subscriptions of whom give a capital of 777,000,000 francs. At Paris there were 51,000 subscribers, with a capital of 1,398,000,000 francs. The foreign subscriptions are comprised. England provided a capital of 150,000,000 francs; and Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, &c., a similar amount. The English subscriptions have been returned, as double the amount required had been proffered.

19. Boiler Explosion on the North-Eastern Railway. — A singular explosion of the boiler of a locomotive engine, while employed in drawing a train, occurred on the line from Hull to Selby. The train, which consisted of empty carriages only, left Hull at 6.15 A.M. When near Brough, the guard saw the engine-man, Lowes, shut off the steam, but for no apparent reason. The next moment there was an explosion, and a quantity of steam and burning coke was blown out of the furnace-door all over the van. The train, after running on for about half a mile, stopped of its own accord, and the guard then saw that there was no one on the engine. The guard went back along the line, with his lamp (for it was dark), and presently met the engine-driver, who was much hurt; he then proceeded further down the line, and found the stoker sitting on the bank, near the spot of the explosion, dreadfully scalded, and much hurt. The guard assisted him towards the train; and then left him, to place signals on the line, by which means he no doubt prevented further disaster, as a train came up soon after. By this train, the injured men were conveyed to Saddlethorpe, where the stoker died the Sunday following. The driver had made no complaint as to the condition of the engine, and the cause of the explosion remained unknown.

On the 7th February, at Gloucester, a locomotive boiler exploded in an equally unaccountable manner. The engine had gone down the line for the purpose of bringing up a carriage, and was just re-entering the station, with the carriage in tow, when the boiler exploded in a very fearful manner. The fragments of the engine were scattered about in every direction; part went through the roof of the station; another part through the roof of the Gloucester workhouse, adjacent; a third was driven over the houses more than a quarter of a mile; a massive iron ring was driven through a house about 250

yards off, and destroyed much furniture in its progress. Strange to say, the engine-driver and stoker were very little hurt: a switchman was severely scalded; but no other person received any injury from so dangerous an accident.

20. Fatal Accident on the Ice.—While a number of persons were amusing themselves on the ice of the ornamental water in St. James's Park, at about half-past 3 P.M., the ice suddenly broke, and four lads fell into the water. The bystanders immediately threw hurdles and poles towards the sufferers, one of whom made his escape by means of a drag-pole. Unfortunately, in consequence of the rush towards the scene of danger, several other persons became immersed. One of these, a lad, aged 16, became entangled in the embraces of the three original sufferers, and perished with them. It was complained that the men of the Royal Humane Society were not on duty. It appeared, however, that this being the first day on which the ice was sufficiently frozen to bear, though imperfectly, the arrangements for the icemen had not been completed; and that, on the following day, 11 men and a boy would have been placed on duty in the Park. The three men who were on duty on Saturday had been repeatedly in the water; and two of them had just gone to the office of the Society when the accident occurred. The third man had been in the water seven times that morning, and his clothes were frozen upon him. The thermometer was at 21°. The Society complained that the insufficiency of their funds compelled them to make an arrangement far less efficient than they desired.

20. The King of Sardinia.—The King of Sardinia, who has so highly distinguished himself in asserting the civil freedom of his dominions against the usurpation of the Popedom, and in introducing moderate and constitutional government, and who has so gallantly come forward to throw the weight of his small, but warlike State into the cause of European liberty, has suffered a series of domestic afflictions, enough to break the vigour of any but a well-balanced mind. On the 12th instant, his mother, the widow of the gallant but unfortunate Charles Albert, died broken-hearted. Victor Emanuel has now lost his beautiful wife, the daughter of the Archduke Reinier of Austria, at the age of 24. She had recently been confined, and died of puerperal fever, to the great regret of the Sardinians, by whom she was much beloved. The sorrows of the King were much increased by the death, on the 11th February, of his only brother, the Duke of Genoa, who had fought with distinguished gallantry in the unfortunate campaign against the Austrians. The priest-party pretend to ascribe these continued misfortunes of the House of Savoy to "the finger of God," as a punishment for the King's procedure against the monasteries and the priesthood.

— Wreck of the "Janet Boyd."—*Twenty-Eight Lives Lost.*—For some days, the eastern coast has been visited by a violent gale of wind from the N.N.E., with heavy falls of snow. In the height of the storm on Saturday morning, the 20th instant, a fine bark, called the *Janet Boyd*, of Glasgow, last from Hamburg, was totally lost on the Margate Sands, with every soul on board. It appears that, between 8 and 9 A.M.,

the attention of the boatmen was called to a barque, of about 400 tons burthen, running in from the North Sea. She had a jack hoisted at her fore, the signal for a pilot; but help could not be rendered her, as the wind was blowing heavily, with a tremendous sea on; and her situation was at once seen to be most critical. It being nearly low water, most of the luggers and hovelling-boats at Margate were aground. The progress of the ill-fated barque was watched with much anxiety by some hundreds who thronged the pier. She had got a little to the westward of the Tongue Light, when she missed stays, and struck upon the north-east spit of the sands. In a short time the crew were seen in the after part of the ship, but it was impossible for a boat to leave her; and their only chance seemed to be, to cling to pieces of the wreck. The sea broke with tremendous force over her. At length the mizenmast went over the ship's side, and then the foremast and mainmast; and, in a little more than a quarter of an hour from the period of her taking the sands, not a vestige of her, or any of the crew, could be seen. On the tide flowing sufficiently, several luggers proceeded to the scene of the catastrophe. The gale continued with unabated force, and the boats, in getting away, were placed in considerable peril. The boatmen, however, kept on through the foaming surf, and on reaching the spot where the ship had gone ashore, nothing of her or her unhappy hands could be discerned: all had perished and disappeared. On the following day, one of the boats was picked up, and it was then ascertained that the ill-fated vessel was the *Janet Boyd*, a first-class ship, with a crew of 28 men.

During the same gale, a vessel anchored in the Swin was run into by a schooner. At daybreak, the schooner was observed to be sunk, about a mile distant, but nothing could be seen of her crew.

A few days afterwards, the *Prince of Wales*, of South Shields, was lost on the Long Sand, near Margate. She had had a long and adventurous career, having been launched 93 years ago; and had, during her century's navigation, had many an escape from privateers and wreck. She was not the oldest vessel in the mercantile service; there being a collier, still serviceable, 108 years old.

22. Execution of the Murderer Barthelemy.—An account of the double murder perpetrated by this villain is given in the Chronicle of 1854, p. 206. Barthelémy was convicted on the 4th of January, and sentenced to death; and, despite the exertions of some eccentric individuals, the sentence was this day carried into execution.

The last days of this wretched man deserve some notice, since he seems to have presented to the last moment of his life the fearful spectacle of a complete and unshaken atheist. It was at first supposed that he was of the Roman Catholic faith; but the chaplain of the gaol having ascertained that he denied any religious opinions at all, used his utmost exertions to open up the mind of the convict to a happier view, but without the slightest effect. A Roman Catholic priest was also frequently permitted access to him, on the supposition that the associations connected with the faith of his native country would awaken his

dormant sensibilities. This attempt seems to have been equally ineffectual; but the criminal said, in reference to that gentleman, that he had "too much good taste" to trouble him upon the subject of religion — beyond doubt, a libel upon the good priest. He expressed a certain satisfaction when he found that he was not to be executed immediately after sentence. In reference to the "affair," as he always termed the double murder he had perpetrated, he pretended to explain it by saying, that the female who accompanied him was an illegitimate child of Mr. Moore, who allowed her some money; that it was to obtain a portion which was then due that he accompanied her to Mr. Moore's house, without the slightest idea of committing any act of violence; that Mr. Moore refused to pay the money, which gave rise to the quarrel that led to the fatal result. With regard to the stick with the heavy leaden knob, the handle of which was found tied round his wrist when he was captured, he asserted that he did not take it to Mr. Moore's house; but that it was lying on the table. He admitted that it was with this weapon that he had struck the deceased. Every circumstance detailed in the evidence shows this statement to consist of a series of falsehoods. With regard to the death of Collard, for which he was executed, he persisted to the last in declaring that he was accidentally shot in the scuffle. He said he was "sorry" he had done it; but his sorrow appeared to be for its consequences to himself.

As may be conceived, the language of the unhappy man, in answer to the exhortations of the clergymen, was most blasphemous. Upon all occasions he ridiculed the idea of a Supreme Power; and said, "It was no use for him to pray to God, as he was quite sure God would not break the rope." Mr. Sheriff Crosley endeavoured most urgently to create some change in him, and, after pointing out the proofs that existed of the Divine revelation to mankind, he replied, "What is the use of your talking to me of these things? You speak of a deluge to punish men for their sins—mankind is as wicked now as ever." He also said, "That he was going to be executed for murdering Moore and Collard, while the Emperor Louis Napoleon, who had committed much greater crimes than he had, was thought a great man." He also said, that he thought Lord Campbell had committed a much greater crime in sentencing him to death than he had in killing Mr. Moore, and that with regard to Collard it was an accident. The only occasion upon which he exhibited the slightest appearance of feeling, was when Mr. Crosley inquired of him one day if his father entertained the same opinions upon the subject of religion that he did; and he said, "No; he is a believer." Mr. Sheriff Crosley asked him how it was he did not follow the good example of his parent, and he walked away from him towards the fireplace, and upon standing there for a moment he burst into a flood of tears. Upon his being afterwards asked to endeavour to obtain forgiveness from God, his reply was, "I don't want forgiveness of God. I want forgiveness of men. I want you to open these doors." Among many other blasphemous allusions to the Deity, the wretched man repeatedly said, that if there were a God, he hoped He would be able to speak French.

The murderer slept with perfect calmness on the night preceding his execution, and ate his last meal with an appearance of relish. He appeared perfectly calm and composed, and not the slightest emotion was betrayed by him at the entrance of those whom he knew were to him the harbingers of a speedy and violent death. He smiled upon seeing the sheriffs, and his countenance became animated. Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge asked the culprit whether now, as his last moments were approaching, there was anything that he wished to communicate. His reply, in a firm and composed tone, was, "No, I have sent something—all I have to say—to my father and mother; but not of this affair." He added, "The last one who knows my secret may tell it, if he pleases, after I am gone." He seemed to have some fear that his clothes might be made an exhibition of, perhaps at Madame Tussaud's; and seemed pleased to find that it would not be permitted. He submitted to the pinioning of his arms by the hangman with cheerfulness; and, on rising from his seat, exclaimed, in a solemn, earnest tone, "I hope I shall be an example, and that I shall be the last."

As the wretched man was about to be led out to the scaffold, Mr. Sheriff Crosley said, "I hope, Barthelémy, that you have made your peace with God!" He replied, "I don't believe in God—I have no faith in God." The worthy Sheriff rejoined, "I am very sorry for it." "Yes," said Barthelémy, in reply, "and I am very sorry too—for, if I believed, perhaps it would give me strength at this moment. The will of man is independent of an outward show of faith. I do not believe in a God, and therefore it is of no use for me to ask Him for forgiveness. I shall soon know the secret, whether there is one or not."

To the last the culprit evinced the greatest possible nerve and self-possession, and it was evident that, for him, the dreadful death which awaited him possessed no terror. Just before emerging from the gaol entrance to mount the scaffold, Barthelémy stopped for a moment, and, addressing Calcraft, the hangman, said, "I have one thing to ask of you—do it quickly." He then said, "Now I shall know the secret," and walked rapidly up the steps to the scaffold and calmly surveyed the crowd. The preparations were rapidly completed, the drop fell, and the murderer appeared almost instantaneously to cease to exist.

The life of Barthelémy appears to have been traced in blood. He took a prominent share in the political disturbances which marked the latter years of the reign of Louis XVIII., and in one riot deliberately shot down a gens-d'arme. For this crime he was condemned to the galleys for life. The revolution of 1830 brought freedom to Barthelémy as a man condemned for a "political" offence. He greatly distinguished himself in the insurrection of June, 1848. From the consequences of these acts he sought refuge in England: where, in 1853, he shot Cournet, a political exile like himself, in a duel at Egham, under circumstances which really amounted to murder of the most deliberate kind, though the jury thought fit to reduce his crime to manslaughter. Notwithstanding his ferocious republicanism, the French refugees appear to have suspected Barthelémy to be in the pay of the French police.

A subscription, amounting to between 700*l.* and 800*l.*, was collected for Collard's widow and family.

23. Earthquake in New Zealand.—Accounts have been received of an earthquake which affected the islands of New Zealand on the 23rd of January. On the 22nd of January, the anniversary of the Wellington Settlement —a calm, bright day—there were no indications of any approaching commotion. On the 23rd, rain fell heavily, and checked the celebration; and it was resolved to suspend proceedings, and have an extra day. But in the evening, about a quarter past nine o'clock, the town was suddenly shaken by an earthquake of considerable violence. Fortunately, most of the houses were built of wood, and they suffered little damage; but the bank and gaol were damaged; the Council Chamber was destroyed; and other brick-built edifices were thrown to the ground. Few, if any, persons had gone to bed, and they had time to snatch up their children and run out of the houses. Only one life was lost —that of one of the earliest colonists, Baron Alzdorf. Vigorous efforts were at once made to clear away the wreck and rebuild; none deserted the town; and business soon commenced as usual.

The shock was felt, about the same time, with more or less severity, throughout the island: many chimney-tops were thrown down; much property was damaged; bridges were broken; the beds of the rivers rent and ploughed up; rocks levelled; roads barred by fallen trees, upturned soil, deep cracks, and displaced boulders. Four natives were killed in a house at Wairarapa. The worst part of the coast-road to Wairarapa, at the Muka Muka Rocks, became the best; for the beach, after the earthquake, extended beyond them above the level of high-water. At Nelson, only those brick buildings were further damaged which had remained unrepaired since 1848.

The shocks at Lyttelton and Christchurch were severe, but no damage is reported. The land is said to have been raised in several places nearly four feet. The shock was felt 150 miles out at sea.

25. Numerous Fires and Loss of Life.—No fewer than eight fires occurred in the metropolis and its vicinity in the night of Wednesday and Thursday. The most serious of these broke out in the premises of Mr. East, a coffee-shop in Silver Street, Greenwich. The police, who first observed the outbreak, aroused the inmates; but the fire was found to have strong hold of the staircase, up which the flames were rushing with great fury. The people, therefore, passed on to the roof of the house, and thence escaped to the adjoining premises; with the exception of Mrs. East, who was overpowered by the smoke, and became senseless: her remains, burnt to a cinder, were found in the ruins. The engines of the parish and of the Royal Hospital were speedily in action, but could do little to check the flames; and it was not until the engines of the London Fire Brigade, which were sent for by electric telegraph, arrived, that the fire was subdued. Mr. East's premises were entirely consumed, and those of Mr. Dale, adjoining, were partly destroyed.

29. Murder at Rochester.—An old lady, named Bacon, residing at Ordnance Terrace, Chatham,

was very barbarously murdered. The circumstances attending this deed caused very great excitement in Rochester, and led to a lengthened inquiry; but the facts will be most accurately given by an abstract of the trial of the presumed murderess, which took place at the Maidstone Spring Assizes, March 16.

Elizabeth Avis Laws, aged 18, but stated to be in appearance quite a child, was indicted for the murder of her mistress, Catherine Bacon; and was also charged, on another indictment, with stealing certain chattels, the property of the deceased. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

The evidence bearing on the main points of the case was as follows:—

Hannah Baggett: I supplied the deceased lady with milk, and went to her house for that purpose on the morning she died. I knocked at the front door, and the prisoner opened it. I gave her the milk, and I saw her then lift up the flap of the cellar window. She asked me what o'clock it was, and I told her it was 10 minutes past 8. I did not observe how the prisoner was dressed. It was a snowy morning.

Henry Palmer, a young lad, said: I know Ordnance Terrace, Chatham, and I went there in the morning of Mrs. Bacon's death. I and another boy were out for the purpose of sweeping the snow from the doors. We knocked at the deceased's door two or three times, but got no answer; and I then rang the bell, and I heard light footsteps inside the house coming along the passage. We had been knocking and ringing for two or three minutes before I heard the footsteps. I heard the sound of some one apparently unbolting the door, and it was opened by the prisoner. I saw that her throat was cut the moment the door was opened, and there was blood running down her front. She would not speak, but pointed up-stairs. I immediately went and told Samuel Smith, the railway porter, what I had seen. I had called at several other houses that same morning to try and get a job; and I saw no one about all the time, except the railway porter and another person, who was running down the road. I was on the terrace about 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour.

John Duncan Pearson said: I was selling vegetables in Ordnance Terrace on the morning in question, and I saw the last witness running from the deceased's house. I observed the prisoner standing outside the door with her throat cut, and her chin was close down upon her chest. I had been on the terrace six or seven minutes, and I saw no stranger about.

Dr. Patrick Gammie: I am surgeon to the 94th Regiment, and when this matter occurred I was living at No. 5, Ordnance Terrace. I remember being sent for to No. 11, about half-past 9 in the morning, on the 29th January. I saw the prisoner sitting on her knees on the floor at the foot of the stairs. I noticed a wound on her throat, but it was not bleeding much at the time. I asked her how it had happened, and who had done it, and whether it was herself? She attempted to speak, but could not; and she shook her head, and pointed up-stairs. Upon this I desired some men who were standing by to go up and see what was the matter, and two or three persons went up, and some one

called down the stairs that the old lady was lying dead in her bedroom. I then assisted to carry the prisoner into the back parlour, and she was placed on the sofa. I went up-stairs, and saw the body of the deceased lady. I had no previous knowledge of her. She was quite dead; and, from appearances that presented themselves, I should say she had not been dead long. The body was rather cold, but not rigid; and I should say she had been dead about an hour, more or less.

By the Court: She could not have been alive within 10 or 20 minutes, or half an hour of this time.

Examination continued: I saw two wounds upon her head at this time. I went down, after seeing this, to the room where the prisoner was, and again said to her, "Who has done this?" and closed the wound in her throat to enable her to answer. She replied, "Two men who came for dust have done it." I then asked her what they had done it with, and she said, "The cleaver in the cellar." She then said that one of the men had cut her throat with a knife in the kitchen, and that they then both went out at the front door, and slammed it after them. I afterwards went down into the cellar in front of the house, where I found the axe now produced. I noticed there was some blood upon the back part of it, and also something like human hair, but I cannot speak positively to that fact. I observed a track of blood from the cellar where the axe was found leading to the back door. I went into the kitchen, and there also found some blood near the dresser; there was one large pool of blood. I saw no appearance of any struggle having taken place at the spot where I saw the blood. A knife was lying on the dresser with blood upon it. After this I returned up-stairs, and saw the prisoner again, but I do not think she said anything more to me at this time. I now remember she did say that one of the men had carried the body of the old woman up-stairs, and that she was alive when this was done. She at the same time said, "I am innocent, and I hope no one will accuse me of anything of this sort." I supposed by this that she alluded to the death of the old lady. I think that before this, Mr. Bacon, the son of the deceased, had said to the prisoner, "This is your doing," or some words to that effect. The prisoner did not say how long the men had left the house. I examined the wound on the prisoner's throat, and I am of opinion it was such a one as could have been inflicted by herself. From the appearance of the blood I should say it had been inflicted about half an hour before I saw it. On the following day I again examined the deceased, and found five distinct cuts upon the head. Two of them were of a serious character, but the other three were not; they were wounds such as might be caused by the back part of the axe that has been produced. The wounds were not clean cut wounds. The skull was not fractured; but the outer bone was driven upon the inner in two distinct points, corresponding with the two serious wounds; they were quite sufficient to cause death in a person of deceased's age.

By the Court: I do not think that after a person had received

one such blow he would have the power or capacity to call out or raise any alarm.

Barnabas Howe said: I am one of the constables of Chatham. I went to the house of the deceased a little before 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th of January. I went into the cellar under the kitchen, and the first things I observed were a pail, a tea-kettle, and a crock; the pail had bloody water in it. There was also a piece of flannel drenched with blood and wet. There was a chopping-block in the cellar, and the axe that has been produced was lying by it. I saw some blood on the axe, and also one or two grey hairs. There was a quantity of blood on the floor in the cellar, and I traced marks of blood from the cellar to the kitchen, as though it had been dropped from some person walking along the passage. I saw a large pool of blood in the kitchen; and there was a knife with blood on it on the dresser. There was a mark of a finger on the dresser, as though a person had leaned there, and it was near enough for the blood to have flowed from that spot into the pool of blood that was on the floor. After examining the kitchen I went away; and on the following day I went to the privy belonging to the house of the deceased, accompanied by Superintendent Everest, and I saw him find some articles of clothing there.

Cross-examined: There was some wood in the cellar, which appeared to have been recently chopped.

Mr. Matthew Bacon: I am the son of the deceased Catherine Bacon, and I lived within a quarter of a mile of her house. She was 78 years old last November. She did not, in my opinion, weigh more than four stone, was asthmatic, and very spare. No one resided in the house No. 11, Ordnance Terrace, but she and the prisoner. The prisoner had been in her service about two months. I believe she is the daughter of a person who hawks fruit about the streets, and don't know under what circumstances my mother took her into her service. I saw my mother last about the evening before the 29th of January. She was then in her usual health. The deceased slept in the back room in the first floor, and the prisoner slept over her. She very frequently used to come down-stairs early, partially dressed, and she completed her dressing in the kitchen, where it was warm. She was very partial to her cat, and invariably fed it herself. The cat's-meat was generally kept in the cellar outside the house. About half-past 9 in the morning of the 29th of January I went to the house of my mother, and found several people there; and the prisoner was lying on the sofa, with a wound in her throat. I inquired where my mother was; and, on being told, I went up-stairs, and saw the dead body of my mother lying on the floor, and I noticed two wounds on the forehead, and felt some more wounds on the back part of the head. There was very little warmth in the body. I saw that the face had been washed, but not rinsed off, and some bloody water remained. I went down to the back parlour, where the prisoner was, and put some questions to her. I said first, "Who did this?" She replied, "Two men—two dustmen." I said, "How did they do

it?" She replied, "They rushed in, and one took my mistress into the cellar, and the other took me into the kitchen." I asked her what they killed my mother with; and she replied, "The chopper." I asked her how they were dressed; and she said one was dressed in fustian, and the other in dark clothes. The prisoner then said that the man who took her into the kitchen had cut her throat. Dr. Gammie then came in, and at his suggestion I put no more questions to the prisoner. I have since been shown a variety of articles which I recognised as the property of my mother.

Mr. Atkinson, surgeon in the 1st Royals, confirmed the statement of Dr. Gammie as to the wounds on the deceased, and that she could not have rallied after the first blow. He also examined the prisoner's wounds, and was of opinion that she might have inflicted them herself. Whilst he was examining the prisoner, a piece of paper fell from her breast, and, upon opening it, he found it contained a brooch and a ring; the paper was bloody, but that might have been from the wound in her own neck.

Mr. Thomas Everest, superintendent of county police, deposed that he went to the house of the deceased on the day of the murder. The prisoner had been removed to the Fort Pitt Hospital. He went into the room where the prisoner was, but did not say anything to her. He was going away when the prisoner asked him to come back. He inquired what she wanted, and she said she wanted to make a statement to him or to that gentleman, meaning Major Boys, who was present. The prisoner was cautioned by Major Boys, and she then made a statement, which was afterwards taken down in writing. He then went back to the house in Ordnance Terrace, and in searching the prisoner's room he found several duplicates, also a dress, on which there were marks of blood, behind and at the pocket. The blood appeared to have soaked through from the outside of the dress. Witness then went down into the cellar, and found the marks of blood from thence to the privy. The door of the kitchen presented the appearance of having been opened by a bloody hand. Upon the seat of the privy there were appearances as though something had been forced down; and, upon examining it, he found a dress, a shawl, and a front of false hair, belonging to the deceased. There was a great deal of blood inside the shawl, and also upon the dress; and the latter was also very much torn. Witness afterwards examined the back kitchen, and found two saucers on the floor of the kitchen. They had milk in them, and they were so near the pool of blood that it appeared to have splashed into them; there were also some cooked lights close to the saucers. Witness afterwards traced blood from the kitchen to the upper part of the house, and near the inside of the front door some blood appeared to have spurted. The door was fastened by a latch, a spring lock, and a chain sliding into a groove. There were more than a dozen bloody finger-marks upon the inside of the door, as though a person had staggered against it; and there was a pool of blood, about 18 inches, inside the passage; there was also some blood upon the door-chain. The deceased lady was a

very light person, and he lifted her easily with one hand. On the Wednesday after the murder he made a further search in the front cellar, and found a purse concealed in a tub of sand. It contained 41*s.* 6*d.*, and many of the coins, as well as the purse itself, were bloody.

Major Boys, a magistrate of the county of Kent, residing at Rochester, deposed that the prisoner, after being duly cautioned, made to him the following statement:—

"This morning, after getting my mistress's breakfast ready, I was doing my work, and was in the cellar chopping of wood. A knock came to the front door; I went up and answered it, and there were two men; one of them asked if I wanted the ashes taken away. Whilst I was answering the other one came in the door. My mistress, hearing me talking, came down-stairs almost immediately; she had got her gown and handkerchief on her arm, and went down-stairs into the kitchen, and I went down at the same time with the other man, and I was so frightened I did not know what to say or what to do. The man who came in first attacked my mistress, who ran into the cellar in front. I called out for help two or three times, and my mistress called very loud for help also; and then the other man pulled me about for ever so long to try to take liberties with me, and after ill-using my mistress ever so long he dragged her up-stairs. I do not know any more that followed than I kept screaming, and the man that was down-stairs in the kitchen took a knife off the dresser and drew it across my throat, and then left me. He then went up-stairs. He had not been up long before there came another knock at the front door, and after some time I managed to crawl up through the passage to the front door, and that is all I know. I know the dress of the men well, for one man had got corded trousers and a great coat, with a red comforter round his neck; and the other one was dressed in what I think they call fustian. I have seen the men before, but do not know their names. I think it is more than a week since they came to the front door in the same way as this morning. There was a donkey and cart at the front gate when the men first knocked at the door. The man that was down-stairs with me I bit his hand so severely as to make my teeth very nearly meet. One of the men looked about 20 or 21 years of age; the other, I think, looked a little older. The shortest and the oldest of the two it was whose hand I bit. I wish particularly to add that I took a ring and brooch off the mantel-piece belonging to my mistress, she having left them on the mantel-piece last night, and I was afraid the men would take them, so I took them off the mantel-piece; but in my fright I do not know what has become of them."

The servants in the houses on either side of the deceased's, and between whom and the deceased's servant a telegraphic communication had been maintained by knocking on their walls, deposed, that although they had been continuously in their respective kitchens on the morning of the murder, they had heard no noise as of struggling or screaming, or any sounds that attracted their attention.

Several pawnbrokers produced

property of the deceased, which had been pawned with them by the prisoner.

The counsel for the prisoner made a long and able address to the jury on her behalf, in which he urged, first, that her story might be true; secondly, that the fatal occurrence might have occurred without premeditation, in the sudden excitement of a quarrel, in which case the jury would be justified in returning a verdict of manslaughter, "and the town of Maidstone would not have to sustain the disgrace of a public execution, which was an outrage upon every feeling of humanity and justice."

Mr. Baron Platt, however, said, the jury could not take this course; the prisoner was either guilty of murder, or she was innocent. He also made some significant remarks upon the duty of jurymen.

After a lengthened deliberation, the jury, to the great astonishment of all who had heard the evidence, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

This surprising result is reported to have been owing to the presence on the jury of a member of a society for the abolition of capital punishment in all cases.

The prisoner was afterwards tried on the indictment for robbery, convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

It was subsequently stated that the murderess had made a confession of her guilt. It appeared that, although so young, she was a most profligate character; and that she was in the habit, after her mistress had retired to bed, of leaving the house, and spending some hours with her bad companions, frequently returning intoxicated. This became known to her mistress, who upon the fatal morning, while in the cellar, reproached her with her misconduct. The murderess, becoming exasperated, seized the hatchet, and struck her mistress several blows. Believing that she had killed her, she dragged the old lady up-stairs, where, perceiving signs of returning life, she took a piece of iron, with which she struck her until life was quite extinct. Afterwards, hearing the knocks at the door, she cut her own throat, and then forged the tale by which she hoped to escape the consequences of her deeds.

The Weather and the Parks.—The cold weather which set in in the middle of January, covered the ornamental waters with ice, and gave opportunity for the healthy and exhilarating exercises proper to the season. Those who ventured before the ice was well formed ran considerable risks, and many persons were immersed; but the only remarkable accident occurred on the 20th of January, when four lads were drowned in St. James's Park. The ice everywhere was crowded with performers on the slide and the skate, both male and female, and with innumerable spectators; the long-continued frost, also, brought forward many splendidly-equipped sleighs. The Thames was encumbered with large masses of frozen snow or ice, which had formed on lakes and ponds communicating with it. These masses, in their passage up and down, were ground together by the tide, and made a loud murmuring noise, which could be heard at a great distance. At low water these masses became jammed together, so as to form a rough and dangerous passage from shore to shore; while the stranded pieces

formed miniature icebergs. Within the limits of the tide the whole mass was in motion; but above Teddington the river was frozen over wherever any obstruction occurred above locks and weirs, and afforded a secure passage. At Richmond there was near three miles of continuous ice transit, and for some distance above Teddington Lock and Kingston Bridge. All navigation was necessarily suspended. In the Pool numerous accidents occurred from ships being swept from their moorings, and crushed by the ice, or driven on shore.

On the night of the 22nd of February, a very singular spectacle was got up on the Serpentine. Late in the evening, a fine "brass band," attended by near a thousand torch-bearers, suddenly marched on to the ice on the ornamental water in Kensington Gardens, and struck up popular airs; as by a signal large fires were lighted on the ice, tents were erected, and barrels of beer were broached. Suddenly, several hundred skaters, each bearing a lighted lamp at his waist-belt, emerged from the crowd, and shot under the bridge on to the Serpentine, and commenced quadrilles, polkas, and divers figures; in a few minutes their erratic motions were illuminated by red, blue, crimson, and green fires, lighted on the banks, and by rockets and other lights. This fantastic and beautiful exhibition was repeated on another evening.

The canals were, of course, hard frozen, and all traffic, except of skaters, was at an end.

In the country the effects of the cold upon the rivers and the canals was the same—they were hard frozen. The roads were covered with snow, which made traffic impossible; and when the snow had been cleared away, they were equally dangerous from the frozen surfaces. As usual, in certain localities the cold was more intense than in the registered spots; and country newspapers recorded thermometers which marked 4°, 6°, and more below zero. Derwentwater was frozen over from end to end; fires were lighted and feasts given to mark the occasion; and carts and waggons passed over to the island. Windermere was also frozen over, and parties skated not only across, but from end to end: a traffic was established between the villages by wheelbarrows. All round the coast the very unusual spectacle was witnessed of ice formed in the bays of the sea, and left aground among the rocks at low water. A traffic was established over the ice, chiefly by amateurs, from Boston to Lincoln —35 miles.

Numerous fatal accidents occurred through the snow and cold. The most remarkable was the death of Mr. Bethell, at Eastbourne. Mr. Bethell and Mr. Cobb, both young men, went on a shooting excursion along the seashore. On their return, they were overcome by the extreme cold east wind. Mr. Bethell fell from cold and exhaustion on the beach; Mr. Cobb, after a vain endeavour to obtain assistance, also fell senseless. He was rescued by the timely assistance of a coast-guardman; but the rising tide reached the insensible Mr. Bethell, and carried him away. Numerous instances of death are recorded in the country newspapers as arising from exposure—in some instances owing to drunkenness, in others to foolish exposure. A bad acci-

dent occurred on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, which is a single line. A train was overdue at New Holland; an engine was sent along the line to look for it. The two trains met in a snow-storm; but the engine-drivers, perceiving their mutual approach, leaped off into the snow, and escaped unhurt, but two passengers were killed, and two wounded. A rather singular domestic accident occurred through the frost. A fire was lighted in the flue of a boiler, the feeding pipes of which had become frozen. The heat which made the boiler red hot also thawed the pipes, and the steam suddenly generated blew up the boiler with a force so tremendous as to destroy the house in which it was placed and greatly to injure the premises at its back. Two persons who were sitting in its vicinity were seriously injured, and two others more slightly.

The disappearance of the snow and ice was attended with fewer disasters than usual; in fact, the relative cold weather continued, without intermission, to the middle of June, so that the increase of temperature was very gradual. Perhaps the most remarkable incident of the thaw was the destruction of Kelham Bridge over the Trent, above Newark. On the 28th of February a large mass of ice, severed from the shores, and borne down by the current, instantly swept away one-half of the bridge; and a few days after the remaining portion was destroyed in an equally summary manner.

The sufferings of the poorer classes in consequence of the long-continued cold were very severe. As the ships were unable to ascend the Thames, the whole body of dock-labourers, bargemen, and coal-heavers, who receive their wages day by day, were thrown out of employment. At Liverpool, 15,000 men were thus thrown out of their means of living; and the number of persons similarly deprived over the whole kingdom was necessarily great. At the Thames Police Office, the magistrate having given slight relief from the poor-box, 3000 applicants surrounded the doors on the following morning.

FEBRUARY.

9. Proclamation against Certain treasonable Practices.—The following Proclamation appeared in the *London Gazette* of this date:—

By the QUEEN.
A Proclamation.

Victoria R.—Whereas information has been received that certain acts of a highly treasonable nature have been, or are about to be, done or attempted by certain British subjects adhering to the Queen's enemies, either within Her Majesty's dominions, or in parts beyond the seas, such as building, or aiding and assisting in building, or equipping, ships of war, providing stores or tackling, arms, and ammunition, for such ships; or manufacturing, or fitting, or aiding, or assisting in manufacturing or fitting steam machinery, either for such ships, or for other warlike purposes; or by entering into contracts, engagements, or agreements for some of the aforesaid purposes, or otherwise adhering to, aiding, assisting, or abetting the Queen's enemies in parts beyond seas, in levying or

carrying on war against Her Majesty. Now Her Majesty, by this her Royal Proclamation, doth warn all such persons engaging in any such treasonable designs or attempts as aforesaid, or otherwise adhering to, assisting, aiding, or abetting the Queen's enemies, that they will be liable to be apprehended and dealt with as traitors, and will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

Given at our Court, at Windsor, this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1855, and in the 18th year of our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

9. WRECK OF THE "WILL-O'-THE-WISP."—The Island of Lambay, the scene of the disastrous wreck of the *Tayleur*, in January, 1855, has witnessed a similar disaster, which, if less shocking, is remarkable from the circumstance that not one of all those on board escaped. The vessel in question was the *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, a screw steamer of 500 tons, chartered by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, and bound from Newcastle to Dublin with coals. About 3 o'clock in the morning, during a gale of wind and a thick snow-storm, she ran on the Burn Rock, off Lambay. The rock is very well known to seafaring men as a dangerous point in hard weather; it is about two cables' length, or some 300 yards, from the island, on the north-east side, and lies to the right of the little harbour. In the morning, the vessel was observed by the coast-guard-men at Portrane Station. It was, however, utterly impossible to make any efforts to save her, as the sea was running high, and no boat could live, even had it been possible to put out. On the following day, the life-boat of the steamer drifted ashore, near Portrane. The ship's papers were in a canister in the boat, and the presumption was, that all hands had taken to the boats, and, in the effort to save themselves, had perished; though some, more sanguine, believed that they might have got under the lee of the island, clambered up the rocks, and left the boat to her fate. The vessel quickly broke up, and before night no portion remained. The planks, spars, and timbers were washed ashore on many points of the coast, and were for the most part broken into mere fragments. On the night of Saturday, a boat from the island reached the mainland, and it was then ascertained that not one individual of the crew or passengers had reached the land. The coast-guard-men, in fact, knew as little regarding the nature and extent of the calamity as those on shore. The crew of the *Will-o'-the-Wisp* and her passengers, masters of vessels discharging at Dublin, numbered 18 persons.

Several other vessels were wrecked on the same coast, about the same time, but without loss of life.

A FRENCH GOVERNESS.—MDLLE. DOUDET.—Certain criminal proceedings against a French governess, for cruelty to a family of young English girls, have caused much sensation in the circles of Paris. They were protracted over some months; but the indignation excited in the minds of the French people at the details of cruelty practised by their own countrywoman on the helpless children, did not abate until the perpetrator was brought to adequate punishment.

Dr. Marsden, an English phy-

sician, being left a widower, sought a governess of established respectability for his five daughters, the eldest of whom was under 14 years, the youngest under 7. Such a person he found in Mdlle. Celestine Doudet, a Frenchwoman, about 35 years of age, who bore a very high character. She had been wardrobe-woman to the Queen of England, and had been discharged from that situation solely on the ground that her qualifications were superior to the duties, and that she was better fitted for a governess, for which her letter of dismission recommended her. Backed by such influence, she had been received as governess into the family of the Marquis of Hastings; and afterwards went into other fashionable families, the members of which she had educated to the perfect satisfaction of their friends; and, in especial, was esteemed for her mild and amiable disposition. It appeared that Dr. Marsden could not have selected a more reliable person. Mdlle. Doudet entered upon her charge in 1852. She had scarcely been domiciled long enough to become acquainted with the character of her pupils, when she revealed to the horrified and distracted father that his children were tainted with the seeds of shocking vices, and that, in particular, they were addicted to practices of a most impure and destructive character. What these were is not, of course, distinctly stated; but it is clear that the youth of the children made the charge not merely improbable, but as regards the younger, quite impossible. The horrified father committed the task of rectifying these evils to the governess, without reserve. What course she took with the children—whether they were treated with personal severity, or otherwise—did not appear; but it is certain that Mdlle. Doudet continued to report to the father that the children were depraved in mind and manners, and introduced into his mind the conviction that nothing but extreme measures would save them from destruction. Soon after, Mdlle. Doudet represented to Dr. Marsden that the death of her mother recalled her to France. Dr. Marsden, convinced that nothing but the vigilance of such a person could save his children, and probably shrinking from the revelations necessary to be made to another governess, consented that the children should be placed under her control in Paris; in which city Mdlle. Doudet and the five poor girls took up their residence in June, 1852. Having got her pupils entirely in her power, mademoiselle commenced a system of fiendish persecution, incredible in a woman of refined manners and education (even were her worst surmises true), and to be practised on the family of an English gentleman. Treating them as most depraved and desperately wicked, she struck terror into the hearts of the poor creatures, till they dared not think of appealing to others; and she persuaded them that their father had utterly cast them off for their shocking conduct, and had delivered them over to her charge, to eradicate their evil dispositions, While she thus made them a prey to the most dreadful apprehension, she drew from their sufferings a certain love to herself, by pretending that to her was due a mitigation of the inexorable orders of their father. Thus, by terror, she brought them

to an uncomplaining submission to every torture, violence, privation, and misery. Her physical appliances of torture, used for the slightest infraction of her rules, and for her mere displeasure, were, by prolonged confinement; by privation from food for several days; by strapping down the unfortunate, head and foot, to a wooden bed; by blows, rage, and violence. These horrible private scenes were concealed from strangers by an affectation of extreme tenderness, and by the expressions of love and gratitude which a glance of her dreaded eye could always draw from her victims. Such appearances as could not be altogether concealed were accounted for by statements of the badness of the children. Under such circumstances, the poor girls became emaciated, shrunken, and broken. A younger sister of Mdlle. Doudet resided with them. The violence and strong passions of the elder sister had completely subjugated the spirit of the younger. She certainly took no share in the ill-treatment of the children, and, perhaps, tried to mitigate it. She did not, however, put a stop to it; but she sometimes communicated to her intimate friends the secret of the savage scenes she had witnessed. A servant-girl was less subdued and more communicative. The matter consequently became talked of; indignation was roused, and steps were about to be taken, when an event occurred, horrible in itself, but which seemed to cut short mademoiselle's course of cruelty. On the 24th May, 1854, she went out for a walk with the elder and youngest girls, leaving Mary Ann, rather more than 11 years of age, shut up in the back kitchen; another, in a room in which she had been confined several weeks, and a third securely tied to the foot of the bed. On her return, Mdlle. Doudet demanded of Mary Ann an account of her progress in her task, and being dissatisfied with her diligence, flew into a violent rage, rushed on the unhappy child, gave her several blows upon the chest, knocked her down upon the floor two or three times, until she lay stretched thereon, insensible. The governess was now terrified, took the child up in her arms, and sent for medical assistance. Her violence had, however, been carried too far; her victim was paralysed by cerebral congestion, her limbs were convulsively agitated, and she had no mental consciousness. She lingered through two months of agony, bronchitis supervened, and she died.

In the meanwhile, Dr. Marsden had received several anonymous and some avowed letters, respecting the treatment of his children, and now came to withdraw them. But such was the influence that Mdlle. Doudet had obtained over him, that she had no difficulty in persuading him that the death of his child was owing solely to a violent cough; and that the deplorable state of his other daughters was the result of the vicious practices she had before indicated. These shameful charges she compelled her pupils to avow, polluting their minds with impurities whose purport was beyond their tender age. The information Dr. Marsden had received was imputed to calumny and revenge. Dr. Marsden (who had now married a second wife) chose to be satisfied with these explanations, and took temporary measures only, removing the four children to the residence

of their aunt, but allowing Mdlle. Doudet still to exercise her pernicious influence over their minds. At length, however, the general concurrence of indignation forced conviction on the mind of the father, who then brought his children to England. Thus removed from the evil genius that had crushed them, the poor children gradually revealed their terrors and their sufferings: their artless narratives told more than the most skilled deceit could have devised. Dr. Marsden refrained from the attempt to punish the author of their wrongs by criminal proceedings, dreading the revelation of the practices by which it had been represented, and he believed, that his children had ruined their morals and destroyed their health. But the cessation of perpetual terror, and attention to the commonest course of living, so speedily restored three of the children to health and frank innocence of spirits, that the father became convinced (as the improbabilities of the case should have taught him before) that the alleged cause of their emaciation and depression had never existed. The other poor girl, Lucy, the eldest, who had been kept in constant imprisonment, never rallied; but sank without any known cause or ascertainable disease. Dr. Marsden now appealed to the French officers of justice to punish the perpetrator of these dreadful evils; and the French tribunals, with the full approbation of the French people, immediately instituted criminal proceedings against Mdlle. Doudet, who was charged before the Correctional Jurisdiction with having inflicted blows and wounds, on Lucy Marsden, and with having, in 1852 and 1853, struck and wounded Mary Ann Marsden, which blows and wounds had, though unintentionally, caused her death.

The proceedings were protracted over some months, and revealed some circumstances of shocking wickedness on the part of Mdlle. Doudet, apart from her cruelty to the children. She accused the aunt of being the corrupter of the minds of the children; and, in order to prevent investigation, had given to a physician who made troublesome inquiries such an account of Dr. Marsden, that the doctor believed him to be a prodigy of corruption, and hesitated as to admitting him to his house on business. She had also spoken of the alleged evil habits of the children without reserve, in order probably to disgust any one who might be disposed to compassionate their ill-treatment.

It is unnecessary to give any abstract of the evidence, but it is right to state, that all the French medical men examined concurred in stating that the alleged vicious practices did not exist.

The result of the accusation was, that the jury acquitted the accused on these charges. The French audience received the verdict with great indignation.

Mdlle. Doudet was detained, to answer other charges of the ill-treatment of her pupils; and on these she was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The feelings of the French people had, however, been too much outraged to rest satisfied with such an inadequate punishment; and the French Courts concurred in the opinion. The officers, therefore, lodged an appeal, *de minimâ*. The law of France, while it allows an appeal from a convict for a mi-

tigation of his sentence, allows also an appeal to the public prosecutor for an increase of an insufficient sentence. The appeal was allowed, and the sentence was increased to five years' imprisonment.

11. Fall of a House at Islington. — *Seven Lives lost.* — A fatal accident occurred in the Lower Road, Islington, about 9 o'clock in the evening, by the fall of a house; when seven persons lost their lives. The house, which was very ancient and in bad repair, was let out to numerous persons. The landlord had directed a journeyman bricklayer to do the necessary repairs. This man, without consulting any surveyor, or giving notice to the district officers, proceeded to his task by removing a portion of a wall, without placing supports or props to any part, though he placed pieces of brick and tiles under a part where some cracks appeared. The consequence was, that the crazy building began to give way in all parts. But although the walls and ceilings (and even those of the adjoining houses) were cracked in all directions, the inhabitants do not appear to have thought of removing. About 9 o'clock on Sunday evening a large part of the house came down with a great noise, and throwing up clouds of dust. Many of the inmates fell with the falling rubbish, but a man, his wife, and two children were seen clinging to an upper window. The conductor of the nearest fire-escape, William Calvert, hurried to the spot with his machine, and rescued these persons, not without danger, for the wall fell in the instant after they had been removed. This man saved four others, at his imminent risk. The police and numerous volunteers soon assembled, and essayed to rescue those who were known to be buried in the ruins—a task of much danger, for portions of the building continued to fall in. Nevertheless, policeman Stoker, hearing the cries of a woman, went to her assistance, and was carrying her from the ruins, when a wall gave way, and buried them: when afterwards the ruins were removed they were found quite dead. Links and torches were now brought to the spot, and a large bonfire was lighted, by the light of which the assistants removed the rubbish, with great personal risk, and discovered seven bodies, all quite dead. The coroner's jury, after severely reprobating the conduct of the landlord, paid a just tribute to the courageous conduct of the deceased policeman and Mr. Calvert.

16. Destruction of the Steamship "Mauritius" by Fire.—The screw steam-ship *Mauritius*, belonging to the General Screw Navigation Company, but let to the Government as a transport, was this morning totally destroyed by fire, in the graving-dock at Southampton. About 5 A.M. a glare of light was seen issuing from the engine-room, and an immediate alarm was raised. No sooner were the crew made acquainted with the fact than all, with the exception of one man, deserted the ship. For some time the fire appeared to confine itself to the centre of the ship, but before it was possible to procure the assistance of engines or other means to subdue the flames, the vessel became enveloped in fire, which spread through nearly the whole hull. Some slight attempts were made by one or two persons to save the boats and movable gear, but scarce a man connected with the vessel would render

the slightest assistance. The fire raged rapidly, and it having become known that about 5 cwt. of gunpowder remained on board, a terrific explosion was anticipated. As quickly as possible water was let into the dock, and the plug from the bottom of the ship drawn; but all to no avail, for at about 10 o'clock the magazines, containing about a quarter of a ton of powder, exploded, sending up fragments of the burning wreck a great distance into the air. No damage of any consequence was done either to the dock or to the ships surrounding. The *Mauritius* was almost totally destroyed. She was of 1800 tons burden, and 300 horse-power.

It was much feared that the fire had been wilfully caused by some of the crew, who were in a state of discontent and insubordination.

16. Great Fire near Blackfriars Bridge.—About 11 o'clock at night a tremendous conflagration broke out at the Albion Wharf, on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge. The fire began on the premises of Messrs. Routledge & Co., saw-mill proprietors. Their premises are very extensive, and comprise several structures:—an engine-house, boiler-house, sawing-rooms, pattern-house, store-rooms, and immense stacks of cut and uncut timber. A brisk wind was blowing, which spread the flames with great rapidity over the vast mass of inflammable materials. The flames sprang up to a great height, and illuminated the whole of London—St. Paul's, the bridges, the Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Somerset House, being visible in unnatural brightness. The glare of the conflagration brought the engines of the fire-brigade rapidly to the spot; and those of several private establishments, Barclay's, and Hodges', and others were also brought thither. Unfortunately, the intensity of the cold had frozen the water pipes, and a very insufficient supply could be obtained. It happened, however, that the tide was flowing, and was about three-quarters flood; the floating-engines, therefore, were able to make their way from their moorings below through the masses of ice with which the river was covered. Their powerful aid, both in the direct action of their jets on the burning mass, and in supplying water to the land engines, was invaluable. In the meanwhile, however, the flames had spread over the whole of Messrs. Routledge's timber yard, and had caught all the buildings, and two dwelling-houses and stabling annexed, which were entirely destroyed. The flames next spread over the premises of Messrs. Waters and Steel, flour-factors, whose extensive machinery, and stores of corn and flour, dwelling-houses, and long range of stabling, with their carriages and waggons, were consumed. The dwelling-house and warehouses of Rooper's Wharf, those of Messrs. Rickmond, bottle-merchants, and Scott & Co., linseed-cake merchants, next burst into a complete blaze, and were speedily levelled with the ground. The scene now presented was one of terrible beauty. An immense mass of brilliant flame was spread over a wide surface and illuminated the faces of many thousands of spectators who crowded the bridges, the wharfs, and the street-ends that terminate on the Thames. An immense train of lurid smoke, filled with particles of burning timber and other inflammable matters, was wafted westward over Lambeth and Westminster; and the whole course of the Thames,

as it flowed on encumbered with masses of ice and congealed snow, and showing here and there lanes of water, reflected in the brightest light alternated with the deepest shade the terrible conflagration on its banks, or the portentous stream of fire which floated in the heavens. While the spectators watched the conflagration with intense anxiety lest the houses in Albion Place should burst into flames, the east wind extended the catastrophe in another direction. The extensive factory of Messrs. Rennie, covering several acres of ground, was separated from the burning premises by a wall about 30 feet high. The flames penetrated or overleaped this obstacle, and speedily the machiner's shops, near 300 feet long, the pattern shops, the pattern stores, with their valuable contents, were in flames. An area of two acres' extent was thus cleared before the exertions of the firemen could check the flames. Among the valuable machinery destroyed at Messrs. Rennie's were several marine engines manufactured for the Government, and some extensive preparations of machinery and materials for war purposes were seriously interrupted. The value of the property and buildings destroyed is estimated at 150,000*l*.

Mr. Jackson, an officer of the Sun Fire Office, was killed by a stack of burning timber falling on him.

19. Bread Riots at Liverpool and London.—The real distress occasioned by the long-continued frost was made the pretence of violent outrages in several places, by mobs of ruffians who had no ground for appealing to the compassion of their countrymen.

The outbreak at Liverpool was rather serious. At that place not fewer than 15,000 persons engaged in the docks and on the river were thrown out of employment, and, with their families and all dependent on them, were reduced to great distress. The inhabitants of Liverpool, aware that such extensive deprivation was not adequately provided for by the poor law, raised large funds for the gratuitous distribution of bread, coals, and clothing to the most suffering, especially to the married men who had families. As usual in these calamities, the real suffering and idleness produced much complaint. No small number of the population of large towns occupy a middle position between industrious and predatory life; and when the wholesome repression exercised by the presence of an industrious and moral class is removed by a state of general dissatisfaction, the vicious population rouses itself to activity. Accordingly, on the 19th of February, large mobs of thieves and disorderly ruffians paraded the streets of Liverpool, and commenced a series of "bread riots." The body of these mobs consisted of lads and violent women, but their leaders were desperadoes well known to the police; others consisted of the most desperate and savage of the Irish, who form so large a part of the population of Liverpool. The wild aspect and savage shouts of these men were well calculated to strike terror into the persons whose premises were attacked. These ruffians first assailed the bakers' shops, which they speedily cleared of their contents; they then extended their depredations to the provision dealers. These persons generally bought off the mob by throwing to them loaves of bread and other eatables; on the exhaustion of

which the rioters generally retired. They, however, forced their way into a bread and provision shop in Epworth Street, which they completely cleaned out, retiring with bread, bacon, flour, raisins, &c. Being now emboldened by success, the ruffians broke into the shops of other dealers, which they plundered in the same way; and stalwart ruffians might be seen in the streets carrying three, four, and even six loaves under their arms, and their pockets stuffed with other articles. The lads were very unscrupulous pilferers; and the women encouraged the rioters by shouts, execrations, and blasphemies. In many cases the ruffians, after extorting all the food from the bakers or plundering the dealers' shops, completed their outrages by breaking all the windows or smashing the furniture. In some districts where shops were scarce the ruffians assaulted the smaller private dwellings, and extorted money from the terrified inmates as the price of departure. The industrious labouring classes looked upon these proceedings with shame and sorrow, and many declared they would rather lie down in the streets and die of famine than join in such outrages.

It was some time before the borough police could muster in sufficient force to check the mobs, which were, moreover, dispersed in gangs over the town. They then proceeded by rushing on the gang and capturing the leaders. The greatest ruffians being thus secured, the mobs dispersed. About 60 of the worst characters were sentenced to imprisonment.

Riotous proceedings, arising from the same cause, occurred at Bilston, Wolverhampton, and Walsall.

On the 21st and 22nd there were bread riots in various parts of the metropolis: in Stepney, Bethnal Green, Shoreditch, and Bermondsey. These lawless mobs originated from the disturbances at Liverpool, and they very closely followed their plans of plunder. Mobs of boys and degraded women, under the guidance of stalwart ruffians or desperate Irishmen, paraded the streets and levied contributions. As these disturbances had a certain degree of organisation, they commenced suddenly and at the same time, so that the gangs were enabled to do some mischief before they could be checked. They plundered bakers' and chandlers' shops, and illused the inmates, and levied money and contributions on the peaceable housekeepers and passengers. The large police force of the metropolis offers a strong organisation against proceedings of this description; and strong bodies being called in from more peaceable districts, the mobs were summarily dispersed, their leaders captured, and speedily punished.

19. Attempted Murder.—*Lambeth Police Court.*—Joseph Cleary, a middle-aged man, of respectable appearance, who described himself as a builder, residing at West Ham, Essex, was placed at the bar on the charge of firing two pistols loaded with ball at Mr. Samuel Henry Leah, an auctioneer, of 68, Beresford Street.

Mr. Leah said: I live at 68, Beresford Street, Walworth, and am an auctioneer, and know the prisoner. In the month of September last he was introduced to me, being then quite a stranger, to

sell some houses for him at Kingsland. In October I put them up to auction, but they were not sold, sufficient not being offered to cover the sum for which they were mortgaged, and the interest. The mortgage was foreclosed, but the prosecutor had leave to sell. At the prisoner's request, I advertised the property to be sold by private contract, and I had several offers for it, the largest being 1550*l.*; but the prisoner objected to take that sum, and there was no greater amount offered. About a fortnight after this sum was offered the prisoner ran away from the neighbourhood, and I have never seen him since until this morning. I made application to the solicitor of the mortgagees. I told him of the offer that had been made to me for the property, and, by their direction, I sold it, as their agent, for 1550*l.* This morning, about half-past 10, I was sitting in my kitchen, when a ring came to the bell, and I opened the door to the prisoner, who came in. On seeing him I said, "Good morning, Mr. Cleary; I am glad to see you; walk in;" and treated him in the most gentlemanly manner. He walked up to the table at which I had been sitting writing, and I asked him to sit down. He said, "I have come to ask you about the particulars of the property you sold." I told him to sit down, and not talk so fast, and I would give him every information that lay in my power. He said, "Well, why did you not make another 60*l.* of it? You could have done so; you had it offered." I said, "You must be a bad man to go down to Mr. Watson, and make a representation that I had betrayed confidence; that I could have made more money of the property than I did." He immediately put his hand to his side coat pocket, drew out a pistol, said something which I did not hear, and presented the pistol at me across the table. I drew on one side a little, and the pistol went off. I turned round, opened the door, and cried out, "I am shot," when I saw him put his hand again to the same pocket, take out another pistol, and point it at me. I ran out, crying "Murder," and he followed me into the street, and I heard the second pistol discharged. Several persons came up, and the prisoner was secured.

Witnesses deposed to hearing the shots fired, and seizing the prisoner as he was running away. The pistols were still in his possession, and powder, bullets, and caps, were in his pockets. He made no attempt to deny the fact, but said that he had had provocation for it, and that if he had had another pistol he would have seen if he could not have done for him.

The prisoner was tried in a few days, convicted, and sentence of death was recorded against him.

23. MURDER.—At the Carlisle Assizes, Thomas Munroe, miner, aged 18, a fair-haired and boyish-looking young man, was indicted for the wilful murder of Isaac Turner, of Lamplugh, on the 4th of November last. The prisoner, pleaded "Not Guilty."

The case, which rested on minute circumstantial evidence, lasted two days.

Mr. James, on behalf of the Crown, stated that Mr. Turner was about 58 years of age. He resided at Cleator, near Whitehaven, and had been somewhere about 20 years in the employment of Messrs. Lindow, who were large

iron-ore merchants, carrying on business at that place. In the latter part of autumn last year, Messrs. Lindow were opening out a fresh iron pit at Kelton, some miles distant from Cleator, and on the 4th of November it had been opened some 10 or 12 weeks. Over the pit, and the workmen in it, Mr. Turner was appointed overlooker, and, in the discharge of his duties, he was in the habit of going from Cleator, across the country for some part of the way, to Kelton, every other Saturday, with money to pay the men's wages. On Friday night, the 3rd of November, he received from his employer two 5*l.* notes, for the purpose of paying those wages at Cleator. On the following morning he set out from home, as was his habit, and about 10 o'clock passed by Ennerdale Bridge, a place on his direct road, and there called at a grocer's shop to obtain change for one of the 5*l.* notes. He also called in at the public-house there, and obtained change for the other 5*l.* note, and among the change which he got for one of the notes were a number of half-sovereigns. Thence he proceeded on his way, and about a quarter past 11 o'clock, he was seen by a man named Kitchen to pass Hunter How—a place between Ennerdale and the place where the murder was subsequently committed—and to be coming along in the direction of Hall's Acre, which was the name of a field in which Kitchen was trimming a hedge. He was not seen to enter Hall's Acre; the ground between Kitchen and the entrance to the field being slightly elevated, he had gone out of sight. Kitchen pursued his work, and in the course of about a quarter of an hour he came to the gate at which deceased should have entered the field. Looking over the gate, he saw a body lying on the ground. He went up to it, and found that it was the body of the unfortunate man Turner, quite dead, but still warm. On the spot were the deceased was found were seen marks of a deadly struggle. There were various wounds about his head and face; but the chief wound—the one which caused death—was a gash from ear to ear, severing the windpipe and the veins and arteries on the right side, and apparently done with a not very sharp instrument, for the wound was jagged. His pockets were found turned out, all his money was taken, with the exception of a few pence which were in another pocket, and near the place were found a few shillings and a half-sovereign. Also very near the spot was found the blade of a razor, and not very far from it the haft or handle of the same razor. These were the facts attending the discovery of the body. That a murder had been committed was perfectly clear. The next question was, by whom was it perpetrated? The murder was committed somewhere about 11 o'clock. Somewhere about 12 o'clock, or very soon after the murder was committed, a man was seen proceeding in haste from the direction of Lanceray Bottom, where the body was found, apparently fearful that he was pursued, because ever and anon he turned his head over his shoulder as if to see if any one was following him and stooping his head under the hedge. The persons who thus observed him were particular in their notice, their attention having been previously directed to him. He had been seen loitering about Lanceray Bottom since half-past 9

o'clock. He had on a square-tailed coat and a dark cap. This person was noticed by a boy before the time of the murder, and immediately after that time was seen to come from Lanceray Bottom. He was seen next at Salter Hall, wiping his face, as though he was in a great heat, and avoiding the ordinary paths. The murder being noised abroad, this man's track was traced, and in Salter Hall a footprint was found, which exactly corresponded with the shoe worn by the accused. It was also shown that the prisoner had made excuses for not going to his usual work at his usual time, and had afterwards accounted for his time in a manner which was perfectly true from 1 P.M. of the day of the murder, but perfectly untrue up to that hour. Some singular behaviour of the prisoner on the afternoon of that day was deposed to. On the following morning the accused went near to the spot where the body was found. Some 20 or 30 idlers had collected around it, some of whom in allusion to the statements of the observers of the previous day, said, "The man on whom suspicion would alight is a man with long hair, no beard, and a cloth cap." On his return to his home the prisoner, whose hair up to that time had been long, called upon a blacksmith and asked him to cut his hair. That person—though the operation was "*longè remotum a Scævolæ studiis*," —consented; and proceeded to do so in the garden of his house, but while so engaged, was interrupted by Mr. Dickenson, a magistrate. It appeared that the accused's sister-in-law had gone into his bedroom that morning, and had found there hanging against the wall, the square-tailed coat which he had worn on the previous day. On taking it down for the purpose of drying it, for the previous day had been very wet, she was horror-stricken to find it bloody; and, after showing it to the prisoner's brother, gave information to Mr. Dickenson. On being questioned by this magistrate, the prisoner asserted that he had been dressed the previous day as he then was, in a light green coat. On being pressed, the prisoner opened his box, in which was found the square-tailed coat, which had, in the meanwhile, been conveyed there. The prisoner was then taken into custody; when he gave to the police a detail of his proceedings on the morning of the murder, which was promptly contradicted by the persons referred to. It was proved that the prisoner had been possessed of a razor very similar to that of which the blade had been found near the corpse and the handle at a short distance from it, and the prisoner was unable to produce the razor he was known customarily to possess. It was, however, of a very common description. A clasp knife was found in his possession, which, on minute examination, showed traces of blood; and besides the coat already referred to, the trousers and cap of the prisoner showed stains, which, examined chemically, were proved to be blood, and, examined microscopically, to be human blood. The trousers, in particular, contained matter in the seams, which scientific men declared to be human blood.

The witnesses proved very distinctly all those points which were matters of fact; but they certainly amounted to no very clear proof that the prisoner was the person seen near the spot and at the time

of the murder. Mr. Johnson, indeed, declared the person he had seen skulking near the field—and he was but 50 yards from him—to be the prisoner, whom he knew. The circumstance of the prisoner's coat being found with blood stains (or what appeared to be such) was distinctly proved; and the witness added that she had hung it up again. The coat was found the next morning stowed away in a box. The prisoner's trousers were very wet.

Dr. Taylor, professor of chemistry, and medical jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital, deposed that he had received the razor-blade and handle, a pocket-knife, coat, cap, trousers, and waistcoat, for analysis of the stains thereon. As to the razor and knife, although there were suspicious indications, the evidence was inconclusive. As to the stains on the cap, however, the coat, waistcoat, and trousers, the spots on them were human blood, recent, and from a living person: human blood, because of the large size of the globules; recent, because of their bright appearance; and from a living person, because they had coagulated as they had fallen. The globules of human blood, the Professor said, were smaller than those of any other animal of the same class—the mammalia; one-sixth smaller than those of a cow. He knew this from microscopic measurement. The globules of human blood were in diameter 5600 to an inch; the hare, rabbit, and dog, were most similar in this respect to man. In a cow the blood globules were 420 to an inch; in a pig, 3900.

Mr. Monck, for the prisoner, urged that there was nothing to show that the deceased had not committed suicide; that he was a large and powerful man, well able to cope with a stripling like the prisoner; yet no cry had been heard, and there were no evidences of a deadly struggle. None of the witnesses who were near the spot had declared that the prisoner was the man they had observed; yet they all knew him personally, and would have identified him to a certainty had it been he. As to the footprint found near Salter Hall, that was two miles from the scene of the murder, and might very well be the print of his shoe, and yet he not have been near the fatal spot at the time of the murder. None of the money of which it was supposed the deceased had been robbed had been traced to the prisoner. As to the circumstance of the prisoner getting his hair cut by the blacksmith, it might very well be; the prisoner had heard the remark, was conscious that some suspicious looks had been cast upon him, and had got rid of his long hair in nervous apprehension. The learned gentleman cast much ridicule on Professor Taylor's evidence; and, referring to his statements that the blood of man gave 5500 globules to the inch, and that of the hare 5000, asked whether a man's life was to depend on the 500th part of an inch. He said the whole case was involved in mystery, doubt, and obscurity.

The learned Judge went carefully over the evidence, which he left entirely to the jury; who, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner declared he was as innocent as the babe unborn, and hoped that Heaven would bring to light the perpetrator of the bloody deed, that every eye might see that he was innocent indeed.

The learned Judge passed sen-

tence of death, and he was executed.

24. Death of Major Young.—Major Charles Colville Young, a captain in the Royal Horse Artillery, and major in the army, who had been on active service in the Crimea, and had received a flesh-wound in the trenches before Sebastopol, has lost his life by an accident, when on the point of rejoining his family. The Major had just returned from the Crimea, and had arrived at Portsmouth, on his way to meet his family, who were residing in the Isle of Wight. Andrew Windsor, "boots" at the Fountain Hotel, deposed that he was the first person who saw the Major on his arrival at the hotel in a cab on Friday night, at about 20 minutes to 9. He was shown to the coffee-room, and afterwards to a bed-room, and said he would not have the whole of his luggage taken up-stairs, as he was going away the first thing in the morning. He gave me instructions about 10 o'clock, when he went to bed, to deliver a note, which he gave me, to Captain Savage, between 8 and 9 on the following morning, and to call him at 7 o'clock, and to be sure and take him up a good tub of warm water, and a jug of hot water as well. His last words to witness were, to be sure and punctually attend to his orders. He did not say anything to him relative to the time of starting of the packets for Ryde. He said he was a traveller from Turkey, and had not reached his destination yet, and he was going to the Isle of Wight. He seemed rather excited in his manner of speaking; it did not appear excitement from wine. Witness heard nothing more until a quarter to 3 next morning, when he was aroused by the ringing of the door-bell, and a policeman told him there was a gentleman lying on the pavement. It was the deceased, and he was taken into the house, and he gave information to his master, who directed that medical assistance should be sent for. Mr. Rolfe was sent for, and attended immediately, and remained with the deceased until he died, at a quarter to 4. When witness left deceased in his bed-room, he was partially undressed; when witness saw him lying on the pavement, he had two coats, a neckerchief, and his hat on, and all his clothes; also an umbrella, as though going a journey. When left in his bed-room, his coat, waistcoat, and handkerchief were off, as though going to bed. In the morning, the window in deceased's room was up as high as it would go. The bed had been used.

Captain Savage produced the letter, which merely announced Major Young's arrival, and added his wish to see him; but that he would try and find him out in the morning, as he wished to see the dentist who resided in that street. Witness never knew of any act of somnambulism, or that the Major's mind was in any way affected.

A police constable deposed that the deceased had called to him from the top window of the hotel, about 2 in the morning, and said he did not feel well, and wished to get quietly out of the house, to a chemist's shop opposite, without disturbing the people, as it was so late. Witness went to the inspector, to see what assistance he could give, and when he returned, the deceased was bleeding on the pavement.

Mr. Rolph, the surgeon, deposed to attending on deceased; he was

then in the kitchen; he was living, but quite unconscious. He considered him to be in an utterly hopeless state. There had been very copious hemorrhage from the mouth alone. The blood appeared to be arterial blood, both from the large quantity and colour. He was cold and pallid, and the pupils were fixed. He died at a quarter to 4 o'clock, in witness's presence. He had examined the body; there was fracture of the ribs on the left side. He examined the skull, but found no fracture; there might still have been one at the base. The cause of death was, most probably, the rupture of some important vessel, in consequence of the fall. Deceased was a fine man; he was not likely to be seized with apoplexy, though he might have a fit of vertigo, through hanging over the window-sill.

The jury found that "Deceased was killed by accidentally falling from a window."

25. DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT EUPATORIA.

"Feb. 25, 10 P.M.

Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the Editor of ——————, and begs to transmit a copy of a telegraphic despatch which has been received from Lord Raglan through the British agent at Bucharest:—

"Before Sebastopol, Feb. 18.

"A force, said to be 40,000, of Russians, with a large number of guns, attacked Eupatoria at daylight on the 17th, and was repulsed with loss by Omar Pasha.

"The Turkish loss is said to be inconsiderable, but Selim Pasha, commanding the Egyptian brigade, was killed. The British men-of-war, under the Hon. Captain Hastings, covered both flanks with great effect. The action terminated at 10 A.M., when the Russians retired a few miles."

The *Moniteur* published the following version of the attack upon Eupatoria:—

"A telegraphic despatch from Bucharest, dated the 23rd of February, announces that on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 6 o'clock in the morning, the Russians, to the number of 40,000, under the orders of General Liprandi, attacked Eupatoria. After a combat of four hours they were vigorously repulsed, with considerable loss, by the Turks, under the command of Omar Pasha.

"The Turks had 15 killed and 35 wounded.

"The Egyptian, Suleyman Pasha, was killed.

"A battery served by the French lost four men."

The history of the brave Egyptian who fell on this occasion, is very singular. When, in 1811, Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, resolved upon the extirpation of the Mamelukes, he treacherously drew them within the walls of the citadel of Cairo. Having trapped his prey, the ruthless Turk ordered a fire to be kept up on his victims from the bastions and wall, until the last of these splendid horsemen was massacred. One only escaped. A young Mameluke, magnificently armed, and splendidly mounted, seeing the treachery practised and the hopelessness of mercy, lost neither presence of mind nor courage. He spurred his horse up the parapet of a bastion, and leaped him down into the town below —the citadel of Cairo being built round a height. The horse was killed by the fall; but the rider, though hurt, escaped with life. Mehemet Ali, astonished at the

young man's courage and good fortune, spared him, and promoted him. This Mameluke was Selim Pasha.

25. Loss of the "Morna."—The steam-ship *Morna*, of 363 tons and 110 horse-power, trading between Belfast and London, has been lost, with serious destruction of life. The persons on board, consisted, besides the crew, of 55 recruits, two artillery-men, and four passengers; in all 93 persons. She left Belfast at 1 A.M., and had passed the Calf of Man, when, owing either to the cross-currents or to the misreckoning of distance run, combined with the thick weather, she struck on the North Bishops at 7 P.M. These rocks are close to St. David's Head. The boats were immediately got out, and the master, mate, and 72 soldiers and seamen were landed; but 21 recruits and sailors were drowned.

28. Earthquake at Constantinople and Broussa.—A dreadful earthquake has devastated the Turkish Empire, doing much damage at Constantinople, and entirely destroying the large city of Broussa, in which many of the inhabitants were overwhelmed in the ruins. About 3 P.M. the first shock was felt at Constantinople. The earth movements were not those slow wave-like motions which pass from end to end of whole continents, destroying by their large vibration the mightiest edifices of man, and frequently altering the features of nature. Had it been so on this occasion, the lofty mosques, towers, and palaces of the Turkish capital would probably have been levelled with the dust. The shocks, on the contrary, were short and sharp, causing rapid vibration, but not much destruction. Many minarets were thrown down, and the solid palace of the British Embassy was much injured. The bazaars, which are long low arcades, built of stone, and perhaps the most solid edifices in Constantinople, were cracked and riven. The inhabitants of the city rushed forth from their houses in agonies of terror, and prostrated themselves in their several attitudes of devotion, in prayer for mercy. There were seven or eight shocks between 3 P.M. and midnight.

It is probable, however, that Constantinople was placed on the extremity of the action of the earthquake; for the city of Broussa suffered in a far more calamitous manner. At the same moment that Constantinople felt the first great shock, the old Asiatic city was convulsed to its foundations, and 300 inhabitants were buried in its ruins. The chief mischief appears to have arisen from the fall of the ancient Saracenic wall, which surrounded the place. This ancient and tottering enclosure first waved as though shaken by the wind; then a few stones fell from the summit; and then the whole mass fell, crushing the poor habitations that were clustered beneath it. The houses of the Turks are in general built of the slightest materials—wood and plaster—and are little affected on such occasions, and therefore the residences of the wealthy suffered but little. Of the 125 mosques, however, which the city contained (Broussa was a capital of the Turks before the capture of Constantinople), not one escaped uninjured; one in particular, built five centuries ago and held in peculiar veneration, was quite destroyed. A silk factory in the neighbourhood was thrown down, and 60 women employed therein perished.

Broussa did not escape with a single visitation. After a short interval a second tremendous shock completed the destruction. Those mosques and buildings which were only injured before, were now utterly thrown down, and many more of the inhabitants perished. To add to the calamities of the unhappy people, the buildings thus suddenly overthrown took fire, and numerous conflagrations completed the ruin of the unfortunate city. It is computed that 445 persons were killed or wounded by the first shock, and 204 by the second.

The effects of the earthquake extended to a wide distance around Broussa. Probably in the villages there was little to be destroyed; but mountain peaks were thrown down, the course of rivers dammed up or diverted, and buildings riven. The interior of Asia Minor produces many unmistakeable traces of volcanic origin.

28. Day of Fasting and Humiliation.—The following Proclamation appeared in a Second Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, Feb. 27:—

By the QUEEN.

A Proclamation, for a Day of Solemn Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer.

Victoria R.

We, taking into our most serious consideration the just and necessary war in which we are engaged, and putting our trust in Almighty God that He will graciously bless our arms both by sea and land, have resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer be observed throughout those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland on Wednesday, the 21st day of March next, that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for imploring His blessing and assistance on our arms, for the restoration of peace to us and our dominions; and we do strictly charge and command that the said day be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God and would avoid His wrath and indignation; and, for the better and more orderly solemnising the same we have given directions to the most rev. the Archbishops and the right rev. the Bishops of England and Ireland to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of public worship, and to take care the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1855, and in the 18th year of our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

A Proclamation to the same effect was published as regards Scotland.

Sale of the Bernal Collection.—In the Obituary of the Annual Register of 1854, under date the 25th August, is recorded the death of Mr. Ralph Bernal, formerly Chairman of Committees of Ways and Means of the House of Commons. It is added that his collection of articles of taste and *virtu* had been sold, and that the sale had caused an excitement

never before equalled on such a subject. It was, indeed, completely the rage of the day among the fashionable world, and, especially in the departments of old china and furniture, excited a perfect *furore*, the eagerness of the competitors driving them to strive against each other, until the biddings sometimes reached fabulous prices.

The collections in the several departments of taste were sold at short intervals. That which was first submitted to competition was the library. It was particularly rich in works of prints and illustration, and other books of a splendid character; all bound in exquisite taste. The prices obtained were considerably higher than usual, and the whole produced 5300*l.*

The engravings, comprising English and foreign portraits of distinguished persons, were very choice in point of quality and impression, and fetched high prices. The works of Hogarth were particularly fine, being in the rare first states, of which the following may be cited among the more important specimens: — A unique example of the "Midnight Conversation," inscribed "Midnight Moddern" (*sic*), produced 81*l.* 18*s.*; the print in the ordinary state bringing only 13*s.*; the "Rake's Progress," 13*l.*; Marriage à la Mode," 13*l.*; "Paul before Felix," with Hogarth's receipt in the margin, 13*l.* The three days' sale of prints brought 1302*l.* 14*s.*

The china was the next sold, and the sale brought together a surprising collection of amateurs. The Oriental, Sevres, and Dresden porcelain formed the first department of the catalogue. To attempt to give any account of the prices realised would be hopeless; a mania seemed to seize all who were drawn within the magic apartments of Messrs. Christie and Manson. China coffee-pots, with a cup and saucer or two, brought 50*l.*; vases, from 40 to 150 guineas the pair; single cups and saucers, from 30 to 60 guineas. A cabaret brought 465*l.*; a pair of jardinieres, 43*l.*; a pair of candelabra, 231*l.*; a vase and cover, 203 guineas; a pair of vases and covers, 320*l.*; a pair of oval jardinieres, 100*l.* The most astonishing sales were made on the 8th March. "A pair of vases, *rose du Barri*, each painted with two groups of Cupids, in medallions, the curved leaf-shaped lips forming handles, on ormolu plinths, chased with friezes of figures; height, including plinths, 14½ inches;" the competition, after it had exceeded 1000*l.*, became exceedingly interesting; and the hammer ultimately fell at the unprecedented price of 1850 guineas. These vases were formerly the property of Mr. Henry Baring, who, not considering them fine specimens, disposed of them, and Mr. Bernal became the purchaser for 200*l.* The next most remarkable lot sold on this day was the following:—A pair of vases, of elegant form, turquoise, painted with oval medallions of a shepherdess with a sheep and a dog, and a girl bathing her feet; bouquets of flowers on the reverse; scroll and leaf-handles, and mounted on pedestals of ormolu; height, including plinths, 18 inches. This lot was bought by the owner of the preceding lot for 1350 guineas. After such surprising prices, all others will appear tame; but a Sevres cup and saucer brought 160*l.*; a pair of old Chelsea vases and covers, 110*l.*; pair of vases and covers, 315*l.*; oviform vase and cover,

388*l.* 10*s.*; a pair of tall vases and covers, 700*l.*; a centre vase and cover, 871*l.* 10*s.*; pair of vases and covers, 900*l.*; pair of oviform vases and covers, 590*l.*

The pictures were next sold. They were of no remarkable value as paintings; but, pursuing the peculiar direction of Mr. Bernal's studies, were chosen for the exemplification of costume, interiors, furniture, vases, or jewels. In these respects, the collection was considered by far the finest in Europe. There was also a separate collection of miniatures and small portraits, some of them of great beauty. The prices brought by these works of art were far higher than is usual for similar productions, but not reaching to the extravagance of the china sales.

The department next in the catalogue was a very fine collection of ancient metal dishes, locks, and mediæval work; some remarkable ecclesiastical plate and reliques. Sir Thomas More's candlesticks brought 220 guineas; copper and brass dishes from 10*l.* to 60*l.* each; a beautiful head of a crozier, 40*l.*; a bronze ink-stand, 40*l.*; a shield-shaped badge, 50*l.*; pair of crystal altar-candlesticks, 61*l.*; a gilt reliquaire, 43*l.*; pair of silver-gilt salt-cellars, weighing 8 oz., 85*l.*; a carved cocoa-nut cup, 30*l.*; another, 46*l.* 10*s.*; a third, 40*l.*; an old stone jug, 30*l.*; a parcel-gilt tankard, 131*l.*; a gilt drinking-cup and cover, 45*l.*; another, 44*l.*; a silver tazza, 45*l.*; a gilt salt-cellar, 51*l.*

Next in the catalogue came the Majolica and Faenza ware, of which Mr. Bernal was known to have the finest collection in England. Among the lots were—a plate, 120*l.*; a vase, 220*l.*; another, 200*l.*; a dish, 66*l.*; another, 69*l.*; another, 142*l.*; a basin, 96*l.*; a Raffaelle-ware dish, subject said to be one of the lost cartoons, 77 guineas; a deep plate, 90*l.*; a dish of Bernard-Palissey ware, 162*l.* Plates, dishes, &c., were bought eagerly at 30*l.*, 40*l.* to 60*l.* or 70*l.*, according to some unfathomable appraisement of the bidders.

The next division consisted of arms and armour; and was very rich and beautiful. Small swords and daggers brought from 15*l.* to 30*l.* each; a pair of pistols, 61*l.*; a knife, 13*l.*; a pistol tinder-box, 16*l.*; an ivory horn, 26*l.*; a set of four hunting-knives, 60*l.*; a case of two hunting-knives, 49*l.* 10*s.*; a matchlock gun, 30*l.* 10*s.*; a cap-à-pié suit, beautifully channelled and engraved, probably Italian, about 1530; this beautiful suit was sold, with five other lots, consisting of separate pieces of the same pattern, for 315*l.*; a cap-à-pié suit of fluted armour, of globose form, the lance-rest wanting, German, about 1510, 157*l.* 10*s.*; a cap-à-pié suit of plain armour, with fluted edges; the belt has a curious chain for attaching the sword, probably Spanish, about 1520, 102*l.* 18*s.*; a cap-à-pié suit of plain armour, of globose form, about 1520, 116*l.* 11*s.*; a cap-à-pié suit of plain armour, has the original leather and silk belt for the sword, about 1540, 71*l.* 8*s.*

The collections of antique knives, forks, spoons, &c., were as singular and interesting as the rest of this remarkable collection, and brought equally remarkable prices.

The sale closed, after 31 days of competition, with the collection of watches and clocks, which were as venerable and singular as the rest.

The prices produced varied considerably, of course; but were all as extraordinary as those given for

other portions of the collection. An oval watch, the back and front cut from a Syrian garnet, produced 75*l.*; a clock of gilt metal, elaborately chased, 90*l.*; a set of twelve-apostle spoons, date 1579, 62 guineas.

The total sum realised by the sale of Mr. Bernal's collection was 62,680*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

MARCH.

Great Bank Robbery at Ballarat.—On the 8th of October, 1854, the Bank of Victoria, at Ballarat, in Victoria, was broken open in the most daring manner, and 14,300*l.* in sterling money, and 200 ounces of gold-dust, were carried off.

Three of the persons concerned in the audacious crime were apprehended at Melbourne, and one of them was admitted as Queen's evidence. From his information it became known that one Henry Garratt, a confirmed criminal, was the other robber, and that he had sailed for England, where arrangements were accordingly made for his capture. The police soon obtained intelligence of his dwelling, and prepared to arrest him, anticipating a desperate resistance. His capture was, however, cleverly effected without violence. The police had obtained such accurate information that they were able to identify him as he came to the windows of his lodgings, to watch him out, and to seize him at the corner of the street. On his person were found, amongst other things, a banker's receipt for 1957*l.*, another for 300*l.*, and a dagger. At his lodgings were found some gold-dust, four valuable nuggets, a formidable knife, and two revolvers, one loaded and capped.

He was now placed at the bar, charged with the robbery. The proceedings at Melbourne were produced, and the prisoner identified with the person therein mentioned as Henry Garratt. The depositions of Thomas Quinn, the approver, which detailed at length the mode of the robbery, were read. It appeared from this statement that the robbery was proposed by a man of the name of Bolton to the prisoner, the approver Quinn, and Marryatt. These four hid themselves in some thicket, at the back of the bank, until the time agreed on to commit the robbery had arrived. They then proceeded to the bank with their faces covered with crape, and armed with pistols, which Quinn declared were only loaded with paper. They forced themselves into the bank, and finding only two persons there, they threw them down, gagged them, and one stood sentry over them, while the others rifled the bank of notes and gold to a large amount, which they carried away tied up in pocket handkerchiefs. After sharing the plunder among themselves, and travelling about to different places, they separated, and Garratt took shipping for England. A reward of 1600*l.* was offered for the apprehension and conviction of the robbers.

The proceedings having been formally completed, the prisoner was sent back in custody to Melbourne; where the robbery was clearly proved against him, and he was convicted and hanged.

1. Alleged Poisonings.—At the Hertford Assizes, Sarah Newton, a good-looking woman, aged 27, and dressed in widow's weeds,

was arraigned on two indictments; the first of which charged her with the murder of her husband, and the second with the murder of her son. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty" to both, and the latter was first proceeded with.

It appeared that the prisoner, with her family, resided at Barnet; that on the 21st of July (about two months after the decease of her husband, whose death was the subject of the other indictment) she came to a surgeon with her second son, a boy about seven years old. She said he had been ill all day, and was ill then; that on his way to school, in the morning, he had picked up a powder, which he had eaten; it was of a bluish colour, stuck about his lips like flour, and had a nasty taste; that while he was at school he had been sick all day—had made such a mess that the governess had sent him home. She said that the child had been sick all day, and that she had thrown away the vomit, which was of a dark colour. The child did not appear to be suffering at this time. The surgeon (Mr. Godson) caused him to vomit; the discharge was a clear white fluid, and the surgeon was satisfied that at this time no deleterious matter remained in the stomach. All this time the child gave no confirmation to his mother's statement about the blue powder; and on being asked why, if it was so nasty, he had eaten it, he gave no answer. The surgeon gave some medicine, in his judgment suited to the case. On the following morning the prisoner came again, and said the child had been ill all night; but, as before, she had thrown away the vomit. In the afternoon she brought a jug, which, she said, contained a portion of the discharge: it consisted of a fluid with a grey sediment, which the surgeon ascertained to be arsenic. Mr. Godson was decidedly of opinion that nothing could have been in the child's stomach at the time he saw him that could have occasioned the vomit that was afterwards shown him. The child died that night.

Mr. Godson's assistant made a statement to the same effect. He also went to the prisoner's house, and saw the child when *in extremis*. When his mother spoke of the blue powder, the boy repeated "bluey powder." The witness deposed that there was nothing in the medicine prescribed that could have produced these symptoms. Arsenic could not have been mixed up in mistake for powdered Epsom salts, because they had no metallic arsenic in their shop.

Dr. Taylor, of Guy's Hospital, deposed to his having examined the stomach of the deceased, and the vomit in the jug, the liver, and gall-bladder. He found arsenic in them all, to the extent of 13 grains. He had no doubt that the arsenic had gone into the body during life, and was the cause of death. He thought that the arsenic had been administered 24 hours previously to the death. None of the symptoms described by Mr. Godson as exhibited by the deceased when he saw him, would support the opinion that at that time arsenic was contained in the stomach. There was in the stomach something like soot or charcoal, with which the law requires arsenic to be intermixed for sale.

Brett, a police-constable, said that on the 20th of July he was on duty at Barnet Common, and,

in consequence of something he was told, he went to see the prisoner, and found her standing by the stile near her own house. He asked her what was the matter with the little boy, and what had made him sick; and she said, "He had picked up something going to school that he had eaten, and it hung about his mouth like flour." He inquired, "If she had had any advice for it?" and she said, "She had not;" and he advised her to take him to Dr. Godson's, as he said, "That if the child died during the night the coroner would censure her." He then asked her to fetch the child out, and she did so, and witness said to him, "Where did you get the powder that you ate?" and he replied, "In the lane—Barnes's Lane," and he said that it was upon the grass. Witness asked him, "What the powder was like?" and he said, "Bluey!" The child then asked for some water, and the prisoner said, "Come on, my dear, and I'll give you some tea." The child retched at this moment, but witness did not observe whether he brought anything off his stomach or not. The prisoner started off almost immediately with the child, in her pony cart, and he saw her again about 9 o'clock, and she told him Dr. Godson had given her a powder for the child. On the following Monday, the 24th of July, he took the prisoner into custody. Barnes's Lane would lead to the school the deceased went to, but it was not the direct road to it.

Other witnesses deposed to the prisoner's story about the blue powder; that the child did not at that time appear to have anything the matter with him, but in the evening had become very ill.

Eliza Edwards, the teacher of the school at Barnet Common to which the deceased and his brother were in the habit of going, proved that on the 20th of July he appeared in his usual health, and went through his lessons without making any complaint. She also said that the deceased child would not have come through Barnes's Lane to school, and she negatived the statement of her having sent him home on account of his being sick and ill. He left the school at the usual hour (12 o'clock), and she never saw him again.

Mr. Dowthwaite, a chemist at Barnet, deposed that between the 12th and 18th of July the prisoner had bought some rat poison at his shop; but witness did not know either the colour or the ingredients of this poison.

For the prisoner, it was urged that the circumstances urged against her, were altogether insufficient; that she had treated the deceased with great tenderness; had herself taken him to the doctor; and had also taken to the doctor the jug that contained the poisoned vomit. The story of the child having picked up the packet of blue powder was not improbable, and might be perfectly true.

The jury found the prisoner "Not Guilty" on this indictment.

On the following morning the prisoner was tried on the first indictment which charged her with having murdered her husband John Newton. It appeared that the deceased, who was about the same age as the prisoner, had been married to her for 10 years, and they had two children, William, whose death was the subject of inquiry on the previous day, and an elder brother. The deceased, about six years ago, was attacked

by a malady in his head, for which he was attended by Dr. Godson, a surgeon at Barnet, and his assistant, and the disease was described by them as being of an obscure character, but which they imagined to be a disorganisation of the bones of the head. The effects of the malady were most distressing, the poor man being rendered nearly stone deaf, with a continual discharge from both ears, a fœtid breath, accompanied by general debility, and for the last three years of his life had been unable to work or assist in any way towards supporting his family. The prisoner and the deceased lived very unhappily together, and frequently quarrelled, and the prisoner was upon several occasions heard to make use of expressions amounting to a wish that she could get rid of her husband, as she was tired of him. Upon one occasion it was stated that she told him she wanted a new gown, and asked him if he knew what colour it was to be, and, when he told her he did not, her reply was, "It is a black one I want, and I want to wear it for you!" He died on the 27th of May last year, but it would appear that the event caused no suspicion, and that a certificate describing it as the result of disease of the brain was given in due course by Dr. Godson, and the deceased was buried a few days afterwards in Shenley Churchyard. The death of the boy William, about two months afterwards, caused suspicion, and in the month of November the body of the deceased was disinterred, and the stomach and other organs of the body were submitted to the examination of Dr. Taylor, the professor of Medical Jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital. The result of that examination showed most conclusively that the deceased had died from the administration of arsenic, and in such quantities that the heart, liver, bowels, and stomach of the deceased were completely impregnated by the poison. The unhappy man appeared to have died in the agony likely to be occasioned by this horrible poison, with both hands firmly pressed upon his stomach. The effect of the arsenic had been to preserve the body in a most extraordinary manner, and there did not appear to be the slightest doubt whatever that the death arose from poison; the only question was by whom that poison had been administered? The principal facts relied upon to show the guilt of the prisoner, in addition to the expressions above mentioned were these:—It appeared that at the time the deceased died, the prisoner and her husband lived in the house of a person named Kirby, in the neighbourhood of Barnet, and the wife of this person proved that on the evening before the deceased died she was present when the prisoner took some powder of a dark colour from a paper, and said she had received it from Dr. Godson, and that her husband was to have half of it at night and half in the morning, and she mixed a portion of the powder in some water and gave it to the deceased, and very shortly afterwards he began to vomit violently and continued to do so, according to the evidence of Mrs. Kirby, almost continually from that time to his death. Mr. Mulready, the assistant to Dr. Godson, contradicted the statement of the prisoner in regard to the powder, and said that he had never prescribed one of the description mentioned; but in cross-examination it was admitted that

powders had been prescribed for the deceased, to be given occasionally, for the purpose of relieving the nausea of the stomach, of which it appeared he was continually complaining. Another additional circumstance of suspicion appeared to be that the deceased was a member of a burial club, that under the rules of that club his widow would be entitled to a sum of 10*l.* at his death, and it appeared that immediately after it occurred the prisoner actually applied to the society and received the money. It was admitted, however, that the deceased had entered the club of his own accord, and that for a considerable period before his death he had been in the receipt of payments from the funds of the society, and that there was no secrecy whatever in reference to the subject.

It appeared from the evidence of Dr. Godson that he knew nothing whatever personally of the circumstances attending the death, and that he had signed the certificate as to the cause of death, and to his own attendance, solely on the representations of his assistant, who alone had attended on him. This admission drew severe animadversions from Mr. Baron Platt.

Mr. Rodwell, at the close of the case for the prosecution, addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and repeated many of the topics he had urged in her favour on the former trial. He remarked upon the extraordinary fact that was sought to be established as almost conclusive of the guilt of the prisoner, namely, the administration of the powder on the day before the death of the deceased, but he asked the jury whether it was probable, if she had the deadly intention to destroy her husband, she would have administered the poison in the presence of a third person, when she had such ample opportunity to give it to her husband in secret?

The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

1. Riots at the Gold Diggings.—Intelligence has been received from Australia, that very serious disturbances have broken out at the gold diggings at Ballarat. It appears that on the 29th November, a meeting consisting of about 2000 persons was held at this place, at which it was determined that they would no longer pay for the licences to get gold.

On the following day the Commissioners, with their force of armed police, appeared to demand an inspection of the licences. They were met by an insurgent mob well armed with revolvers, bowie-knives, and other weapons, who refused to exhibit any licence whatever. Matters wore so threatening an aspect that the police were withdrawn, to await a military force; and the insurgents withdrew to strong positions, which they barricaded, and hoisted a flag—"the Southern Cross." The Lieutenant-Governor immediately despatched the whole regular force at his disposal to the scene of disturbance—about 300 men of the 12th Regiment, and the same number of the 40th, with two 6 and two 12 pounders; some sailors and marines were also landed, and the force directed against the rioters was little short of 1000 men. Martial law was proclaimed. On the 3rd December, the troops surrounded the camp of the insurgents at Eureka, and fired over their heads. The desperados returned

the fire; and then commenced a serious contest, which lasted fifteen or twenty minutes. The insurgents then hauled down their flag, and hailed the soldiers to say they surrendered. Twenty-six of them were killed, many wounded, and 126 made prisoners. The troops lost three men killed, and 30 wounded. Captain Wise was so dangerously wounded, that his leg was amputated, and Lieutenant Paul was also seriously hurt.

2. Death of the Emperor of Russia. — The English people have, perhaps, never been so much startled as they were in the afternoon of this day by the intelligence that the Emperor of Russia was dead—that he had died that very morning. Although late editions of the evening papers contained the astonishing news, they were seen by few, and the first general information was derived from the Houses of Parliament. At the meeting of the House of Lords, Lord Clarendon rose and said,

"My lords, I feel it my duty to communicate to your lordships the contents of a telegraphic despatch I received half an hour ago from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague. It is as follows:—

"'The Emperor Nicholas died this morning, at 1 o'clock, of pulmonic apoplexy, after an attack of influenza.'

"I have also received a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia died at 12 o'clock."

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston said,

"The Government have received two telegraphic messages, one from Berlin, and another from the Hague, stating that the Emperor of Russia died in the course of the forenoon."

Although in the second edition of the *Times* of Thursday, repeated in the Friday's paper, there had appeared the following:—

"ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

"(*By Submarine and British Telegraph.*)

"We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Berlin correspondent:—

'Berlin, Friday, March 2.

"'News was received here last night that the Emperor of Russia is seriously ill.

"'It is added, that the physicians despair of his recovery;'" yet the notice had made little impression. The startling nature of the event, and the marvellous rapidity with which the news had been conveyed, caused a general incredulity—the people thought of the great Tatar hoax announcing the "Capture of Sebastopol" the preceding year. It was, therefore, not until the official announcements in Parliament became known, that the intelligence received credence. Then the whole metropolis—all England indeed—became strangely agitated. Every one was in the streets, seeking confirmation or telling the news, too much stunned as yet to speculate on the consequences. The intelligence naturally caused great excitement in the money market. Consols rose 2 per cent. The foreign market was so confused that the dealers refused to cite even nominal quotations.

3. The Queen's Visit to the Chatham Hospitals. — Her Majesty, accompanied by H.R.H.

Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, visited the military hospitals at Fort Pitt and Brompton. Fort Pitt is the only general military hospital in England; but was originally built for an artillery barrack; and as this hospital and that of Brompton contained together only 361 patients, of whom the great majority were convalescents, the Royal visit cannot be considered as elicited by the peculiar calamities of the place. The immense extent of the hospitals in the East, and the sufferings of the poor wounded soldiers lying within those vast lazar-houses, had raised in the English people a feeling of pity and horror, in which it would be a wrong to suppose that Her Majesty and the Royal Family did not participate. While, therefore, Her Majesty's visit to the only hospital in this country in which the sufferers were received was a gratification of her kindly sympathies, and cheering to the inmates, it could not fail to convey to the thousands of sufferers in the East the assurance that the feelings of the Sovereign were excited in their behalf, and that they would not languish in unheeded suffering from any apathy at home. The whole of the wounded who were in condition to leave their beds, were drawn up on the lawn, each having a card containing his name and services, his wounds, and where received. Her Majesty passed along the line, saying a few kind words to those sufferers who particularly attracted her notice, or to those whose services were especially commended. Except the fever wards, the Royal party visited every part of these establishments. Though altogether deficient in the admirable arrangements of the French military hospitals, there is no particular fault to be found with Fort Pitt and Brompton. The medical staff is good and attentive, the wards are well ventilated, and the men properly fed, and due attention is paid to cleanliness. But the visitor cannot fail to be struck by the presence of some and the absence of other minutiæ which make much of the fitness of such an establishment. The failure of our hospital system in the eastern campaign may produce an entire revision of our army medical arrangements.

A few days afterwards, Her Majesty and Prince Albert went to Woolwich; and, after reviewing some cavalry and artillery, visited the hospital and saw the artillerymen who have returned wounded from the Crimea.

Nor were these isolated exhibitions of sentiment or emotion. Upon every occasion during the year Her Majesty showed the most heartfelt sympathy with her brave soldiers; visited their hospitals and transport-ships; received the wounded at her palace; and suggested many permanent means of relief for them and their families. A beautiful letter, which got abroad, showed that in the privacy of domestic life Her Majesty never forgot these sufferers, in complaining that she was not kept sufficiently informed of the needs of those who had returned maimed and wounded to their country.

6. The Marriage Act.—*The Queen* v. *Giles*.—At the Oxford Assizes, the Rev. John Allen Giles, D.C.L., was charged upon four indictments which had been found against him. The first indictment charged that he, being curate of

Bampton, in this county, solemnized the office of matrimony between Richard Pratt and Jane Green on the 5th of October, 1854, and feloniously made in the marriage register-book of the said parish a certain false entry respecting the particulars of the said marriage. The said entry was alleged to be false in three particulars—first, in stating that the marriage took place on the 3rd of October, whereas it took place on the 5th; secondly, in stating that the marriage took place by licence, whereas there was no licence; and, thirdly, in stating that one C. Late was present at the marriage, and signed her mark in the register-book as a witness, whereas the said C. Late was not present at the marriage, and did not sign her mark in the register.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

The whole charge was fully made out. On the 3rd of October, at 6 o'clock in the morning, Dr. Giles married Richard Pratt to Jane Green; there was no licence, though he entered in the register that there was; no banns had been published; the parish clerk was not present; Dr. Giles wrote in the book that Charlotte Late, his servant, witnessed the marriage, though she was not present. Pratt was an apprentice, a young man nearly out of his time; Jane Green was servant to Dr. Giles himself; Pratt had been courting her, and she was about shortly to give birth to a child. When this illegal marriage was bruited about, Dr. Giles attempted to escape the consequences by false statements, and he induced Charlotte Late also to declare she was present at the ceremony. After legal measures had been taken against him, he managed to get the Pratts shipped off to Australia; but this did not prevent their depositions before the magistrates from being received as evidence on Tuesday. As to Dr. Giles's motive for his extraordinary conduct, nothing came to light during the trial to show that it was other than a desire to oblige the young people by secretly marrying them, to avoid exposure of the woman's frailty.

For the defence, it was admitted that the prisoner had made an error as to the date of the marriage, though it was certainly uncanonical; and the prisoner had no bad motive. He was a most distinguished member of the Church; had taken a double first-class degree at Oxford, had been afterwards head-master of the City of London School, and was the author of many highly-esteemed works.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty" upon every charge, but strongly recommended him to mercy.

Lord Campbell pointed out the gravity of the crime which he, a clergyman, had been guilty of, aggravated by the means which he had taken to avert the course of justice. In consideration, however, of the prisoner's high character in other respects, he would mitigate his sentence to one year's imprisonment in the common gaol.

The diocesan, the Bishop of Oxford, numerous clergymen, and other persons of character, interceded in behalf of Dr. Giles, who was liberated after undergoing three months' imprisonment.

7. Murder at Halstead.—At the Chelmsford Assizes, Lazarus Hempstead, 49, was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Anne Hempstead.

In this case, the question of the

sanity or irresponsibility of the accused, appears to have been difficult; for while, on the one hand, the general testimony of his neighbours, and of the officers who had watched him while in gaol, pointed to insanity, the pertinence of his remarks after the murder, and his apparent consciousness of the consequences, indicated sufficient saneness to make him amenable to the law for his crime.

It appeared that the prisoner and his wife lived at Halstead; that they were both engaged in a silk factory at that place, and resided in the town with their family, which consisted of five children. On the night of the 3rd November, all the family went to bed at the usual time, three of the children occupying a bed-room directly under the one in which the prisoner and his wife slept. Nothing particular appeared to have occurred until about 4 o'clock on the following morning, when one of the sons heard the prisoner go out of his bed-room and proceed down-stairs; he inquired of him what it was o'clock, and the reply he gave was, that it wanted 10 minutes to 6, the real hour being 4. The prisoner was heard to go down a second time shortly afterwards, and then leave the house. When the family got up at a later hour, upon their going into the bed-room of the prisoner, a dreadful sight presented itself, their unhappy mother being found lying upon the bed quite dead, with her skull almost smashed to pieces, and covered with wounds. It was ascertained that a hammer, which was usually hanging in the kitchen, had been taken away, and there was no doubt that it was with this instrument that the deadly wounds had been inflicted; it was subsequently found in the garden of a neighbour, covered with blood. A few hours after the deed had been committed, the prisoner was found at a place called Little Carnew, ten miles from Halstead, and it appeared that he inquired for the parish constable, and upon finding him, and being asked what he wanted of him, he said that he had murdered his wife that morning, and he wished to give himself into custody. He subsequently said that he had never been in custody before, but that upon one occasion his wife had obtained a peace warrant against him, but he did not go to gaol, and he added that he thought it would have been a very good job for him if he had gone to gaol for a month. He continued talking in a very incoherent manner, and said he did not know how he came to do it; that he loved his wife, and that she was as good-looking a woman as any in Halstead. Some questions, it appeared, were put to the prisoner relating to the crime, and he then said he thought he had told them quite enough, he had admitted that he was a murderer, and that was sufficient. As the prisoner was being conveyed to gaol, he again admitted that he had killed his wife, and said, "Now she is dead, and I have only four months to live, and I must make the best use of my time." As they approached the gaol at Springfield, the prisoner pointed to it and said, "I shall never go out of that again," and when the constable replied "Yes, you will," his answer was "What, when I go to execution?" All these facts were proved in evidence; but on cross-examination it appeared that upon two occasions the prisoner had attempted to

destroy himself by hanging, that he was in the habit of wandering about all night, that he laboured under several delusions with regard to his wife, and it appeared that the impression among all who knew him was that he was a person of unsound mind. It also appeared that the governor and surgeon of the gaol where he had been confined were of the same opinion, and they proved that during his stay in the prison, he had nearly destroyed himself by starvation.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity; and the prisoner was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

11. Murder at Lydiard Tregoz.—At the Salisbury Assizes, William Wright was indicted for the murder of Ann Collins, at Lydiard Tregoz, on the 18th of November.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was a smith, and that he went in May last to reside at Hook. The deceased, who passed as his wife, accompanied him. He afterwards seemed in a low way, and said the woman who had lived with him had gone off with another man. She was absent about a month and then returned, and the prisoner seemed better. On Saturday, the 18th of November, the woman was heard to scream. A neighbour rattled at the door of the cottage, which was locked. After a few moments the door was opened, and the body of the woman was then seen lying on the floor, on which there was a great deal of blood. The prisoner at first was standing up. The woman who had entered the cottage went out to raise an alarm, and persons in a few minutes went into the cottage. The prisoner was then lying by the side of the woman, with his throat cut, and he had a knife in his hand. The woman died in a few minutes. The prisoner said, "Tom Ackley is the cause of all this; he said she had been with another man." He seemed very much distressed. He afterwards said it was a very bad job, and he was sorry that it had occurred, but it was all through a man at Wootton Bassett, and that if he had met with him when he went for his wife, he should have killed him. He told another person that he had met with the woman three years and a half ago in Yorkshire; that she had threatened to go off with another man again, and they had been quarrelling about it; that she had threatened to cut his throat, and had gone to the cupboard for a razor, and to prevent her cutting his throat, he had cut hers. Both carotid arteries and the jugular veins were cut.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty." He was sentenced to death, and was executed; having first confessed his guilt.

12. The Murder at Claremorris. — In the Chronicle of 1854, p. 103, is given an account of the atrocious murder of Maurice Prendergast, at Claremorris, and of the arrest of the supposed murderer. This person, James Æneas Prendergast, was tried at the Castlebar Assizes, when the counsel for the Crown proved against him a variety of circumstances of a very pressing nature. The trial lasted through two days, when the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

15. Horrors of Caffre Warfare.—One of the chief arguments in favour of our national interference in the affairs of the

Cape settlers and the Caffre tribes has been that, were the disputes left to the exasperated principals, atrocities shocking to humanity would be perpetrated on both sides. Recent news from the colony proves the truth of these surmises. When the English Government had brought the Caffre war to a successful issue, we determined to quit the outlying provinces, which were quite unproductive, but which had involved us in a war which had cost many valuable lives and some millions of treasure. The British troops were therefore withdrawn from the territory, which was left in the possession of the Dutch Boers, who formed themselves into "the Transvaal Republic." Disputes soon broke out between the Boers and the neighbouring Caffre tribes. The Caffres stole cattle, and the Dutch retaliated by shooting the Caffres. At length mutual injuries produced the following horrible tragedy:—The Caffres, under Makapan, had murdered Field Cornet Potgieter, and several men and women, with revolting cruelty. Prætorius collected 500 men and four guns, and hunted the Caffres to certain caverns, 2000 feet in length, and from 300 to 500 feet wide. Not liking to venture an assault, he attempted, on the 30th October, to blast the rocks above, and so to crush the enemy. But this failed, owing to the loose nature of the soil. He then resolved on a blockade. On the 6th October, Commandant-General Potgieter was shot by the Caffres, and his body fell within the outer defences: but they were instantly stormed, and the body recovered. As the siege went on too slowly, Prætorius blocked up the openings of the caverns with loads of stones and trees, brought and thrown down by friendly Caffres, co-operating with the Dutch. This reduced the enemy to extremities. Day by day they died or were shot down. The women and children rushed out to get water, and many died drinking it. At length possession of a part of the caverns was obtained; and much of the property of the murdered men was recovered. But the stench rising from the dead Caffres—900 bodies were found—compelled the Dutch to raise the siege on the 21st November.

16. Great Conflagration at Bermondsey.—A terrible conflagration occurred at Bermondsey Wall, which raged throughout the whole day, and deprived nearly 100 persons of almost all they possessed, besides laying in ruins two of the largest granaries on that side of the water, and destroying a number of warehouses or stores filled with goods valued at many thousand pounds.

Soon after 5 A.M. a policeman discovered smoke issuing from the back part of the yard between the extensive granary and wharf belonging to Mr. A. Glendinning, termed Lucas's Wharf, and the rope and ships' sail works of Mr. W. Hall. The two occupied an immense space on Bermondsey Wall. The first-named premises from the water side were 350 feet long, and about 80 or 100 feet wide. They were in some parts four, and in others, five floors high. One compartment contained several thousand quarters of grain, an immense stock of seeds, oats, &c. In another department was a great quantity of linseed oil, and upwards of 5000 barrels of tar. Immediately facing the principal granary was another, rather smaller, used as a store-house, filled with casks of tallow. Surrounding

those extensive premises were a number of private houses, occupied by watermen, shipwrights, and persons working in the different wharfs in the neighbourhood. Flanking the property on the western side were the stores and other premises belonging to Mr. Hall. The cooperage of Mr. W. Rolf, in West Lane, and upwards of a dozen private houses, ran on the eastern side of the premises.

The alarm was given; but before the engines could arrive the fire had seized upon the granary, and rushed through the windows and roof with such impetuosity as to envelope the warehouse adjoining, composed principally of timber, which contained 5000 barrels of tar, linseed oil, and other articles.

The inhabitants of the surrounding streets, on finding that this building had taken fire, rushed out with their children in their arms, but where to run for shelter they scarcely knew; for tar-barrels kept continuously exploding, making a noise like the discharge of a park of artillery. The atmosphere then became obscured with black smoke; but in a second or two the blaze from the tar rose some 30 or 40 feet high in the air, and thousands of gallons of the linseed oil ran out of the premises into the street, until a space of 200 or 300 feet became covered with a considerable depth of that inflammable material; and it seemed that, if this should take fire, the conflagration would be spread in every direction.

The floating engines were brought up, and numerous engines of the fire-brigade, who made great efforts to subdue the flames; but, despite their exertions, they spread with great rapidity, and, having reached West Lane, seized upon a range of workshops used as a cooperage; from thence they crossed over and laid in ruins, in a very brief period, the back premises of Mr. W. Tanner, in Bermondsey Wall, and the stabling of Mr. Nailor, in Cherry Garden Street. It was now thought that the whole range of houses within a radius of a quarter of a mile would be destroyed, for the smaller granary containing the tallow had also become ignited in front, the doors and windows being in a blaze. The men, however, kept to their posts, notwithstanding the danger they ran by falling walls and the explosion of the tar-barrels, until they had extinguished the fire on the water side. They then brought all their force to bear upon the land side. Whilst so engaged, the roof of the larger granary fell in, and the weight settling upon the top floor forced that in also, and shortly afterwards every floor was forced down; perhaps a larger or fiercer body of flame has not been witnessed in or near the metropolis for many years past. The fire was not subdued until late in the evening. Besides the premises destroyed, many adjacent were severely burnt, and their contents damaged.

20. Fall of a Bridge at Bristol.—A singular and fatal accident occurred at Bristol, by the sudden destruction of the iron bridge which spans the new cut of the Avon, near the Temple Gate. The current report was, that many persons, who happened to be passing at the time, were drowned; but this was certainly a great exaggeration, as only two bodies were found immediately after the accident, and one other after the lapse

of three weeks. The particulars of the accident are best given by the evidence produced before the coroner's jury that inquired into the death of one of the sufferers.

John Taunton, the brother-in-law of the deceased, identified the body. The deceased would have been 41 years of age next June, and was married, with three children.

Gwynne Thomas deposed, that on the day of the accident, about five minutes after 10 in the morning, he saw the deceased standing on the iron bridge on the Bath road; he was about three yards from the Great Western Terminus side of the bridge, leaning on the rails. Witness was about two yards nearer the end of the bridge. They were both looking at a barge coming down the river. It was an iron steam barge. It was coming very fast, and appeared to be unmanageable; the people on board did not appear to know what to do. The vessel kept very near the bank on the Bristol side. The water was very high that morning; it was a spring-tide. The tide was running out with great violence. The vessel appeared to witness to be in danger, but he did not see or hear any signals for assistance. The vessel struck the iron stays of the bridge underneath the water on the Bristol side. He was not sure that it was the bow of the vessel which struck the bridge. He heard a cry of alarm, and ran from off the bridge about 20 yards. He then looked round, and saw the barge nearly half-way through the bridge, which had gone down, and a portion of the bridge had fallen on the barge. He did not see anything of Cooksley, who must have fallen with the bridge. He saw men and women struggling in the water, and two of them get out alive. Did not hear any one from the bank give the captain advice.

Ann Davis deposed that at the time of the accident she was standing near her house, looking at the bridge. There was a man with a horse and cart on the bridge, and several persons, some going one way and some another. All at once she saw the ironwork of the bridge on the Temple side suddenly rise up, bulge out, give a bit of a twist, and then it went down, both sides of it, in less than three minutes, "the iron snapping with a noise like that of slight deal." The cart went backwards into the water with the man, and all the people on the bridge fell in together. Witness went to assist, and helped out a gentleman who belonged to London. At that time she saw six or eight persons in the water; three of them were saved.

The bridge was of 180 feet span, of cast iron, the ends resting on stone piers.

21. The Fast Day.—This being the day appointed by proclamation for a solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer to Almighty God, an especial service for morning and evening was performed in all churches and chapels of the Established Church.

The Form of Prayer provided consisted of the usual office for holidays, with certain exceptions; a selection of proper psalms, lessons, collects, epistles, gospels, and special prayers. The latter were numerous and of unusual length.

The day was observed with considerable solemnity in all parts of the United Kingdom; the general impression being that the dreadful

sufferings of our army during the winter, the failure to capture Sebastopol, and the non-effectiveness of our operations in the Baltic, had reduced the public affairs to a condition of danger, for a deliverance from which the assistance of the Almighty was earnestly to be implored. The circumstance that the great council of the nation — the Houses of Peers and Commons — were partakers in the prayer for Divine aid, added somewhat of awe to the devotions of the people, and gave to it even more than the usual aspect of a national prostration before the Throne of Divine Grace.

The House of Lords attended Divine worship in Westminster Abbey, where the Bishop of Salisbury preached the sermon; the House of Commons attended at the parish church of St. Margaret, the Rev. Henry Melville being the preacher. The most eminent divines of the Church of England occupied the pulpits of the metropolis. The discourses, varied in eloquence and imagery, being called forward by the same occasion, generally pursued the same track. The justice and necessity of the war were asserted; our past too great reliance on our own exertions, to the neglect of the Divine favour, was much insisted on; our present humiliation pointed out as the consequent punishment; and our present repentance and submission to the Divine grace was held forth as reason why, if we exerted ourselves in love and unity, the favour of the Almighty might be turned upon our cause, and we should yet be successful in our righteous endeavours.

24. Amateur Exhibition of Drawings.—An exhibition of "Water-Colour Drawings and Pictures by amateur artists, and art-contributions, in aid of a fund for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of British officers engaged in the war with Russia," has been opened in Pall Mall with great success. The catalogue comprises more than 700 pictures, contributed chiefly by the sons and daughters of the nobility. The productions of lords and ladies are generally exempted from criticism, and when exerted for benevolent purposes, are beyond it. The pictures exhibited on this occasion were, for the most part, far above mediocrity, and, in some cases, of extraordinary merit. Five of the children of Her Majesty were contributors. The Princess Royal's water-colour drawing of a woman weeping over a dead grenadier showed considerable merit. The drawings of the Royal children proved a point of great attraction to the numerous visitors who thronged to the exhibition. "A Lady of Title" contributed a water-colour, "The Disciples Sleeping in the Garden," of such extraordinary merit, as to place the noble *artiste* in the very highest rank. A considerable sum was derived from the admission of visitors to view; and a very unexpected amount from the sale of the pictures. The Princess Royal's drawing was bought by some enthusiast in loyalty at an immense price.

31. Destructive Fire at Sunderland. — About half-past 8 P.M., a destructive fire broke out in the warehouses of Mr. Fairley, an extensive wholesale chemist in Sunderland. The warehouses were situated in Number's Garth, on the north side of High Street, and in the midst of a densely-populated neighbourhood. An immediate alarm was given; but,

owing to the inflammable nature of the material stored in the warehouse, consisting of flax, hemp, tar, turpentine, &c., the flames spread with amazing rapidity, and the whole became a mass of flame. The roof shortly fell in, and the flames burst upwards in the most terrific manner, illuminating the heavens, and causing a great apprehension that all the property in that quarter of the town would be destroyed. The flames were so fierce that they instantly spread to the adjoining houses; and notwithstanding the efforts of the fire brigade, who were in immediate attendance, and were plentifully supplied with water, at high pressure, together with the powerful Wear marine engine, and the engine and soldiers from the barracks—all pouring floods of water on the burning pile—two houses in Number's Garth, two houses in Garden Street, and two houses in a crossing connecting those streets, took fire, and formed, along with the warehouse, one grand and terrific burning mass. At 9 o'clock, the fire continuing to rage with great fury, attention was turned to the best means of cutting off the communication between the burning houses and High Street. In order to attain this object, a house in Garden Lane was pulled down, which had the effect of checking the fire in that direction. Meanwhile, the powerful river engine, the barrack engine, and the hose were directed to check the spread of the fire towards the river; but, as it appeared doubtful whether the force at the command of the authorities was capable of mastering the flames, a telegraphic message was despatched to Newcastle, requesting the police of that town to bring the engines across. Great excitement was caused in Newcastle by the report that "a terrible conflagration was raging in Sunderland, and that a great part of that town was on fire;" for the people remembered the great fire which last year committed such havoc in their own town. A strong body of police, with engines, and a corps of firemen, were accordingly despatched to Sunderland by a special train. But before their arrival, the flames had been checked; and, by their united exertions, were finally extinguished.

The property destroyed, which consisted of warehouses and tenemental dwellings occupied by the working classes, is supposed to have been worth 10,000*l*.

31. Singular Amateur Performance.—The gentlemen composing "The Fielding Club," for the purpose of raising a fund for an eminent literary man reduced to great distress, gave a performance of so extraordinary a character, and so successfully, as to deserve record—no other than an amateur pantomime — a veritable pantomime, with all its capers, shifts, blows, tumbles, thefts, and changes.

The title of the pantomime, written by Albert Smith for the occasion, was "Guy Fawkes." The parts were each and all sustained to admiration. Mr. Bidwell played Harlequin; Mr. J. Robins, the clown; Mr. Arthur Smith, pantaloon; and Mr. Albert Smith and Mr. T. Holmes, comic characters. Miss Rosina Wright (a professional), Columbine. This singular performance, which was eminently successful, was given at the Olympic Theatre.

Fires and Loss of Life.—Very numerous fires occurred in the metropolis during this month,

many of them resulting in loss of life.

On the 7th, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Lawford, stationer, Clipstone Street, Portland Road, occupied by numerous lodgers. The police, who first discovered the outbreak, gave the alarm, but for long were unable to rouse the inmates. Several persons at length rushed down the staircase, and passed through the flames. Two aged women were then seen at the windows; they were rescued, not without danger, by the fire-escapes. The firemen vainly endeavoured to rouse several persons who were in the third floor, and broke in the windows; but the fire and smoke prevented their entry. They next endeavoured to save them by cutting a hole through the roof; but the flames were too quick, and they were compelled to desist when their hair and whiskers had been burnt off. When the fire-engines had extinguished the flames, the men entered the ruins of the third floor, and found the burnt bodies of four females.

On the following day, about noon, a fire broke out in an eel-pie-house in Farringdon Street. The conflagration first appeared in the cellar, and thence spread rapidly up the staircase through the whole house. In the attic lodged a middle-aged woman, who was seen to throw herself out of the window, in her night-clothes only. She held on by the window-sill for a short time; and every effort was made to bring up the fire-escape, and to spread the "jumping-sheet." But before these could be got ready, the poor woman relaxed her grasp, and fell upon the pavement with tremendous force. She was dreadfully crushed, and was killed upon the spot. Another female was rescued by the brave conduct of a fireman. He had made great efforts to save the first-named woman, by penetrating down the loft from the roof, and again by the parapet; but was driven back by the fire and smoke; hearing that another woman was in danger on the second floor back, he went on to the roof of the market, and encouraged her to jump into his arms; she did so, and was saved. On the 14th, at an early hour of the morning, a fire broke out at the "White Swan" Tavern, Salisbury Court, Fleet Street. The landlord and his wife were about to jump out into the street, but were encouraged to await the arrival of the fire-escape; which they did, and suffered no injury. But the flames had, in the meanwhile, penetrated up the back of the house to the roof, and the servant-girl was suffocated and burnt.

On the 23rd, about 5 A.M., a fire broke out in Princes Street, Leicester Square, in a house of six stories, lately opened as a French *restaurant*, "The Napoleon Dining-rooms and Coffee-house." The upper part of the house was intended to be let to lodgers; but as the decoration of the premises had been but recently completed, not more than three persons were in them. The fire-escape was speedily at the spot and rescued two of these; but the third, a female, was suffocated in her room by the smoke and heat only, for the fire did not reach her apartment.

On the 29th, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in a private house in Ann Street, Cambridge Road. The wife of the occupier, Mrs. Eaker, was seen sitting in the ground

floor front, nursing an infant, when suddenly violent screams were heard proceeding from the room. Some person instantly opened the room door and snatched up the infant, but in the smoke did not see the mother, who was found when the fire was extinguished still alive, but so dreadfully burnt that she shortly expired.

APRIL.

3. Fatal Accident on Lough Gowna.—Four gentlemen of the highest connections in the county of Longford have lost their lives by a melancholy accident. Mr. John Dopping, R.M., stationed at Arva, invited the officers of the Longford Rifles to a day's pleasure on board his yacht, at Lough Gowna, near Granard. Captain Francis White, son to Mr. H. White, the colonel of the regiment and lord lieutenant of the county; Captain Ralph A. Dopping, son of Mr. Dopping; Lieutenant Fox, son of Mr. R. M. Fox, the county member; Lieutenant Shouldhem, Lieutenant Bolton, and Ensign Gregory of the Rifles; and Lieutenant Irwin, of Revenue police, son of the Dean of Ardfert, were of the party. Everything went on well till evening, when the yacht neared the land at Derrycassen, and it became necessary to get into a small row-boat to reach the shore. In their eagerness to return, too many got into the boat, and she unfortunately upset, and Mr John Dopping, Captain White, Lieutenant Fox, and Lieutenant Irwin, were drowned. Lieutenant Shouldhem, and Ensign Gregory, were also immersed for some time, but were fortunately saved through the exertions of their companions.

4. Sailing of the Baltic Fleet.—The first squadron of the Baltic Fleet sailed this afternoon to resume operations against the enemy in that sea. It was composed of the following ships:—

Port Division.—Magicienne, 16; Blenheim, 60; Colossus, 80; Duke of Wellington, 131, Rear-Admiral R. S. Dundas, C.B., Commander-in-Chief; Gorgon, 6; Cressy, 81; Bulldog, 6; Majestic, 81.

Starboard Division.—Basilisk, 6; James Watt, 91; Hogue, 60; Edinburgh, 58; Cæsar, 91; Ajax, 60; Nile, 91; Exmouth, 91; Royal George, 102.

It is stated that the entire Baltic fleet will consist of 10 line-of-battle ships; 10 block-ships of 60 guns; 13 frigates from 16 to 51 guns each; and 21 sloops. Also of 5 tremendous floating batteries of 16 enormous guns; 6 mortar-vessels; 28 gun-boats. Few, however, of these last, were ready in time to share in the campaign. Every vessel of this immense fleet was moved by steam, mostly acting by screw propellers.

The direction of this, the most powerful fleet that ever floated on the waters, was committed to Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas; having for second in command, Rear-Admiral Michael Seymour; Rear-Admiral Baynes, C.B., third.

Great Will Case.—*The Earl of Sefton v. Hopwood.*—This cause, which involved property to the amount of 7000*l.* a year, and caused very great excitement in the northern counties, was decided at the Liverpool Assizes. It was an issue directed by Vice-Chancellor Wood, to try the validity of the last will of the late Robert Gregge Hopwood, Esq., of Hopwood Hall,

county Lancaster, who died in 1854. The trial occupied no less than seven days, and a great number of witnesses of high standing were examined.

It appeared that in 1829 the deceased, Mr. Hopwood, made a will, by which he bequeathed his estates to his eldest son, Captain Hopwood, the present defendant; with legacies of 5000*l.* to each of his younger children. In 1854, however, at which time Mr. Hopwood was near his 80th year, he made another will, by which he revoked his former will, and bequeathed the greater part of his estates to his grandchildren, the issue of Captain Hopwood, leaving to that gentleman an annuity of 1000*l.* At his father's death in the same year, Captain Hopwood propounded the will of 1829, with some subsequent codicils, as the last will and testament of his father—treating as a nullity the will of 1854, and taking possession of the estates under the former instrument. The reason alleged for this proceeding, was the testamentary incapacity of the deceased at the time of making the will of 1854. The Earl of Sefton, who was one of the executors of the latter will, tendered that document for probate, alleging that the deceased was undoubtedly capable of making a will at that time; and that the revocation of the will of 1829, and the execution of that of 1854, was due to the conduct of Captain Hopwood towards his father, which had alienated his affections from him and caused this different disposition of his property.

The testamentary capacity or incapacity of Mr. Hopwood in 1854, being thus the point at issue, a large number of persons, some of them gentlemen of the highest consideration, medical men who had been in attendance on the testator, servants and dependants, were made witnesses on either side; and in regard to the conduct of Captain Hopwood on the one side, and of his brothers on the other, family disputes, misunderstandings, and recriminations of the most painful character, were alleged by both parties. On the whole, however, it seems undeniable that the evidence of the witnesses for the plaintiff, although establishing the singular force of mind the testator had possessed up to a late period of his life, failed to support the allegation that that power continued to the last; the evidence as to incapacity established that as a fact; and consequently the conduct of Captain Hopwood, injudicious perhaps, and rendered more arbitrary by the interference of his brothers, became justified by the necessity of protecting his aged father from the consequences of dotage.

After patient consideration, the jury, to the great satisfaction of a Lancashire audience, gave a verdict for the defendant; thereby establishing the right of Captain Hopwood to his father's estates under the will of 1829.

13. A Thief-trainer.—A very wicked and dangerous character, a trainer of young thieves, has been discovered and brought to justice by the revelations of his victims; the guilt of the culprit being greatly exaggerated by the circumstance that he was an officer of the detective police, and entrusted with those more delicate parts of police duty which are performed by officers in "plain clothes." It appeared that the chief occupation of this cumulative offender, whose name was Charles King, for many

years, had been to train young thieves to the occupation of picking pockets, he himself conducting them to the places where their profession might be most advantageously exercised, pointing out the victims, and covering his pupils in the performance of their tasks. How many young depredators he had thus taught to prey upon the public is not known; but he appears to have operated with an efficient corps of three or four; dividing the booty when it was money, and selling such spoil as had to be converted. He must have acted with some liberality to his assistants, since, beside good living and the delights of the theatre and girls, the lad who gave the information, John Reeves, was able to keep a pony and to ride in the Parks. King might be thus generous without doing any injustice to himself, since Reeves states that, in prosperous times, he picked pockets to the tune of 90*l.* or 100*l.* a week. The profession, however, though thus lucrative, has its reverses, and John Reeves, having enjoyed the smiles of fortune for three years (with a few frowns in the shape of short imprisonments), found himself at the age of 13 an inmate of the House of Correction, a well-reputed thief. Either he was elated with his early fame, or his experience had not yet given him the power of reticence; for he communicated the secret of his education and connections, and King was taken into custody. The charge was brought home to him—for the uncorroborated evidence of Reeves was of little value—in a somewhat singular manner. At the Central Criminal Court he was charged on numerous indictments for larceny and for receiving stolen property.

On the first indictment he was charged as Charles King, 32, hammerman, formerly a plain clothes constable of the C division of police, with stealing at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, upon the 31st of December, 1853, a purse containing 17*s.*, the property of a person unknown. He was also indicted for receiving the same, well knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr. Bodkin said that this prosecution had been directed by the Secretary of State, and was one looked forward to with great anxiety, both as far as the public ends of justice were concerned and with regard to the prisoner, for either the charge made against him was a most wicked one if untrue, or, if true, he had been guilty of one of the most heinous offences it was possible to imagine. The prisoner had been employed by the police authorities to act as a detective officer, and his position afforded him great facilities in prosecuting the practices imputed to him. It was a well-known fact, but a most melancholy one to contemplate, that in this great metropolis there are great numbers of mere children who give themselves up to crime upon the very threshold of life, and it was one of this class the prisoner was charged with having directed to commit robberies and with having shared with him the plunder obtained. The boy had been convicted, and while under sentence had made communications which led to these proceedings; and when it was found that a paid public officer of the Crown, engaged for the prevention of crime, was acting in concert with and directing the movements of thieves, and receiving part of the plunder, he could scarcely

conceive a case of greater import than one charging such a crime.

The principal witness was John Reeves, an intelligent boy, who said: I have been brought up from the Westminster House of Correction, where I am now a convict, under sentence of two years' imprisonment for picking pockets. I was convicted and sentenced last May. I had been in custody about a dozen times for picking pockets before I knew the prisoner. I am now 13 years of age. I first made the acquaintance of the prisoner about three years ago; I knew he was a policeman. I first knew him in Dean Street, Soho. I continued to see him from that time down to the time of the frost in 1853. One day, during that frost, I met the prisoner at a public-house in Pulteney Street; the prisoner said, "I can take you to a good place to get money," and then named the bridge over the Serpentine. It was about 12 o'clock in the day; a man named Donovan was there, and he went with us. We then went to the bridge over the Serpentine, where the skating was going on. When we got there we met a great many other thieves, boys and men; the prisoner spoke to them, and there was a man there who used to go out with boys to thieve; he is in prison now; I forget his name. There were a great many people skating. The prisoner pointed out to me a lady. I picked her pocket. The prisoner stood close behind me. I gave him the purse. We then walked away into the park, and the prisoner took the money out of the purse and showed it to me. There was a half-sovereign and 7*s.* in silver. The prisoner put the purse into a hole in a tree. The money was afterwards divided between the prisoner, Donovan, and myself, at a coffee-shop in Sloane Street. It was divided equally. After the purse had been put into the tree we went back to the bridge. The prisoner said it was "no go" there any longer, as the people would think they would get their pockets picked, there was such a crowd, and, as they were getting too "fly," we had better go under the bridge, which we did, and there I picked a lady's pocket of some loose silver. While I was there some other boy was caught hold of picking pockets. That was about 30 yards from the bridge. Some man had caught hold of him. The beadle ran across to take him, and, as he came near the prisoner, he put his foot out and threw the beadle down. I have been at the Zoological Gardens with the prisoner both before and after this time. Donovan and Arundel were with us. I do not know the date; it was before and after the frost.

Cross-examined.—I do not know how long ago it is since I first began to thieve. I think it is about three or four years ago. I first stole bread in Newport Market. I had seven days for that. I cannot tell when I was next taken up, but think it was about a month after that. I did not pick pockets then. I used to rob shops. The third time I was taken up was for stealing a bundle of cigars, and then I got three days and was whipped. The next time was for robbing a shop, but I cannot recollect of what. After then I took to picking pockets, and had picked pockets many times before I was caught. The prisoner never had me in custody.

I have never had any instruc-

tion, excepting in prison. When I used to come out I had no means of living.

The chief circumstance corroborative of Reeves' evidence was singular. On the said 31st of December, 1853, a park-keeper, seeing several persons busy about a particular tree, had his suspicions aroused, and afterwards searched the tree. In a hole he found an empty purse, just such as that described by Reeves; and he called the attention of the police to the circumstance. The purse was produced. Officers of the police deposed to having seen the prisoner about the Park on that day, evidently in company with several boys: and others declared that they had seen him with the boy Reeves.

Another officer proved the incident stated by Reeves of the lad being taken into custody near the bridge over the Serpentine while the skating was going on.

Sergeant Langley proved having the prisoner in custody, and that while he was taking him from the Bow Street station to the police court he broke away, and ran some distance before he could be retaken.

The jury, without hesitation, found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be transported for 14 years.

16. Launch of Two Screw Floating Batteries.—This afternoon the *Meteor* and *Thunder*, floating batteries, were launched from the yard of Messrs. Mare, of Blackwall, amidst the cheers of many thousands of spectators.

The *Thunder* and *Meteor* are the first launched of those tremendous instruments of war which are said to have been suggested by the French Emperor, with the view of reaching the fortifications of Sweaborg and Cronstadt, which are inaccessible to our large line-of-battle ships. They are intended, in fact, to effect from the sea what breaching batteries effect from the land.

The bows and sides of these vessels are of immense strength; they are each pierced with 28 ports, and will fight ten 10-inch 68-pounder guns on each side. By a novel arrangement all the guns can be brought to bear on one side, thus giving double powers of destruction.

The decks of the batteries are constructed of 9-inch oak, of which the beams are 12 inches square in thickness, and placed 12 inches apart. The vessels are externally entirely plated with iron, 4½ inches thick, which is carried down to a foot below the water line. Every precaution has been taken to preserve the lives of those on board from the shot of the enemy; the fitting of the fighting deck being of a like character to the exterior.

The vessels are to be propelled by screws worked by high-pressure tubular steam-engines of 200 horse-power.

The dimensions of these vessels are:—

	Feet.	In.
Length between perpendiculars .	172	6
Keel for tonnage .	146	0
Breadth, extreme .	43	11
For tonnage . .	43	5
Moulded . .	42	0
Depth of hold .	14	7
Burden . .	1469 tons.	

The extreme draught of water, with all the stores, guns, shot, powder, &c., will be 7 feet 9 inches, and they will present about the

same lateral bulk above water, thus offering a very small mark to the enemy's shot. The batteries were launched completely fitted with their screws and engines; the steam was up; and they were ready, the instant they touched the water, to start for Woolwich, where they will be fitted with their rigging and armament.

16. Visit of the Emperor of the French to her Majesty.—The year 1855 will ever be a memorable epoch in the history of Europe, from the unprecedented circumstance of an Emperor of the French having visited this island a welcome and popular guest—the illustrious personage in question being moreover, the representative of Napoleon Bonaparte, and bearing his name.

It had been for some time whispered, that the cordial alliance between the two nations, illustrated by so many joint deeds of valour, was about to be cemented by a personal friendship of the sovereigns of the hitherto hostile lands—that the Emperor Napoleon III., accompanied by his beautiful consort, would shortly revisit as a sovereign, and guest of a sovereign, the land in which he had spent so long a period of exile; and that Her Majesty would, in return, visit the Emperor at the Tuileries, and become acquainted with the grandeur and beauty of Paris, closed for so many centuries against an English sovereign.

The visit which was to inaugurate a long future of cordial alliance between sovereigns and nations, opened most inauspiciously — the narrow seas between Dover and Calais were covered by as dense a fog as ever settled upon our shores. At 10 A.M. on the 16th, the electric telegraph announced from Calais, that the Imperial Court had steamed forth the harbour. Immediately a squadron of light steamers and excursion boats started from Dover, and were speedily lost in the dense fogs; from whence were heard continued guns fired by the ships of war in the Downs, and by the vessels of the English and French steam squadrons, to signify their positions; and which were sometimes returned by the guns on the heights as salutes. At length at 1 10 P.M., a dark mass was seen to loom through the mist, and then emerged the masts of the Imperial corvette, bearing the flags of England and France.* In a few minutes, the yacht was alongside the pier, where Prince Albert, attended by the French minister, Count Walewski, awaited the arrival of his illustrious guests. The Emperor and the Prince speedily recognised each other, and saluted by raising their hats. As soon as the gangway was fixed, the Prince went on board the yacht, and after a short but cordial greeting of the Emperor, descended into the cabin, and reappeared with the Empress on his arm. The royal host and his guests then landed on the pier, amid the salutes of the military, and the booming of guns on the heights. Luncheon was taken at the Lord Warden Hotel, and the Mayor and Corporation were admitted to present a congratulatory address.

At 2 30 P.M., the royal personages and their suites proceeded by railway to the Bricklayers' Arms Station, which was reached

* The French line-of-battle ship *Austerlitz* went ashore in St. Margaret's Bay; but the weather was perfectly calm, and she was got off uninjured.

at 4 50 P.M. The residents along the line had gone to the points which commanded any extensive view of the rails, for the mere pleasure of seeing the trains dash by; but at the London terminus, considerable preparations had been made for gaining a sight of the illustrious visitors, and seats capable of accommodating 1000 spectators had been fitted up. The line of streets which runs between this point and the Great Western Railway, by which the Court was to proceed to Windsor, had been decorated with flags and evergreens, and the people in considerable numbers occupied the principal points, or the windows, and greeted the carriage which contained Prince Albert and his guests with enthusiastic shouts.

At 7 P.M., the illustrious travellers arrived at Windsor Castle, and were received by Her Majesty and the Royal Family, surrounded by the great officers of State and of the Household, in the grand hall. Her Majesty thence conducted her guests up the grand staircase, and through the music room and throne room, to the reception room, where the ladies and gentlemen of the Household were presented; and the Emperor and Empress in turn presented their suite. In the evening a very splendid dinner was given in St. George's Hall.

The following day (Tuesday), was to have commenced with a stag-hunt; but, although the hunt took place, the royal parties did not join it; but the Queen and Prince, and the Emperor and Empress walked in the private slopes of the castle, and inspected the dairy and model farms. In the afternoon the Corporation of Windsor—which was crowded with visitors from great distances, anxious to catch the most distant glimpse of the great personages—presented an address. In the afternoon, the Emperor and the Prince, in the presence of the Queen and Empress, reviewed a body of cavalry, commanded by the Earl of Cardigan. Dinner in St. George's Hall, and a brilliant evening party, concluded the day,

On Wednesday the great event was the election of the Emperor to be a Knight of the Garter, and his investiture with the insignia of the Order. The splendid, and, under the peculiar position of the Emperor, the very significant ceremony, was performed with the utmost magnificence.

The Knights Companions, robing in the Guard Chamber, proceeded to the Reception-room. Meanwhile, the Queen and Prince Albert were conducted to the Throne-room by the great officers of State. The Queen occupied a chair of state at the head of the table, and on her right stood a second chair, but vacant. Then the Knights Companions were called by Garter King of Arms, and in this order entered the Throne-room and took their seats at the table—the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Cleveland, Earl De Grey, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Hertford, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Spencer, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Aberdeen. On the right of the Queen stood the Prelate of the Order, on the left the Chancellor. When all were assembled, the ceremony began by the reading of

a new statute, by command of the Queen, dispensing with the existing statutes of the Order in so far as might be required for the purpose of enabling the Emperor of the French to be ordained and declared a Knight of the Order. Then, by command of the Queen, the Emperor was conducted from his apartments to the Throne-room by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge.

The Queen and the Knights of the Garter received His Imperial Majesty standing; and the Emperor, passing to the head of the table, took a seat in the chair of state on the right hand of Her Majesty. The Queen announced to the Emperor of the French that His Imperial Majesty had been elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Garter King of Arms, kneeling, presented the Garter to the Sovereign; and Her Majesty, assisted by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, buckled it on the left leg of the Emperor, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. Garter King of Arms presented the Riband with the George; and the Queen put the same over the left shoulder of the Emperor, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. The Queen then gave the accolade to the Emperor; and His Imperial Majesty received the congratulations of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and each of the Knights Companions present. The Chapter being thus ended, the Knights Companions were again called over by Garter, and retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences. Her Majesty accompanied the Emperor to his apartments, followed by the Empress and Prince Albert, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suites. The Queen and Prince afterwards returned to their own rooms.

During the ceremony, the Empress and the Duchess of Cambridge sat near the throne. The young princes and princesses, and the suites of the Queen and the Emperor and Empress, were present.

In the evening, the Queen gave a state dinner. After the banquet, the Lord Steward of the Household, by her Majesty's command, gave the toast of "The Emperor and Empress of the French." During their residence at Windsor, the Emperor and his consort occupied the state apartments of the castle, and the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, the rooms of west front and north front. These apartments were decorated with the utmost splendour, and after the departure of the noble visitors, were thrown open to the inspection of the public.

On Thursday, the day appointed for the visit of the Emperor and Empress to the City of London, Her Majesty and the Prince conducted their illustrious guests from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace. The route from the Nine Elms Station to the Palace, through Parliament Street, the Horse Guards, and St. James's Park was one continued ovation. From Buckingham Palace, the Emperor and Empress and their suite, conveyed in six of the Queen's state carriages (the chief carriage drawn by cream-coloured bays), set out at one o'clock for the city; Life Guards escorting the carriage, and Carbineers, Blues, and Police, keeping the

ground. The route lay down the Mall to Charing Cross, and so by the Strand, Fleet Street, Cheapside, the Poultry, and round the Bank by Lothbury and Gresham Street to the Guildhall. The progress was characterized by the same incidents as before,—a vast, orderly, and impressive accumulation of people, thronging the streets, looking from the windows and the housetops, packed closely in positions of vantage, such as the base of the Nelson column, or the omnibuses caught in the streets and detained by the pressure; a wealth of flags, tricolor, English royal standard and Union Jack, which drooped over the roadways; cheering peals from the church-bells, and shouts from the multitude; and over all a brilliant sun that made even London look gay. The bands of the different regiments, as the Emperor drove by, played the air "Partant pour la Syrie," composed by his mother Queen Hortense, and now once more revived—it became the popular air of the day, and the peculiar symbol of the French alliance. When he arrived at the Guildhall, about two o'clock, the Emperor had traversed a large space of London, through a multitude numbering perhaps above a million of souls.

The ancient Hall of the city had been gorgeously decorated for the occasion. Two chairs of state, covered with purple velvet, bearing the initials "N." and "E.," and surmounted by a purple velvet canopy, stood on a raised platform at the east end of the hall. On either side there were seats for the members of the Common Council; while at the opposite end a sloping gallery stretched halfway along the hall; and on either side of a wide vacant space in the centre were more seats, terminating in places appropriated to the Cabinet Ministers and the diplomatic body. The flags of England, France, and Turkey, were blended on the capitals of the columns on either side of the hall, draping portraits of the Emperor and our Queen; and beneath the windows, devices, supported by the lion and the eagle, bore the names of Alma —Balaklava—Inkerman.

The Common Council were ranged on either side the daïs. The company invited to meet the royal visitors, including the Duke of Cambridge, several Cabinet Ministers, a large number of ambassadors and ministers from foreign Courts, many noblemen and members of Parliament, and the French gentlemen who are the guests of the Lord Mayor, successively arrived. Lastly, the Emperor and Empress entered the hall, and, while shouts of welcome burst from every side, walked up to the seats under the canopy. Count Walewski stood at the right of his Sovereign, and the suite grouped themselves in the rear. The Emperor, dressed as a general of division, and wearing the insignia of the Garter, and of the Legion of Honour, stood, while the Empress sat and talked with the Lady Mayoress. Then the Corporation, coming up in due procession, presented an address of welcome, which was judicious and well-composed. The Emperor and his consort remained standing while the Recorder read it; and when the passage alluding to the Empress called forth a burst of applause, Her Majesty acknowledged the compliment with graceful cordiality. The Emperor then read his answer to the address in

English, in which a foreign accent was but little perceptible; and passages of which were received with great applause.

The Emperor and Empress then descended from the daïs, and the more illustrious of the guests who were known to His Majesty congratulated him, and formed a Court around him; and some of the city notables, and the mayors of numerous provincial towns, were presented. The Lord and Lady Mayoress then led their guests to the Council Chamber, in which a splendid *déjeuner* had been prepared. The Emperor and Empress sat at the head of the table, and the Lord Mayor and Mayoress sat opposite to them. The health of "the Queen," and that of "the Emperor and Empress of the French," were received with loud cheers. The Imperial guests left the Guildhall at 4 o'clock, and returned by a different route to Buckingham Palace. In the Strand, they diverged to the right, passed along the front of the National Gallery, proceeded up Regent-street, and by Picadilly and Hyde Park, to the house of the French Ambassador at Albert Gate. There they remained some time; and arrived at Buckingham Palace about 6 o'clock.

After their departure, the general guests of the Lord Mayor, were regaled with a sumptuous collation, in the ancient crypt, and other rooms of the building. It is needless to say that the chief *déjeuner* was worthy of the City of London; but it may be recorded that the wines served at the imperial table included sherry 109 years old, and valued at the rate of 600*l.* the butt.

In the evening of this busy day, the Queen conducted her Imperial guests to the Royal Italian Opera. As this was a state visit, it was conducted with every circumstance of royal magnificence. The house had been fitted up with extraordinary splendour for the occasion. The royal box, which was in the centre, and directly facing the stage, and occupied the space of several boxes on the pit tier, grand tier, and first tier, was superbly decorated. The retiring rooms of the state box were arranged with consummate taste. Vast mirrors multiplied the effect of the statuary (among which were beautiful statuettes of the Queen, the Emperor and the Empress), parterres of flowers and gorgeous furniture. When the royal party entered the state box, the applause was enthusiastic; the orchestra played "Partant pour la Syrie," which was followed by our national anthem. The enthusiasm of the reception having subsided, the performances proceeded. The opera was Mozart's *Fidelio;* the first act had been completed before the royal party entered; but the orchestra performed the superb *Leonore* overture. The second act was then proceeded with. When the curtain rose, a singular spectacle was presented on the stage; behind the performers and the chorus was seen a dense mass of ladies and gentlemen in full dress, who, unable to obtain seats in the house, had purchased permission to be present in this uncommon position. In former days, it was the ordinary and fashionable resort of the critical and wealthy. When the opera was concluded, the orchestra and singers again performed the national anthem, this time in reverse order, "God save the Queen" first, followed by "Partant pour la Syrie." On this occasion

Mdlle. Jenny Ney played Leonora (her own first appearance on the English stage), and M.M. Tamberlik, Formes, Tagliafico and Lucchesi took the male parts.

In the evening the City, the Strand, and the West-end, were splendidly illuminated. On Friday, the Queen and her guests visited the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. As usual, the road was lined with eager spectators, and the brilliancy of the day added lustre and cheerfulness to the whole proceedings. The royal party reached the palace at noon. As yet few visitors had been admitted, and the inspection was considered private. The royal party promenaded round the buildings, and viewed its wonders of construction and of art. After ascending to the galleries, and presenting themselves on a balcony to the thousands assembled on the terraces below—the fountains should have played at this moment, but something was wrong, and they would not work—they proceeded to luncheon in rooms beautifully fitted up for the purpose. In the interval of this repast a large body of proprietors and ticket-holders had been admitted and arranged; and the royal party passed from the refreshment rooms to a daïs raised in the centre of the building through lines of spectators. This was, perhaps, the most satisfactory part, so far as the public were concerned, of the whole royal visit; for in the quiet advance of the procession up the avenue the spectators—the *élite* of middle class society—had an excellent opportunity of mastering the features of the remarkable man who seems destined to stamp his personal character on the system of European polity for centuries to come—and of the beautiful woman whom, disregarding the conventionalities of Courts, he had chosen to share his greatness. When the royal party were seated on the daïs, numerous persons connected with the foundation of the palace, or who were distinguished by their labours in preparing the treasures of architecture, sculpture, natural history, and the fine arts it contains, were presented. Before the royal visitors departed, the fountains had been got into order, and they witnessed that fine spectacle.

On Saturday, the Imperial visit terminated. Soon after 9 A. M. Her Majesty, surrounded by her family and Court, bade farewell to her Imperial guests at Buckingham Palace, Prince Albert convoying them to the extremity of Her Majesty's dominions. At the station they were met by the Lord Mayor and the officers of the municipality of Paris, who were his Lordship's guests. The Emperor cordially shook hands with the Lord Mayor, and bade him and his friends a kindly farewell. The train reached Dover at 12 5 P.M., when the Emperor was pleased to say that the only fault that he had to find with the arrangements of the railway was "that it conveyed him too quickly out of England." The French Sovereigns, no longer guests, were then conducted on board the *Empress*, mail steamer, and were rapidly conveyed, under salutes from the heights, from the English squadron, and the French naval guard of honour, to their own shores. The parting of the Emperor and Empress from Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, was hearty and affectionate.

Thus terminated a visit which, taken with the subsequent visit of

the Queen to Paris, may be reckoned one of the remarkable events of our times—which, arising out of an alliance so unforeseen that the whole policy of Europe was based upon its impossibility, and likely to lead to a reversal of the whole probable consequences of pre-existing causes, completely satisfied, in every phase, the anticipations of its well-wishers — which was marred by no single accident, and darkened by no single shade.

While the Queen entertained the Emperor and Empress of the French at her palaces, the City potentate received as his guests at his mansion-house, Baron Hausman, the Préfêt of the Seine, and other officers of the municipality of Paris. To judge by the speeches that were made at the banquets which illustrated the occasion, the chief Magistrate and his guests were equally satisfied. The Préfêt paid compliments to the splendour of London, which we are not accustomed to give to ourselves, and attributed the recent improvements in Paris to our example.

Her Majesty bestowed the dignity of a baronet on the Lord Mayor, Sir Francis Graham Moon, in honour of this occasion.

17. Siege of Sebastopol—Recommencement of the Bombardment.—The electric telegraph announces that the allied armies had re-opened the bombardment of Sebastopol.

"Paris, Tuesday, April 17, eight A.M.

The *Moniteur* contains a despatch in which General Canrobert announces, under date of the 10th of April, that the fire of all the French and English batteries was opened on the 9th against Sebastopol. During the first day the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the besieged, and the general impression in the Allied armies was most favourable.

"Berlin, Tuesday, April 17.

The following despatch has been received here from St. Petersburg, dated the 16th of April—'Prince Gortschakoff announces from Sebastopol, that at five o'clock on the morning of the 9th the enemy opened a cannonade from all their batteries, which lasted till evening. The bombardment was carried on during the night. On the 10th the enemy repeated the same operation. We replied with success, causing sensible losses to the enemy. On our side we have 833 killed and wounded.'"

The bombardment, continued to the 30th April, proved unsuccessful; and after being gradually diminished, was reduced to the ordinary fire necessary to cover the operations of the engineers.

20. The Loan of 16,000,000*l*.—It having become known that the Government were about to issue proposals for a loan of 16,000,000*l*. the news caused some agitation in the City, and consols fell $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. On Monday last the terms were made known. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (acting on a plan diametrically opposed to that which had proved so successful in France) wished to have the whole loan tendered in one amount.

For every 100*l*. subscribed in money the contractors were to receive 100*l*. Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities—in other words, to take a Three per Cent. loan at par; but, Consols being about 10 per cent. below par, the difference to be made up by a terminable annuity for thirty years, ending on

the 5th of April, 1885. The biddings to be in the latter. The interest on consols to commence from the 5th of January last, and the terminable annuity from the 5th of April instant. A deposit of 10*l.* per cent. to be paid on the 24th instant: and the subsequent payments to be made at the following periods—15*l.* per cent. on May 22nd, 10*l.* on June 19th, 15*l.* on July 17th, and the remainder in 10*l.* calls, due August 21st, September 18th, October 16th, November 20th, December 18th. For each instalment after the deposit, a proportional amount of stock to be created for the contributors: but none to be delivered for the deposit until the final instalment, when the terminable annuity would be credited to the proprietors. There would be no discount for payment of calls in advance, but stock would be created forthwith for any party paying the instalments in full.

The following tender by Messrs. Rothschild and Sons was the only one presented at the Treasury, and was accepted.

"London, April 20, 1855.

"Sir—In conformity with the public notice issued by the Treasury, we have the honour of submitting the following offer for the loan of 16,000,000*l.* We agree to take the whole of the 16,000,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, with dividends from the 5th of January last, at par, payable in instalments at the periods stated in the said notice, upon receiving for each 100*l.*, an annuity of fourteen and sixpence—say 14*s.* 6*d.*—terminable in thirty years, to commence from the 5th instant, payable half-yearly. And we are accordingly ready to pay the required deposit upon the same.

"We are, Sir, your obedient servants.

N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

"To the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

The contract was favourably received in the City, where the old name of "Omnium," known hitherto only to veterans and readers of old plays, revived, and was quoted at a premium of $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and $1\frac{3}{4}$.

24. Destruction of the Crœsus by Fire.—The departure of the Sardinian contingent to join the allied armies in the Crimea, has been commenced unfortunately.

Her Majesty's Government had agreed to find the means of transport for these troops; and for that purpose had placed at the service of the Sardinian Government, the steam-frigate *Retribution* and several steam transports, of which the finest was the *Crœsus*, belonging to the Australian Company. She was but two years old; of 2000 tons burden; and fitted up with every possible convenience. She cost 90,000*l.* At Genoa she took on board the staff, 37 officers, 200 rank and file, 25 mules, and a large quantity of stores and ammunition. On the morning of the 24th, she sailed from Genoa. On the same day, when about 15 miles from Corsica, it was discovered that she was on fire. Every exertion to subdue the flames proved vain; and the captain therefore cast off a vessel he had in tow, and made all speed for the shore. Unfortunately a sand bank intervened on which the vessel struck and remained fast. The other transports in sight immedi-

ately sent their boats, and by their exertions the troops and crew were removed. Two fishermen's wives launched a boat from Cape Portofico, to assist in the rescue; but unhappily the soldiers crowded too hastily into the frail boat, and she was overset; and one of the courageous women and several of the men were drowned. In all, only twelve persons lost their lives by an accident which might have been so disastrous. It is supposed that the fire originated in the spontaneous ignition of the coals.

After the vessel was run on shore, the flames seem to have been subdued; since, although the vessel was much burnt, the latest accounts speak of the probable saving of a large part of the stores.

27. Murder and Suicide near Nantwich.—A shocking case of murder and suicide has occurred near Sandbach, Cheshire. A respectable joiner and builder, Mr. James Sproston, and wife, resided at a large detached house a little to the south-east of this village. They were people in easy circumstances, having inherited good property from relatives, besides what Mr. Sproston had amassed in trade. They had been married about 16 or 17 years, and lived together during that period in happiness. They were both of them strict Wesleyan Methodists, and the leading people of that religious sect in the neighbourhood. It was therefore most appalling intelligence to the inhabitants of the village that Mr. Sproston had murdered his wife and afterwards destroyed himself. Having no family, Mr. Sproston had recently prevailed upon his sister, Mrs. Gill, a widow, at Sandbach, and her son, to come and reside at his house, as a companion for his wife. They kept no female servant in the house, but an apprentice youth in the timber-yard was employed occasionally to assist in some of the heavier household duties. On this dreadful morning they had risen, as usual, at an early hour; and the nephew had gone to business for the day at a little before 6 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Gill, after breakfast, had gone to take a can of barm to Sandbach, to be sold there, and the apprentice after assisting her to carry the can half way, and doing some errands for his master, had gone to the timber-yard. Mr. and Mrs. Sproston were thus left alone. On the return of Mrs. Gill from Sandbach, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, she found the back yard door fast inside, and had to climb over the garden fence to get admission into the house. Mrs. Gill entered the house by the kitchen door, and then discovered the horrible tragedy which had taken place during her absence. Mrs. Sproston was on her knees before the kitchen fire, with her arms on the floor, and her head resting on her hands. She was lying in a pool of blood, portions of the scalp and skull having been hacked off, in addition to many other wounds, which had apparently been inflicted with a large cavalry sword that was lying on the kitchen table by her side. The unfortunate woman was not yet dead; she was praying and calling on the Lord to take her. She several times muttered, "Oh, James, don't," and when her sister-in-law raised her, said, "Where is he?" Mrs. Gill therefore left her to seek her husband. Mr. Sproston was seated in his arm chair, in one of the front parlours,

before the fire, quite dead, and presented even a more horrible spectacle than his mangled wife. A large cavalry pistol lay between his feet on the floor, and this, loaded with a ball and eight or ten slugs, he had evidently discharged with the muzzle in his mouth, so that the lower and upper jaws had been carried away, and the face was ripped open up to the forehead. The pistol ball had perforated the brain and crown of the head, and was found lodged in the ceiling of the room. A number of slugs were also lodged in various parts of the ceiling. Medical assistance was immediately sent for; but before the surgeons could arrive, Mrs. Sproston had expired.

The kitchen where the tragedy had taken place, presented a shocking spectacle; the ceiling even was cut by blows of the sword; probably owing to both the unhappy persons being remarkably tall.

The coroner's jury found that Mr. Sproston was a lunatic at the time of the dreadful acts.

29. Attempt to assassinate the French Emperor.—Scarcely had the Emperor of the French left the shores of the traditionary enemy of the French and of Napoleon, than an attempt was made to murder him on his own soil.

The official account given of this dastardly act in the *Moniteur*, is as follows;—"Yesterday, about 5 o'clock, the Emperor was on horseback in the Champs Elysées, accompanied by Count Edgar Ney, one of his aides-de-camp, and Lieutenant-Colonel Valabregues, chief equerry.

"On the eminence near the Château des Fleurs, a well-dressed man approached within a few yards of the Emperor, and fired a pistol at his Majesty. The Emperor was not hit, and, having saluted the persons in his immediate vicinity, rode on at a foot pace to rejoin the Empress, who was taking a drive in the Bois de Boulogne.

"On their return their Majesties were greeted on all sides with the most enthusiastic acclamations.

"The assassin was immediately arrested by the persons near him, and placed in the hands of the authorities."

The *Constitutionnel* is more explicit:—"It was precisely at 10 minutes past 5, on the right side of the avenue near the Beaujon grounds, almost at the corner of the Rue Balzac, that a man was seen to advance from the side alley towards the Emperor; he had his hand in the breast-pocket of his paletot, as if he were about to take out a petition to present to His Majesty. This man was decently dressed; he appeared about 35 years of age; he looked like an Italian, and, in fact, it has since been ascertained that he is one. This man was armed with a double-barrelled pistol of the length of a cavalry pistol, and he fired twice, at a short interval between the two shots. The Emperor cast a look of profound disdain upon the assassin, and, with his hand waving off the persons who hastened up to see that he was not wounded, and saluting them, he continued his ride to rejoin the Empress, whose carriage was a little in advance.

"Meantime an agent attached to the person of the Emperor, on hearing the first report, rushed to the spot whence it proceeded, and, armed with a dagger which he had with him, fell upon the assassin just as he fired his second shot. It appears that when he

caught hold of him he wounded him with his dagger, which led to a report that the assassin had attempted suicide. The assassin had no dagger, but a revolver was found upon him, which he had no time to use."

The assassin was taken to the nearest guard-house, and searched. He was found to be an Italian, known by the name of Liverani, who had embraced the Protestant religion in London, whither he had emigrated after the occupation of Rome by the French. He had a complete suit of clothes under his outer garments; so that he could in a moment have changed his appearance. He had in his pockets 100f. in gold, and the large double-barrelled pistol which he had used.

In the meanwhile the Emperor rode quietly on, followed by a crowd who cheered him loudly, and rejoined the Empress, who burst into tears when her husband related to her the danger he had escaped. In the evening, the Emperor and Empress went to the Opera Comique; where salutes were repeated by the audience through the whole evening.

The real name of the assassin proved to be Giovanni Pianori; he is described as a handsome man, about 32 years of age, well dressed, and remarkably clean. He is supposed to have served in Garribaldi's corps at the defence of Rome, and to have been actuated to the assassination of the Emperor, by indignation at the occupation of the city by the French; and by a morbid desire for notoriety. In this respect he was disappointed, for the Emperor wisely treated him as an ordinary criminal; no form was made about his imprisonment, and he was tried at the ordinary Cour d'Assizes de la Seine. In his examination it was elicited that after the capture of Rome he resided in Piedmont, that in 1854 he came to Paris where he worked as a shoemaker. Next he visited London; and there, it would appear, by some means or other he earned handsome wages, and saved 500 francs. In March last he returned to Paris, carrying with him a double-barrelled, two single-barrelled pistols, and a poniard. On the 28th April he left his lodgings armed with these weapons and a sharp razor besides; and fired two shots at the Emperor, before the police overpowered him. With respect to his antecedents, the President questioned him, and received answers.

"After your crime, information was sought about you at the Roman Legation; and it was ascertained that your name is not Antonio Liverani, as appeared in your passport, but Giovanni Pianori. The following is the information communicated in the two despatches we have received. The first dated May 1; and the Chargé d'Affaires of France at Rome says — 'Pianori, known by the name of Brizi Guellino, aged thirty-two years, married, and the father of two children, was arrested for having committed a political assassination. He escaped from the prison of Servia. He fought in 1849 against the French army. He escaped to Genoa; he afterwards returned to his country, and committed other crimes.' Are you the person described in that note?" — "My name is Giovanni Pianori. Brizi Guellino is an additional name — supre-nom."

"Have you borne that name?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then it is to you the description applies. Here now is the information contained in the second despatch of the 5th of May —'Positive information. Pianori condemned for twelve years to the galleys for assassination."— "That is not true."

"You deny the fact; very well. Here is the rest—'Accused of two acts of incendiarism in February, 1849.' Is that true?" — "No, sir; I only remained six months in prison."

"For what cause?" — "For having taken part in some affairs."

"The despatch adds—'Escaped from the prison of Servia on the 30th of April, 1852. Noted as a terrible assassin!'" — "That is not true."

To a question from the President, as to whether he had "undergone the influence of the refugees in London, and had accepted from them an execrable mission?" he answered in the negative, and declared that he was in the habit of seeing few persons out of his own trade. He denied that the crime was premeditated, and insisted that it was only on the same day that the thought of firing at the Emperor occurred to him. The money found on him was 100 francs in gold, and 14 in silver, which he said was the rest of his savings; and he again denied that either the money or the arms had been given him to commit the crime. The accused was found "Guilty," and sentenced to die the death of a parricide.

He appealed to the Cour de Cassation on ground of informality; but the appeal was not sustained, and at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 14th of May, he was executed at the usual place of execution of the Roquette prison. His last words were, "*Vive l'Italie!*"

30. Sinking of a Ferry-Boat and Loss of Seven Lives.—A painful accident occurred near Bristol. The Aust ferry crosses the river Severn from the Aust-road to Beechley, and forms a link in the chain of direct communication between Bristol and South Wales. It is worked by a steam packet and several ferryboats. On this day there was a large cattle market at Chepstow, near the Monmouthshire side of the ferry, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the old ferry-boat, which was used chiefly for carrying cattle, left the Monmouthshire shore with a lot of live stock, her crew of four hands, and eight or ten passengers. At the Aust Pier she struck against a sunken pile at the pier head, and sank almost immediately. Seven of the passengers were drowned.

A somewhat similar accident occurred at this ferry two years ago, when one of the Messrs. Crawshay and several other persons were drowned.

Fires in Cambridgeshire.—Some remote country villages have recently suffered greatly from conflagrations.

In April, the village of Needingworth, near St. Ives, was nearly destroyed by four fires which broke out within an hour. Dwellings, farm-buildings, farming stock and implements were consumed to the value of 6000*l*. In May the same place was subjected to a calamity of the same kind. By this second disaster the barns, stables, and outhouses of Wigan farm were destroyed, together with two horses, 34 milch cows, and six fat beasts; valued in all at 6000*l*.

The frequency of these fires has caused the very probable suspicion that they are the acts of incendiaries.

The village of Cottenham, so frequently a sufferer from fire, has again experienced its customary misfortunes; two fires have occurred, by the latter of which 20 houses and many other buildings were swept away, and more than 100 persons rendered houseless.

MAY.

1. Official Rank of the Indian Army.—The *London Gazette* of this date, contains in a few words, a notification of great importance to the social standing of the Indian army, and possibly to the future interests of the nation.

War Office, May 1.

"In order to remove any doubt which may exist as to the rank and precedence of the officers of the Honourable East India Company's service, it is Her Majesty's pleasure that officers of the Honourable East India Company's service, whose commissions shall be signed by authorities duly deputed to do so by Her Majesty, shall have rank and precedence with Officers of Her Majesty's regular army, according to the dates of their commissions, in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions or elsewhere."

—Fire and Loss of Life in Leadenhall-street.— A fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Preston, stationer and lithographic printer, in Leadenhall-street, which, beside the destruction of a large amount of property, caused the loss of at least one life. The fire was first discovered, about 9 o'clock at night, issuing from the basement. The inmates of the house, who consisted of two families, that of Mr. Preston, and that of Mr. Kent, were speedily aroused, and succeeded in making their escape, though with much danger, and it was supposed that Mr. Preston's apprentice, a lad of 13, was also safe, as his master had found him in the act of dressing, and urged him not to delay or he would lose his life. Numerous engines arrived and got to work; but the flames increased with great rapidity, spread over the whole house, and extended to the warehouses at the back, which were of great extent, and seemed likely to extend in all directions in that densely-crowded neighbourhood. The labours of the firemen were made doubly hazardous by an explosion of gas which blew out the windows and by the continued fall of the presses and lithographic stones as the timbers which supported them were consumed; finally a huge mass gave way at once and forced its way through the floors below, nearly overwhelming the firemen beneath. These escaped; but a firemen who was standing in a precarious situation, with a branch in hand playing on the flames, was forced from his position and dashed through a glass roof, whereby he was so much injured that it was necessary to remove him to Guy's Hospital. In the meanwhile the apprentice was missed, and it became too probable that he had not escaped with the rest. When the fire had been extinguished the ruins were searched, and his body was found almost consumed.

3. Dreadful Wreck of the "John;" 200 Lives Lost.—An emigrant ship has been wrecked

on the Manacles Rocks off Falmouth, under circumstances of unusual horror, and such as to infer great culpability in her officers.

The ship *John* was a vessel of about 500 tons burden, with a crew of nineteen persons; she had on board 263 persons, of whom so many were children, that the whole reckoned as only 198 statute adults. She was carefully provided with the means of navigation; had four boats: was commanded by an experienced mariner; and had been inspected and passed by the Government Emigration officers. She sailed from Plymouth at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and at half-past 9 the same evening was a wreck, and nearly 200 of her human freight corpses! She had run upon the Manacles Rocks, in the very high way of commerce, seven hours from her starting, in a path known to every fisher-boy on the coast, with lights to the right, and lights to the left. It is stated that the master had charge of the deck, but had gone below for a few minutes, leaving the boatswain on guard; there was an able seaman at the helm, and the first mate had just ascertained that the helmsman was holding on the right course. Suddenly, at about 9 30 P.M., a strange sail was reported, aad the master ordered the yards to be squared. In the next moment, a sailor cried, "Fishing-boats ahead!" but these fishing boats were the Manacles Rocks, and in a moment the vessel had run on them. The terror and confusion that prevailed among the miserable passengers may be imagined; they rushed on deck with frantic cries, and clung to the spars, the rigging, and the sailors. The vessel "forged off" from the rocks; but the captain, finding the rudder destroyed, so that he could not hope to run the ship on the nearest shore, dropped anchor. The vessel was sinking—the water was already two feet deep on the deck—no hope was left but in the boats, and the boats, at the best, were capable of holding but 95 persons. Still, the sea was not rough, and the land not far off—all might have been saved by the boats. But of the four boats, one was in bad condition: and the life-boat was so improperly stowed as to be unavailable for immediate service. This is the history of the boats, as detailed by the first-mate;—"The quarter-boat was first got out, and *some of the crew* jumped into her. The deponent soon after lost sight of her. The life-boat was then attempted to be got out, but was stove and rendered useless. They then tried the long-boat, but the state of the tide prevented her being launched and she remained hanging to the tackles. They had another boat, the pinnace, on board, but deponent does not know what became of her." With the exception of *one* signal lantern, there were no means of making a signal of distress by night. Thus bereft of every means of escape, or of asking aid, the unhappy passengers crowded the bulwarks and rigging of the wrecked ship, clustering on the tops, and yards, and shrouds, while many, women and children, were swept away by every wave that struck the wreck. But though the culpable negligence and selfishness of the crew had deprived them of all hope of succour, the vigilance of the watch of the coast guard detected a ship ashore; it was soon known to be an emigrant ship, and these brave fellows made every exertion to

carry succour to the sufferers. Two large boats were launched; but the sea had risen and the wind was adverse; the attempt to reach the ship failed, and they had to await daylight. At daybreak they started again, accompanied by some brave fishermen in a boat, and succeeded in reaching the wreck, from which, with much difficulty and danger, they succeeded in taking the survivors off, in several successive trips, and bringing them to land. The captain was by no means backward in saving himself; and the sailors, with singular selfishness, not only secured the first places, but brought their bags with them; the bags were tossed overboard by the indignant coast-guard, who said they came to save lives not bags. By their brave exertions 93 persons were saved; and it is a significant circumstance that this number included the whole of the crew. About 190 persons consequently perished by this terrible calamity, and the beach presented a fearful spectacle as the rising tide drifted the corpses on shore. Eighty bodies were cast aground within a short space.

The magistrates who inquired into the circumstances which led to so frightful a disaster, condemned the conduct of the master and the crew, with certain exceptions, in the strongest terms; and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the Master, Captain Rawle. He was tried and acquitted.

3. Destruction of a Floating Battery at Millwall.—A fire, involving the destruction of property estimated at upwards of 120,000*l*., broke out in the extensive ship-building yard at Millwall, Poplar, the property of Messrs. John Scott Russell and Co.

The fire was discovered about 9 o'clock P.M., raging in the floating battery *Ætna*, which was to have been launched on Saturday next. This battery was adjoined on one side by another vessel, the *Wave Queen*, intended also to have been launched on Saturday, and on the other side by a screw-collier. The three occupied an immense space of ground in the yard, and were in such close proximity that it became apparent that, unless the fire could be quickly subdued, not only would the battery be destroyed, but the ships on either side would be seriously injured.

The most strenuous exertions were therefore made to collect the various hands together; but before any assistance could be rendered, the flames rushed between the iron plates of the battery, firing every foot of timber from the front to the stern; and eventually the heat became so great that the iron plates, 4½ inches thick, started in many places, and the flames rushed through the apertures to a great height, lighting up the shores of the Thames to a wide distance.

The floating engine from Her Majesty's dockyard was soon in attendance, and was quickly set to work, and was followed by the float from Rotherhithe, and the steam floating engine from Southwark Bridge. Tons upon tons of water were kept falling into the battery, without any effect in subduing the conflagration; the flames shot up from the decks, and issued from the port-holes; the whole mass of iron of which she was composed became red hot.

While the vessel exhibited this terrible spectacle, a striking event took place—the huge ignited mass slipped from her stocks, and launched herself majestically into the river! The terrific monster caused a great agitation of the water, and endangered, both by her floating bulk and the commotion, the lives of some hundreds of persons who had hastened in boats and wherries to the scene of the fire. Many were so terrified, that they leapt out of the boats into the water and mud. The vessel, after floating about 70 feet, came into contact with two barges laden with deals, which she drove deep into the mud, and her own course was thereby arrested. No efforts could avail to extinguish such an immense mass of fire enclosed in an impenetrable casing; the *Ætna* therefore continued to burn until the next night, when the fuel appeared to be exhausted. The *Ætna* was fitted with her engines and all her interior arrangements, and would have been ready for service the moment her armament and stores were placed on board.

The vessels on the slips on either side were greatly injured by the fire and heat from the battery.

The *Ætna* was one of a tremendous flotilla now constructing by order of the Government, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's fortresses. The impossibility of ships of the line getting within breaching distance of a fortress—as experienced at Bomarsund and Sebastopol—and the insufficiency of gun-boats had been proved. It was therefore resolved to construct a fleet of floating batteries which should be as formidable as line-of-battle ships, should draw little water, should offer small mark to the enemy's fire, and should have the means of movement within themselves. The suggestion is said to have originated with the Emperor Napoleon. The vessel now destroyed was 180 feet long and 45 feet wide, was to draw 7 f. 9 in. water with all armament and stores, and to be armed with 20 10 inch Lancaster guns. Her engines were of 150 horse power; her iron plates, which overlapped each other, 4½ inches thick, and the interior fitted with timbers of teak and oak. The two French vessels of the same description, which came into action at Kinburn, proved terrific war-engines.

A report was spread that the fire was not accidental; and a young man, named Hopper, was arrested on the charge. It was stated by a man employed in the works, that at the moment the flames burst out, a person was seen making his escape from the yard, and that he recognised in that person the accused. Hopper, however, beside having an excellent character, distinctly proved that he was elsewhere at the time alleged. The whole story seemed apocryphal.

4. Siege of Sebastopol.

"War Department, May 4, 7 P.M.

"Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the Editor of the ————, and has great pleasure in transmitting the enclosed intelligence, which has this day reached him.

"'A sharp engagement took place on the night of the 1st of May, in front and left attack. The whole of the Russian rifle-pits were taken, eight light mortars,

and 200 prisoners. The whole affair was brilliant for the allies.'"

4. The Crimean Telegraph.—The above despatch was the first transmitted by the electric cable laid down between the Crimea and Varna, across the Black Sea.

In December last, the Governments of France and England resolved to attempt to open a direct communication with the seat of war by electric telegraph, and orders were given to Messrs. Newall and Co. of Gateshead, to prepare a cable 400 miles long. It was laid down on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th April. The Turkish terminus is Cape Kalerga, near Varna; that in the Crimea, the Monastery of St. George between Kamiesch Bay and Balaklava. Its length is 301 miles. The wires were shortly continued from Varna to Rudtschuk, on the bank of the Danube; thence by lines already in existence across the continent of Europe to Paris; and thence across the British Channel to London. Branch wires are led directly into the bureaux of the French Ministers at Paris, and in London into the room of the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty; while in the Crimea they are brought into the head-quarters of the French and English Commanders-in-Chief. Thus the great officers at either end of this vast space could communicate direct, with the speed of lightning and with perfect secrecy; for every letter of each message is printed at the other end of the line on a paper riband by cyphers combined of dots and strokes, impressed by a style as the paper moves onward between two cylinders. The advantage of this wonderful contrivance, not merely in transmitting intelligence, but in communicating orders or demands, is incalculable. It has also effected a singular reversion in the order of news; for whereas formerly, the allied Governments were indebted for their first knowledge of events to electric news from St. Petersburgh, now the intelligence is sent from Paris or London to St. Petersburgh.

4. Child-Murder and Suicide.—Another of these double crimes, which have now to be so frequently recorded, was perpetrated in Perry Street, Old St. Pancras Road.

The wife of a tailor named Grosch, though she lived on good terms with her husband, had long been at variance with her mother and other members of her family.

She was ever under the impression that, if she reared her child, the child would have no respect for her. This morning the husband left home as usual for his work. At that time his wife was well. Shortly before he quitted the house, his wife exclaimed, "My God, Jack, this child will die! See how bad it looks!" Her husband expostulated with her, but she said, "No, it is no use—it must come; the curse of my mother has followed me." On the husband's return from work in the evening, shortly before 9 o'clock, he was surprised to find his little boy alone in the parlour. His wife not appearing, he went in search of her, and on entering the washhouse at the rear of the house, he was horrified at discovering her half immersed in the water-butt; The body was immediately removed, but life was quite extinct. The child was found at the bottom of the water-butt. When last seen on Friday evening,

she was nursing the child, and appeared to be in good spirits.

7. Exhibition of the Royal Academy. — The exhibition of paintings this year presented no features of especial note, unless it should hereafter prove that the admired picture of Mr. F. Leighton—a name new to the catalogue of the Academy — is the foreshadow of great excellence and fame.

Several of the artists of highest reputation in our school—Sir Edwin Landseer, Mr. Mulready, and Mr. Hunt, for instance—did not exhibit at all; and the contributions of Mr. Dyce, Mr. Frith, and Mr. Ward, were small and unimportant. The works which attracted most attention, were those of Mr. Millais, Mr. Egg, and the new artist, Mr. F. Leighton.

The chief picture of the former was a singular example of the strength and the defects of the so-called Præ-Raphaelite School. It is entitled "The Rescue," and represents a fireman rescuing three children from a burning house, and delivering them to their mother. The opinions of the public were divided into two classes—the one considering the work to be of wonderful truth and merit; the other holding it to be simply ridiculous. Beyond question, the force and vividness of the details are above praise; but the conception and working of the incidents are open to criticism. Mr. Egg's chief contribution is a double picture, representing the "Life" and "Death" of the Duke of Buckingham. The first depictured scene represents one of those revels at the Duke's palace, the appropriate parting toast of which was, "May those of us who are not hanged in the meantime, have a similar merry meeting next Monday." The other reproduces with painful minuteness, the miserable death-bed of the ducal profligate. Mr. F. Leighton's picture represents "The Procession conveying Cimabue's Madonna through the streets of Florence." This painting, which is of such size as to occupy the whole side of the West Room from the door, is one of the most remarkable first productions within memory. It is distinguished from the ordinary English style by the broad and large conception of the treatment, and its noble and individual colouring. While the type of countenance and figure of the principal personages is somewhat spare and ill-favoured, and has some touch of mediævalism, it by no means partakes of the harsh, meagre style of the old masters.

The attitudes of the characters are well varied, and incidental circumstances well introduced and naturally depicted; but the whole seems to want compression—something more of a crowded air. The colouring is singularly vivid, but so well contrasted, that the picture has a bright and by no means a brilliant or gaudy aspect. The picture is so good as to raise high expectations of Mr. Leighton's future career. Of the other pictures, Mr. Anthony's beautiful landscape of "Stratford-on-Avon" gained much approbation. Mr. Maclise's wrestling scene from "*As You Like It*," has all the merits and some of the defects of his style; but upon the whole is worthy of the artist's fame. Mr. Herbert's "Lear recovering his reason at the sight of Cordelia," beautifully painted, did not sustain his popularity. Mr. Webster sent two boyish scenes, "Spring," and

"A Race." Mr. Leslie, an admirable Sancho Panza at his untasted dinner. Mr. Stanfield's "Siege of St. Sebastian," and Mr. Roberts' vast and fine "View of Rome" are grand specimens of English landscape. Mr. Cope's picture of the Death of Charles the First's young daughter in Carisbrooke Castle, is delineated with a simple pathos which spoke touchingly to the heart.

Of the portrait-painters, Sir J. W. Gordon stands pre-eminent, his portraits of Lord Dumfermline and Colonel Halyard being admirable. Mr. Grant's portrait of Sir Edwin Landseer is also forcible and effective, and his other portraits sustain his fame as a delineator of the human face. Mr. Doo's "Professor Owen" is so admirable a reproduction of that remarkable head, that his friends can scarcely refrain a smile on beholding it.

As usual, the sculpture, stowed out of the way in the dark hole entitled the "Sculpture Room," offered little in illustration of English skill in imaginative composition. Mr. Munro's group of "Child's Play," Mr. Bell's "Armed Science," and two subjects of animal life by Mr. Thomas, are good examples. The portrait sculpture of Marochetti, Behnes, Park, and others, were of high excellence.

8. Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—This volcano has been again in considerable activity, and the report of its explosions drew large numbers of visitors to Naples. A private letter of May 8, says:—"You may conceive my delight this day last week, the 1st of May, when I came to dine at ——, and the servants told me that Vesuvius had broken out in a violent state of eruption. I thought the dinner would have never ended, I was so impatient to go and see it; however, at 9 o'clock A. ordered his carriage, and we drove to Santa Lucia, which is, you know, the *quartier* on the Vesuvius side. It was a lovely night, without a cloud, and the moon as bright as in the month of August. As we turned the Chiatamone there was the mountain standing out of the plain against the blue starry heavens, and a broad stream of lava slowly rolling down its cone, and from the summit a thick cloud of smoke spread over it in the shape of a gigantic pine tree, the lower part of which, from the reflected fire, was red, while higher up a thick black layer of smoke, with a white top, lay curling over like the foliage of the tree. The lava was streaming in one broad flood from about half way up the mountain's cone, whence, when it got to the bottom, it seemed, from the ground being less steep, to crawl along until it reached the edge of the old crater that forms the vacuum between Vesuvius and Monte Somma. Here it found itself arrested on the brink of an abyss some 200 or 300 feet wide; and, from the distance we were at, we could see the stream of fire rushing over like a vast cataract, with immense boulders of red hot rocks hurled over, and chasing each other down until the ground got more even, and the speed slackened. From this point the lava crept on, but so slowly, that it was difficult to mark its progress; and the effect was beautiful as it burned the trees it met in its course, which flamed up with a bright blue light like Roman candles. The reflection of the burning mountain was thrown across the sea on the very edge of

the spot where we were standing, and formed a lovely contrast to the beams of the pale silvery moon as they lit up Capri and the Sorrento coast."

Naples, May 10.

"The lava has now advanced 10 miles from its source, and is doing terrible damage. I have before me the report of Cozzolino as to the latest changes which have taken place about the cone. Just at the base of it a lake of fire has been formed, which looks like a red sea in an undulatory state. In the very centre of this has opened another crater, which is throwing out red-hot stones. On the morning of the 7th, the crater, at the very summit, fired, as it were, two heavy cannonades; and after sending forth lightning, flames, and stones, broke up altogether. In the middle of the cone 10 craters have been formed, and from these the lava pours forth like a river, and runs on the side of the Cavallo as far as the Minatore. Here four other craters have been formed, which throw up bitumen in the manner of pyramids, and resemble gigantic exhibitions of fireworks. The whole of the summit of the crater is therefore like a sponge, and must inevitably fall in. The thin crust trembles under your feet. You may see the stones dance with the tremulous movement; the part immediately round the crater looks like the sides of a heated copper boiler. Such is a true statement of what is going on the summit. There are reports of an opening towards Pompeii, which is not unlikely, and of another towards Resina, but I have not been up for some days, as the danger is now very great. Last night I went to the scene of most stirring interest, after an interval of two days. The whole length of this usually quiet road was like a fair, and such was the throng of carriages which were moving on in three lines, that it was with difficulty we ever arrived at our destination. As we approached the menaced neighbourhood the inhabitants were removing their goods, and on a bridge in the middle of the little township of Cercolo (through which in the winter time thunders down from the summit of Vesuvius one of those mountain rivers so well known in Italy) stood a company of Sappers. Creeping under this solid handsome bridge into the bed of the river, we went up in face of the lava, which was now coming rapidly down. Here again were Sappers, raising mounds on either side, to divert the ruin from some private grounds, and keep the lava in one straight course. The smoke which rose over the heads of the multitudes told us we were close on the spot, and climbing up the bank and walking along the top, we looked down on this mighty mass of fire. How changed the neighbourhood in two days! Where I walked on Sunday night was now a sea of fire. The side road by which I had come down into the main stream from Pollena and Massa di Somme was now full of blackened coke. The houses on the borders of the village had fallen—in one 30 poor people lived; a small chapel was swallowed up, a gentleman's villa, and a sad extent of vineyard and garden ground. On the other side of the great lava bed another stream was branching off to San Sebastiano. We had hoped to have crossed it, and ascended to the cascade again, but it was no longer possible; for, as one says speak-

ing of a marshy country in the winter, the lava was out. The fire here had begun to enter the burial-ground of the little town, but was diverted from its course by a wall. On the opposite side of the stream were the King and all the royal family. The banks on either side were thronged with curious and anxious multitudes, whose faces were lighted up with the blaze of hundreds of torches, and with the more resplendent flame of the rapidly-descending lava. Since the morning it had moved a mile. It was like a vast river of glowing coke. As it moved on, the tens of thousands of lumps rolled and tumbled one over the other, crackling, and grinding, and grating; and when, from the very face of it, a large lump fell off, the appearance was that of an iron furnace when the iron is being drawn. To make the resemblance more complete, at such times men darted forwards with long poles, taken from the neighbouring vineyards, and pulled out great masses of lava in which they imbedded money for sale. What struck me at first, and still strikes me as the most majestic feature in the whole scene, is the slow, silent, irresistible motion of that fiery flood. Active almighty power without an effort! Sweeping everything before it, overcoming every obstacle, growing up against intervening walls or houses, and devouring them bodily, and then marching on in the same silent, unrelenting, irresistible manner as before. There was a spot beneath my feet where a wall of mason work had been built to break the violence of the winter floods; to this spot all eyes were directed. The fiery river would fall over it in an hour; as yet it was distant from it 70 yards, perhaps. Gradually it rose in height, and swelled out its vast proportions, and then vast masses fell off and rolled forward; then it swelled again as fresh matter came pressing down behind, and so it broke, and on it rolled again and again till it had arrived at the very edge. There was a general buzz and murmur of voices. The royal family stood opposite to me, intermingled with the crowd, looking on with intense anxiety. At last it broke, not hurriedly, still with a certain show of majesty. At first a few small lumps fell down; then poured over a pure liquid of metal, like thick treacle, clinging sometimes mass to mass, from its glutinous character, and last of all tumbled over gigantic lumps of scoriæ. Then on it moved once more in its silent, regular course, swelling up and spreading over the vineyards on either side. * * * We crossed the narrow parapet which was still remaining, and soon afterwards down went the whole fabric. In this way, it is hoped, that the lava will be diverted from the townships of St. Sebastiano, Massa di Somme, and Pollena, which stand on either side, and have as yet only suffered partially. Cercolo, however, through which the stream is rolling, will be sacrificed. The expectation is, that the lava, should the eruption continue, will flow down to the Ponte Maddaloni, and into the sea."

14. Appalling Accident in Southwark. — Destruction of the Atlas Iron Works.—A terrible accident occurred in the afternoon, in the Borough Road, Southwark, which not only caused the total destruction of the extensive premises of Messrs. Polglasse and Co. (known as the Atlas Iron

Works), engaged in a Government contract for the supply of a large number of shell and shot to our army in the East; but by which nearly 50 persons were more or less severely injured.

The factory consisted of a large and lofty erection in front, of a substantial character, in brick and Portland stone; in the rear, were the workshops, extending from the old Haymarket to Newington Causeway on the east, occupying a length of about 100 feet, height about 60, and breadth about 50 feet. One portion of these was covered with a corrugated iron roof, and in this department the casting of the shells (11 and 13-inch), &c., was carried on. The adjoining portion—the principal seat of the disaster—had been originally constructed for carpenters' workshops; but, in consequence of the large Government contract, and the desire to execute the same with promptitude, had been made applicable for the finishing of the shells and machine work generally. There was, in consequence, a want of those strong girders, uprights, and other appliances, which would have been found in premises constructed for a manufacture which involved powerful machinery, and engines, and material of immense weight.

Soon after 2 P.M., when the men, about 102 in number, had just returned from dinner, the whole of this part of the building, the supports, flooring, the roof, slates, and timbers, the machinery within, and the shot, shell, and manufactured and unfinished material, all came down together, and overwhelmed in one vast ruin the workmen who were engaged therein. The scene was most appalling. Some of the workmen extricated themselves without material injury; others, with broken bones, or other injuries; some were lying, broken and crushed, under superincumbent ruins. Great exertions were made to extricate these unfortunates from their perilous situation—a task not without danger, and difficult from the weight of some of the articles to be moved. Many hours elapsed before all could be extricated. When this was accomplished, 17 were taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, of whom 12, after receiving proper surgical attention, were removed to their own homes. Five others, and one at Guy's, were so dreadfully injured, that they remained in the hospitals.

The cause of the accident was stated to be this: Messrs. Polglasse had been proceeded against under the recent Act, which compels all manufacturers so to construct their furnaces that they shall consume their own smoke. Messrs. Polglasse were advised that, in order to effect this, a larger boiler would be necessary. To make room for this, it would be necessary to remove a brick arch, turned over the old boiler, on which rested an iron column. This column was removed, and its place supplied by a wooden upright, 12 inches square, which supported the main girder of the premises. The heat is supposed to have contracted this upright, which fell from its position; and the whole building, wanting its main prop, and pulled down by the weight of its contents, immediately fell.

15. DARING ROBBERY OF GOLD.—A well-planned and executed robbery of gold, to a large amount, was perpetrated, while the precious metal was on its *route* to Paris. Three boxes, containing gold in bars

and American coin, to the value of between 18,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* were dispatched by three different bullion brokers, Messrs. Thomas, Bult, and Spielman, to Paris, *viâ* the South Eastern Railway, Folkestone, Boulogne, and the Great Northern of France. The boxes were hooped and sealed in London. One of these boxes—that sent from London by Messrs. Bult and Co., to Madame Lyon Allemand and Sons, of the Rue de Montmorency—was delivered at their office by the Messageries Générales. Although the greatest care had been taken of the box, and although it bore no marks of having been forcibly opened, it was found that instead of 24 ingots of gold, weighing 3,500 ounces, which it ought to have contained, there were only 13 ingots, weighing 2,900 ounces. The box, nevertheless, weighed exactly the same when delivered as when sent from London; a quantity of shot, of the exact weight of the gold stolen, having been substituted. With respect to the other two boxes, both of which were forwarded from Folkestone, and of which one was addressed to M. Arles Dufour, the other to M. Paccard, all the gold was taken away, and shot of the same weight substituted. The total amount of the three robberies was about 15,000*l.* The shot used was common sporting shot. Upon examination, although the boxes were found to be hooped, nailed, and sealed, it was seen that the originals had been removed, and other hoops, nails, and seals substituted. Although persons in the possession of gold for which they could not readily account were arrested, and examined before the magistrates, nothing could be found to connect them with this robbery, nor were the police able to form any opinion whether the act was perpetrated on the English railway, on board the steamboat on its passage across, or on the French railway.

17. Consecration of the Bishop of Sierra Leone.—The consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. John Wills Weeks, late incumbent of St. Thomas's Church, Lambeth, recently nominated to the Bishopric of Sierra Leone, took place in Lambeth Church.

The Bishopric became vacant by the death of Dr. Owen Emeric Vidal, the first prelate who presided over the see, who died at the early age of 35, on his return to Sierra Leone, after a brief visit to this country.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a procession entered the church, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Oxford; the Bishop designate of Sierra Leone; Francis Hart Dyke, Esq., Her Majesty's Proctor; James Barber, Esq., the Apparitor; the Rev. J. Thomas, B.C.L., Chaplain to the Archbishop; the Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., Rector of Christchurch, Blackfriars; the Rev. Alfred Canney, incumbent of St. Andrew's, Lambeth, and other clergymen.

The Bishop designate was presented to the Archbishop by the Bishops of London and Winchester; and the Queen's mandate having been read, he was admitted to the episcopal office by the imposition of hands.

The diocese of Sierra Leone consists of the coast between 20° north and 20° south latitude, and comprises the colonies of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast.

The Bishop receives 900*l.* a

year: — namely, 500*l.* a year as colonial chaplain, and 400*l.* from funded property. The new Bishop accepted the appointment on condition that his letters patent should not confer on him any right or claim to be called, "My lord," which title is the address of all colonial Bishops hitherto appointed. The address of Bishop Weeks is to be "Right Reverend Sir."

17. The French Exhibition. — The splendid building which has been erected at Paris, in imitation of our Exhibition of All Nations in 1851, and which they have entitled the "Palais de l'Industrie," was opened by the Emperor in great state. In the centre of the building, on a platform spread with rich carpets, were two fauteuils, surmounted by a rich canopy, for the Emperor and Empress. In front and around this throne were seated the great officers of state, the diplomatic body, the senate, and legislative bodies, and officers of the army and navy, the judges, and high clergy. When the Emperor and Empress were seated, Prince Napoleon, the head of the Commission, read a long report, giving an account of the rise and progress of the Exhibition. To this address the Emperor replied: —

"My dear Cousin,—In placing you at the head of a Commission that had so many difficulties to overcome, I wished to give you a particular proof of my confidence. I am happy to find that you have so fully justified it. I beg of you to thank the Commission in my name for the enlightened care and indefatigable zeal it has displayed. I open with happiness this Temple of Peace, which invites all nations to concord."

Then, descending from the throne, the Emperor and Empress headed a procession of the Imperial family and all the Court round the building, which was then declared open.

The building thus thrown open to the works of art and industry of the world bears no resemblance to the Crystal Palace of 1851. The main building is an imposing structure of white stone, and of classic architecture, the interior completed with wrought and cast iron, and with glazed vaulting. This building, it is intended, shall remain one of the permanent ornaments of Paris. Connected with the main building is a long and straight *annèxe*, containing the exhibition of raw materials, machinery in motion, &c. Another *annèxe* is contiguous to, but not connected with these, dedicated to the Fine Arts of the civilised world —painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving. From being thus broken into parts, the first impression is that of the comparative smallness of the buildings to the glass Palace of 1851. The contents, however, of the Palace are pronounced to have been greatly in advance of those exhibited in England; and it is said that the manufacturers of the Continent had taken lessons from the Exhibition of 1851 by which we had not ourselves profited, so as to exhibit a very marked improvement in works in which we have hitherto considered ourselves unrivalled.

Of the contributions to all the departments of industry and art, the French sent 2628, of which 1832 were paintings; England, 783; the German States about 650; Belgium, 251. The price of admission was a half franc, reduced on Sundays to two sous, for the benefit of the working classes.

The arrangements of the Exhibition were lamentably imperfect when it was first thrown open, and in consequence it seemed to have little attraction. But as its wonders of industry and art became better known, and especially when the British Commissioners thought it right to warn the English manufacturers that much was exhibited which it was indispensable they should know, if they wished to keep their position in the markets of the world, very large numbers flocked to Paris from all quarters of Europe, and the crowds who entered the building were immense.

18. Distribution of War Medals by the Queen.—A most interesting incident of the war has arisen out of a graceful purpose of the Queen, apparently without premeditation. Her Majesty proposed to present with her own hands, to the officers of the Crimean army, and to a portion of the non-commissioned officers and privates of regiments engaged in the East, who had returned to this country on leave or disabled by their wounds, the war-medals which were to be the badge of their gallant service. Her Majesty, while thus proposing an act of grace and kindness, unconsciously touched a sentiment that rested strongly in the bosom of the nation; a sentiment that had prompted the magnanimous declaration of Elizabeth to her soldiers at Tilbury, and made it thrill through the hearts of her people in those heroic times, "I myself will be your general and judge, and the rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field." The people demanded a share in the ceremony, and the occasion became a national event.

A royal daïs was erected in the centre of the parade of the Horse Guards, and the public offices which surround it were fitted up with galleries for the Royal Family and nobility. The area was inclosed by barriers, within the innermost of which the intended recipients of the decoration were admitted; without them, were a great mass of officers, in every variety of uniform, and dense crowds of the people filled the open space.

The Queen arrived at 11 o'clock, accompanied by Prince Albert, and many of the Royal Family and Court, by the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of War, and a host of generals and admirals. The intended *décorés* were drawn up in bodies in the rear of the Foot Guards, who kept the ground. On a given command the soldiers formed four deep, and through the intervals thus opened the Crimean heroes passed, and in a few moments the Queen stood face to face with a mass of men who had suffered, fought, and bled in her cause. The officers and men then passed before Her Majesty in single file, each handing to an officer a card, whereon was inscribed his name, rank, wounds, and battles. The card was delivered to Her Majesty, who then presented to the hero his medal, with a grace and kindness which brought tears into many a rough eye.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was the first to receive his medal, and was greeted with enthusiastic shouts. Lords Lucan, Cardigan, Major-General Scarlett, Sir John Burgoyne, Sir De Lacy Evans, and Major-General Torrens were among the more conspicuous of the Crimean heroes. The officers of the Staff first presented them-

selves; then in order the Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Sappers, and then the Infantry of the Line.

It is impossible to describe the mingled sensations of admiration and pity which went like an electric thrill through the vast multitude as they saw that line of heroes, whose gaunt and pallid forms, scarred features, and maimed and mutilated limbs, told alike the story of their bravery, and of their manly endurance of horrible and heart-rending suffering and privation. Many of those who hobbled upon crutches, or walked painfully with the assistance of a stick, wore upon their arms the emblems of mourning for some brother or near relative, now reposing on the hill-side at Balaklava, or in the hospital graveyard of Scutari. To every one of the wounded, whether soldiers or officers, Her Majesty said some kind word, or asked some gracious question. Many of the poor fellows were almost overcome by their emotion and by the sweetness of Her Majesty's condescension. A few of the private soldiers appeared to lose their self-possession for a moment on finding themselves thus brought into the very presence of the "divinity that doth hedge a king;" but for the most part the brave fellows exhibited a simple gratitude and manly self-respect which did them infinite honour.

Three officers, whose wounds rendered them unable to walk, were wheeled past Her Majesty in Bath chairs. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Troubridge, of the 7th Fusiliers, who had lost both his feet in action, was the first of these maimed heroes. The Queen, leaning over the chair, handed Sir Thomas his medal with the most gracious gesture, and conferred upon the delighted officer the post of Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty. Captain Sayer, of the 23rd Fusiliers, was also compelled to receive his medal from his wheeled chair; and Her Majesty's sympathy was here also manifested with the liveliest grace. Another gallant sufferer, Captain Currie, of the 19th Foot, was scarcely able to walk the length of the daïs, even with the aid of a pair of crutches, and his helpless condition and severe sufferings deeply excited the sympathy, not only of the Sovereign, but of his comrades in arms.

The gallant men of the land forces having received their decorations, the Navy and Marines advanced, headed by Vice-Admiral Dundas, who was the first to receive the medal. About 450 gallant men, upon this occasion, received their decorations from the hand of their Sovereign.

The ceremony over, the non-commissioned officers and men of all services dined in the Riding School, and were visited during the repast by Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, and many of the nobility.

19. Resignation of General Canrobert.

"Paris, Friday, Æay 18, 7.30 A.M.

"The *Moniteur* announces that His Majesty the Emperor has received the following despatch from General Canrobert:

"'Crimea, May 16, 10 A.M.

"'My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue in the chief command, my duty towards my Sovereign and my country compels me to ask you to transfer the command to General Pelissier, a skilful and experienced leader.

"'The army which I leave him is intact, hardened to war, full of ardour and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to leave me a soldier's place (*place de combatant*) as commander of a simple division.'

"The Minister of War has addressed the following reply to General Canrobert:—

"'Paris, May 16, 11 P.M.

"'The Emperor accepts your resignation. He regrets that your health has suffered; he congratulates you upon the sentiment which makes you ask to remain with the army, where you shall have the command, not of a division, but of the corps of General Pelissier.

"'Hand over the chief command to that General.'"

22. Epsom Races.—The great popular meeting was attended by immense numbers of persons, who arrived in masses by the different lines of rails. It is proper to record that the road on the Derby Day no longer presents that wondrous scene of continuous streams of four-in-hands, barouches, and the most fashionable vehicles, intermixed with taxed-carts, dog-carts, omnibuses, and cabs, which once constituted a sight not to be approached out of England. The carriages on the Downs are still numerous; but are chiefly those of the resident gentry and sporting men. Except the Derby and Oaks, the races of this year were of little interest. The former was won easily by Mr. Popham's "Wild Dayrell"—value of the stakes 4925*l.*: the latter by Mr. Read's "Marchioness"—value 4175*l.* In the course of the race, Nettle, the favourite, bolted, fell over the chains, and threw her jockey, Marlow, whose thigh was broken.

24. Immense Mercantile Frauds.—Daniel Mitchell Davidson and Cosmo William Gordon, formerly merchants engaged in immense transactions, and enjoying a high reputation, have been repeatedly examined at Guildhall, charged with having committed mercantile frauds and forgeries to an incredible amount.

The prisoners, who carried on the business of general merchants and metal brokers, in Mincing Lane, and distillers at West Ham, suddenly absconded in the course of last year, and fled to the Continent, taking with them money to a considerable amount. A fiat in bankruptcy was issued against them; and, in the investigation of their affairs, it was discovered that their liabilities amounted to nearly 600,000*l.*, of which a very large portion was for money borrowed on forged dock warrants, and other fictitious mercantile securities; while their assets were scarcely 2000*l.* The absconding bankrupts were pursued to the Continent, and chased from place to place until they were finally captured. After repeated examinations they were committed for trial on charges of not surrendering to their adjudication of bankruptcy, of embezzlement, and of forgery.

These deliberate criminals had well-nigh escaped punishment, owing to technicalities of the English law. Their first escape was narrow and singular. They were indicted for their non-surrender. In order to prove the proceedings in bankruptcy, it is necessary to show that a copy of the adjudication of bankruptcy has been duly served. It had been, according to the evidence of the messenger, duly served, *i. e.* a copy of the adjudication had been left at the bank-

rupts' counting-house; but it was urged by the prisoners' counsel that there ought to have been *two* copies left—one for each bankrupt; that the principle of agency in partnership did not apply here, and that each partner was entitled to a copy, that he might put in his pocket if he liked. Although the bankrupts had actually absconded, and the whole had become a matter of form, this argument prevailed, and the conviction of the accused was formally quashed. It then appeared that the whole was a mistake—that the messenger, in speaking of a copy of the adjudication, was speaking in general terms, and that he had actually left *two* copies.

The fortunate convicts were then tried for embezzling the money of their creditors. It was proved that certain bank-notes had been paid into their hands in England, that these notes had been changed during their abscondence on the Continent, and that they had spent the proceeds; but the Judges held that no conversion of the property in England had been proved or traced distinctly to the prisoners, and that the English Courts had no jurisdiction over persons for money spent abroad. The consequence was that the prisoners again got off.

They were next indicted for having obtained goods under false pretences within three months of their bankruptcy. The charge was clearly proved against them; and they were sentenced to the extreme punishment allotted by law to the offence—two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

25. The New Secretary of State for War.—The conviction which has so long prevailed in well-informed quarters, that the civil departments of our military system were so badly constituted as to preclude efficient working, has been ripened into action by the melancholy revelations of the condition of the British army in the Crimea. The advisers of the Crown have taken the first step in army reform by consolidating under one head—a Secretary of State for War—all the civil offices connected with the service. A notification in this night's *Gazette* states that "the Queen has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, revoking the letters patent of the Master-General, Lieutenant-General, and Principal Storekeeper, of the Ordnance. Her Majesty has likewise been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, vesting the civil administration of the Army and Ordnance in the hands of Fox, Baron Panmure, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State."

25. Administrative Reform.—The terrible exposure of the inefficiency of our civil service had led reflecting statesmen to consider whether some mode could not be devised, by which the present system of patronage might be superseded, and office under the Government opened to merit in all ranks.

The following important order was agreed upon in the Council on the 21st instant, and now promulgated:—

"At the Council held on the 21st instant, the following order on the admission of candidates for the Civil service was passed.

"Whereas it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be ap-

pointed to the junior situations in any of Her Majesty's civil establishments.

"Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, Assistant-Comptroller-General of the Exchequer; John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., Companion of the Bath, Clerk-Assistant to the House of Lords; and Edward Romilly, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Audit; or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, shall be Commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men so proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in the civil establishments as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant-examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

"And it is hereby ordered that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do prepare and submit to Parliament an estimate for the remuneration of a secretary to the said Commissioners, and of such examiners and others as may be required to assist in the performance of their duties.

"And it is hereby ordered that all such young men as may be proposed to be appointed to any junior situation in any department of the civil service shall, before they are admitted to probation, be examined by, or under the directions of, the said Commissioners; and shall receive from them a certificate of qualification for such situation.

"And it shall be the duty of the Commissioners, in respect of every such candidate, before granting any such certificate as aforesaid:—

"1. To ascertain that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted;

"2. To ascertain that the candidate is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties;

"3. To ascertain that the character of the candidate is such as to qualify him for public employment; and

"4. To ascertain that the candidate possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties.

"The rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads should be settled, with the assistance of the Commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department; but, except that candidates for admission to any of the junior situations in any branch of the civil service will be required to obtain certificates of qualification as aforesaid, such examining Board shall not make any alteration in respect to the nomination or appointment of candidates by those who are or may be charged with the duty of nomination and appointment.

"After the candidate has passed his examination and received his certificate of qualification from the Commissioners he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be

subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which he is intended; and he shall not be finally appointed to the public service unless upon satisfactory proofs of his fitness being furnished to the chief of the department, after six months' probation.

"And it is lastly hereby ordered, that in case the chief of any department considers it desirable to appoint to any situation, for which there are no prescribed limits of age, a person of mature age having acquired special qualifications for the appointment in other pursuits, such person shall not in virtue of this order be required to obtain any certificate from the said Commissioners in order to obtaining such appointment; but the chief of the department shall cause the appointment of any person not previously examined to be formally recorded as having been made on account of special qualifications."

The Administrative Reform movement has become one of the cries of the day; meetings have been held, speeches made in and out of Parliament, and pledges exacted from candidates on this popular subject.

26. Siege of Sebastopol—Defeat of the Russians.

"Paris, Saturday, May 26, 7.30 A.M.

"The *Moniteur* publishes two despatches from General Pelissier, dated the 23rd and 24th instant. In the first the General thus expresses himself:—

"'The enemy had formed between the central Bastion and the sea a large *place d'armes*, where they proposed assembling considerable forces to make important sorties against us.

"'In the night between the 22nd and 23rd we attacked those works, which were defended by nearly the whole of the garrison. The combat was fierce, and lasted during nearly the whole of the night. We carried and occupied half of the works. I hope to be able to announce to you to-morrow that the remainder will have been carried on the following night.'

"In the other despatch General Pelissier says:—

"'We last night very successfully carried the remainder of the works we had attacked on the previous evening. The enemy, whose losses were enormous the night before, did not make so stout a resistance. Our losses, though considerable, were much less.

"'The allied armies to-day cordially celebrated together the birthday of Her Majesty.'"

27. The Smyth Impostor.—The notorious impostor Tom Provis, calling himself Sir Richard Hugh Smyth, whose audacious attempt to possess himself of the estates of the Smyth family is recorded in the Annual Register for 1853, p. 308, died in the infirmary of Dartmoor prison. It is said that he made a will by which he bequeathed his *rights* in the Smyth estates to his son.

About the same time an extraordinary attempt was made to plunder the burial-vault of the Smyth family at Long Ashton. It was believed in the neighbourhood, that the coffin of the Dowager Lady Elizabeth Smyth—widow of Sir Hugh Smyth, whose son "Tom Provis" pretended to be — contained a considerable amount of valuables; a silver box containing her heart, silver ornaments on the inner coffin, and perhaps some articles of jewellery. A gang of robbers broke open a

tool-house in the churchyard, and with the implements obtained thence forced open the church door, and raised some stones in the chancel, descending through the opening into the vault. Here they tried to find Lady Elizabeth's coffin, disarranging several, and breaking open one of the leaden cases; but they could not find the coffin they wanted, having themselves unintentionally hidden it by placing a plank over it. Thus foiled, they returned to the church, and broke open a chest to get at the communion plate: but this had not been kept in the church of late; and thus the villains had all their pains for nothing.

28. The Expedition to Kertch —Success of the Allies.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

War Department, May 28, 4 A.M.

Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the Editor of — ——, and has much pleasure in transmitting the inclosed intelligence from Lord Raglan.

"Crimea, May 27.

"We are masters of the Sea of Azoff without a casualty. The troops landed at Kertch on Her Majesty's birthday, and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the Straits, and destroying their steamers; some vessels of 50 guns have fallen into the hands of the allies."

War Department, May 28, 10. 30 A.M.

Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the Editor of — ——, and begs to inform him that further intelligence has been received from Lord Raglan, announcing that Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown had reached Yenikale at 1 P.M. on the 25th instant, and that the day before he destroyed a foundry near Kertch, where shot, shell, and Minié balls were manufactured.

In the advance Sir George Brown had placed the French on the right, the English on the left, and the Turks in reserve.

"Paris, Tuesday, May 29, 7 A.M.

"The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of the Marine and Colonies has received, *viâ* Bucharest, the following despatch from Vice-Admiral Bruat:—

"'Sea of Azoff, May 25.

"'The expedition has perfectly succeeded.

"'The batteries on the coast at Kertch and Yenikale are in our power.

"'The Russians burned three of their steamers, and some 30 transports and trading vessels. As many were captured.

"'In the evening we entered the sea of Azoff.

"'The Russians burned their magazines at Kertch, which contained 160,000 sacks of oats, 360,000 sacks of corn, and 100,000 sacks of flour.'"

30. Accident at the South Lambeth Waterworks.—Shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning, a singular accident took place at the reservoirs of the South Lambeth Waterworks, adjoining the old House of Correction, on Brixton Hill, by which four men were crushed to death, and many others were seriously injured.

The reservoirs, four in number, occupy an area of nearly four acres, and are about 22 feet in depth, 700 feet long, and 200 feet broad: the water is supplied by pipes of large dimensions from Thames Ditton.

A recent Act of Parliament

having compelled water companies in and round the metropolis to cover in their reservoirs, so as to protect the water from the influence of the atmosphere, the South Lambeth Company contracted with Messrs. Locke and Nesham, builders, of Theobald's Road, to arch over their reservoirs at Brixton. Within the last few days one of the reservoirs had been covered or vaulted in by a series of brick arches, springing from the basement, each about 30 feet span, stretching across the entire width of the reservoir, and 20 feet in height, the surface or crown of the arches being covered with a layer of clay two feet thick. Between 200 and 300 labourers, &c., were generally employed upon the works. Since the closing of the reservoir gangs of labourers have been engaged day and night, working by the light of gas burners and fires. Fortunately, during this week the men had been making holiday; and on that morning not more than 30 men were engaged in the interior works. On the top of the reservoir, levelling the earthwork, were some 20 labourers.

A considerable number of the centres on which the arches had been turned had been removed, and no appearance of danger was observable. The men were employed removing others, when, with scarcely any warning, twelve or fourteen of the arches gave way and fell to the bottom of the reservoir with a loud crash, burying beneath them the unfortunate men who were at work below, the labourers who were engaged on the top falling with the mass. The shock occasioned by the fall alarmed the whole neighbourhood. Several of the men who fell in with the vaulting managed to extricate themselves without assistance. Others, however, were found hemmed in among the ruins, where they remained some time ere they could be released. The most prompt measures were taken for the purpose of extricating the unfortunate creatures who were buried beneath the ponderous mass; but, although nearly 200 labourers were engaged in this task, it was not until close upon 11 o'clock that the whole of the sufferers were got out. Four of them were quite dead. Seven others were found badly injured, and were removed to Guy's Hospital.

JUNE.

5. Further Successes in the Black Sea.

War Department, May 28, 10. 30 A.M.

Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the Editor of — ——, and has great pleasure in transmitting the inclosed intelligence, which has this day reached him from Lord Raglan:—

"Sebastopol, June 3.

"News from Kertch of the 2nd instant. Everything was going on satisfactorily. Captain Moore had arrived from Circassia with the intelligence that Soudjak Kaleh was evacuated on the 28th of May. The Russians had burnt the principal buildings, and abandoned 60 guns and six mortars, having first rendered them unserviceable."

5. Ascot Races.—The absence of the Queen and Court from Windsor deprived the aristocratic meeting of much of its splendour; and the withdrawal of so many officers by service in the Crimea, sensibly diminished the gaiety

of this great assemblage. The attendance of the sporting circles and of the people was considerable, and the racing was very good. The Ascot Stakes were won by Mr. Parr's "Mortimer;" Her Majesty's Gold Vase, (a group representing Tam O'Shanter, his grey mare, and the witch,) by Mr. Howard's "Oulston;" the Hunt Cup, by Mr. Clifden's "Chalice;" the Coronation Stakes, by the Duke of Bedford's "Alcyone;" the Gold Cup, (a group representing an incident in the 'Lady of the Lake,') by the Earl of Zetland's "Fandango."

8. Visit of the Lord Mayor to Paris. — In requital of the splendid hospitality extended by the Lord Mayor to Baron D'Haussez, the Prefect of the Seine, and others of the municipality of Paris, during the late visit of the Emperor, the French officials gave an invitation to the City dignitaries to visit Paris during the splendours of the Grand Exposition. Accordingly, the Lord Mayor, with members of his family, the Sheriffs, and a detachment of the Aldermen and Common Council, arrived at Paris on the 6th. The Lord Mayor and family were sumptuously lodged in the Hotel de Ville; the other guests in a fine hôtel adjacent.

The official reception took place in the Hotel de Ville on the 8th. That fine building has recently been re-decorated in the most sumptuous manner, and the ceremony was very imposing.

The Prefect of the Seine and the President of the Municipal Council were seated at a table in the grand hall; behind them were the members of Conseil General de la Seine, members of the Administration des Ponts et Chaussées, and the Mayors and Adjoints of Paris.

The Lord Mayor, in his robes of office and state collar, the Sheriffs in their robes, the Aldermen in their scarlet robes, and the Common Councilmen in their purple gowns, entered the hall and were seated. Then the Lord Mayor, advancing to the table at which the French civic dignitaries were seated, read an address, in which thanks for the hospitality of the French municipality were blended with felicitation on the cordial union of the two nations.

In reply, the Prefect of the Seine made a warm and cordial response. Both addresses were received with expressions of pleasure by the opposite parties. Other speeches were made, in which the same mutual good feeling was exhibited.

In the evening, the Prefect and Municipality gave a splendid banquet to their guests. It was attended by all the French Cabinet Ministers, and by officers of the highest rank in the army. The festival took the proportions of a political display; the speeches on both sides repeating the sentiments of a cordial union between the two nations, and a determination to persevere in the great contest in which they were engaged, side by side, until the objects for which they had taken up arms should be attained.

9. Siege of Sebastopol.—Capture of the Mamelon.

War Department, June 9.

Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the Editor of ———, and has great pleasure in transmitting the enclosed intelligence, which has this day reached him from Lord Raglan.

"Sebastopol, June 7, 1855.

"The formidable fire which began yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after 6 this evening the French attacked and carried the White Work and the Mamelon.

"The whole operation was most brilliant. Great gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known."

War Department, June 10.

Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the Editor of ———, and has great pleasure in transmitting the enclosed intelligence, which has this day reached him.

"June 8.

"The success of last night was very complete, and the gallantry and steadiness of the troops cannot be too highly spoken of.

"The French succeeded in securing the works of the Mamelon, and those on its right, called the 'Ouvrages Blancs,' and in those they took 62 guns, including eight cohorns, and 400 prisoners.

"Nothing could be more brilliant than the advance of our allies.

"We have lost about 400 men in killed and wounded.

"I have just received intelligence of the continued success of Captain Lyons and Captain Sedaiges in the Sea of Azoff.

"Taganrog, Marioupol, and Genitchi (Gheisk?) have been attacked.

"The public buildings and numerous magazines have been burnt, and only one man wounded."

"Paris, June 9.

"The following despatches were posted up at the Bourse to-day:—

"'General Pelissier to the Minister of War.

"'June 6, 10 P.M.

"'To-day, with our allies, we opened fire against the external works, and to-morrow, please God, we will take them.'"

"'June 7, 11 P.M.

"'At 6.30 our signals for assault were given, and one hour afterwards our eagles floated over the *Mamelon Vert* and over the two redoubts of Careening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands.

"'We are said to have taken 400 prisoners.

"'Our legions occupy the conquered works.

"'On their side our allies, with their usual resolution, carried the works in the quarries, and established themselves there.

"'All the troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity.'"

9. Bankruptcy of Messrs. Strahan and Co.—A great sensation was caused by the announcement of the failure of the banking-house of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates, carrying on business in the Strand, a little to the west of Temple Bar. The bankruptcy of a house which had been in existence for two centuries, and which, up to the moment of its stoppage, had been considered of the highest respectability—of which one of the partners was reputed a man of the highest religious principles, and another was known to have inherited a vast fortune—naturally caused great surprise; and this feeling was exaggerated to one of astonishment and alarm when it began to be whispered that not only had the funds of the house

almost totally disappeared, but that the partners had been guilty of criminal offences, and that they would probably be brought to the bar of a court of justice. It was estimated that the liabilities of the house would amount to more than half a million, that the losses would fall very heavily upon private individuals, upon ladies of ancient family whom old prejudices had inspired with unlimited confidence, and upon numerous religious and charitable societies. It was soon found that the social misery would not be limited to these classes, for the banking-house of Strahan and Co. was identical with the old firm of army and navy agents calling itself "Holford and Co.," by whose means the ruin would fall upon the numerous and less capable class of officers in both services, and the widows and relatives of officers, to whom they acted as bankers. These apprehensions proved not only to be true, but to be far short of the reality.

On the following Tuesday, a meeting of the creditors was held, to investigate the affairs of the bank, and to secure a proper choice of assignees. On that day warrants were issued for the apprehension of the three partners, William Strahan, Sir John Dean Paul, bart., and Robert Makin Bates, on the charge of having unlawfully disposed of securities of the value of 22,000*l.* deposited in their keeping, the property of Dr. Griffith. Mr. Bates was immediately apprehended at the house in Norfolk Street (Holford and Co.). The officers proceeded to Nutfield, the country house of Sir John Paul, near Reigate. They found him, and took him into custody; but it being then too late to return to town that night, he was permitted to sleep in his house, the officers keeping vigilant guard. In the morning he was conveyed to the adjacent railway station, where they arrived just as the train was starting. The train was actually in motion when Sir John stepped in and took his seat in a second-class carriage; the officers were about to follow, when the railway porters pulled them back, exclaiming, "The train is in motion, and you can't get in." The train glided away, and the astonished officers saw their prisoner suddenly escaped from their grasp. The event was telegraphed to the terminus; but the person of Sir John was unknown, and he quietly walked away unchallenged. The ports were all warned; but on Thursday Sir John surrendered, stating that he had had no intention of evading the officers. Mr. Strahan was arrested on Wednesday, at the house of a friend.

On the 22nd of June, these men, recently moving in so respectable a position, and held in such high esteem, were placed in the dock of the Bow Street Police Court, charged with the malversation of these securities. The charge was made under the 8th Geo. IV. c. 29, by which any person unlawfully disposing of securities entrusted to him is made liable to transportation for 14 years.

The Rev. John Griffith, a prebendary of Rochester Cathedral, the prosecutor, was examined, and stated that he had had an account with Strahan and Co. for about 30 years; and that in June, 1849, he had directed the bankers to purchase, and that they did purchase accordingly, 30,000 Dutch florins, 2½ per cent., and that he had never authorised the prisoners,

or either of them, to sell, pledge, or negotiate them in any way whatever. Dr. Griffith then made the following statement:—

On Wednesday last, being the day after Mr. Bates was taken into custody, and while the other warrant was still in the hands of the officers, Mr. Strahan waited upon me and requested an interview. Some friends and relatives of Mr. Strahan's had previously called upon me with the same view, and I had also received a letter from Mr. Strahan. These communications were to the same effect as the interview with Mr. Strahan, which I will state. Mr. Strahan was shown into my room. He began by expressing his surprise that I had been unable to obtain any information at the bank respecting my securities, for he and his partners were there ready to give me every information in their power. He said that they were day and night engaged in making up their accounts; and that if I took legal proceedings against them, there would be no one competent to wind up their affairs. He admitted that I was quite justified in the course I had taken, but he urged repeatedly that I was doing a great injury to the creditors and to myself, for he had great expectations that both he and Sir J. Paul would, by-and-bye, have money sufficient at their command to redeem my securities; and that they had prepared notes of hand for me, had I called upon them. He further told me, in answer to my inquiries, that my securities, with others, had been taken by Sir John Paul, and placed in the hands either of "Overend" or "Bernand;" I forget which name was actually stated. In fact, as I understood him, Mr. Strahan said he had himself taken the securities out of the parcel in which they were contained, and handed them to Sir John Paul, who carried them to the broker's in the City.

Mr. Ballantine: Can you, Dr. Griffith, speak confidently as to the exact statement made by Mr. Strahan?

Dr. Griffith: I think I can pledge my oath that such was the purport of his statement; namely, that Sir John received the securities from his hands, and took them to the broker's, and that he considered himself equally responsible with Sir John for what took place. He also stated that the various securities which they had disposed of in this way amounted to 100,000*l.* in value, but that my securities were by far the largest in amount belonging to any one individual. He stated that much kindness had been shown him by several persons who were placed in similar circumstances to myself, and therefore he hoped I would not continue those proceedings, which, without benefiting myself, would be detrimental to the interests of the public. He added, that he knew the officers were in search of him and his partner, and, if they were put in prison, it would be impossible to bring their affairs to a close. In reply to this, I stated that I was very unwilling to say anything that would aggravate his feelings, and I assured him that I was not actuated by any vindictive motive towards himself or either of his unhappy partners; but that I felt bound, on public grounds, to proceed in the course I had adopted. I told him also, that having placed the matter in the hands of my solicitor, I could only refer him to

that gentleman; upon which he observed, "If I went to him he would arrest me at once." Nevertheless, he asked me his name, and I referred him to Mr. Fearon, of Great George Street, Westminster.

Mr. Bodkin: In the course of this statement did he tell you, Dr. Griffith, where your securities had been kept?

Dr. Griffith: I asked him particularly whether the securities had been kept in my box. I had a box at the bank, a key of which was in my possession, and another key in theirs. He said they were not kept in my box; and that in this respect a statement which had appeared in the *Times* newspaper was incorrect. I told him I had not seen the *Times*, but wished to know where the securities were kept. He replied that they were deposited in a box in their strong room, and had my name affixed, to show that they belonged to me. He told me that the securities had been so disposed of six weeks ago.

No defence was suggested by counsel for Mr. Strahan and Sir J. Paul; but Mr. Bates' counsel said he should be able to prove that at the time alleged his client was in Paris.

The prisoners were removed to the House of Detention.

In the meanwhile the affairs of the firm had passed into the Court of Bankruptcy, when the statements drawn up by the accountants revealed an extent of peculation and ruin far greater than had been imagined; a proceeding also took place, not understood at the time, but which had an important relation to subsequent proceedings. The following is the statement of debts and assets handed in:—

DEBTS.

Total creditors unsecured		£502,372 3 4	
Add Earl Fitzwilliam's balance of debtor and creditor account	£1,454 5 0		
Sir J. D. Paul	1,288 15 6		
		2,743 0 6	
		505,115 3 10	
Deduct, in Sir J. D. Paul's separate account, £72,250, of this—Loan £27,000 0 0			
Ditto 10,000 0 0			
	£37,000 0 0		
Namur and Liége Railway	4,910 8 4		
Offley extents	2,787 16 7		
		44,698 4 7	
		460,416 19 3	
Amount raised on securities		113,000 0 0	
Halford and Co.		26,522 0 0	
Liabilities, value received		68,220 0 0	
Ditto, no value		12,500 0 0	
		£680,658 19 3	

ASSETS.

Debtors on loans considered good, say	£100,000 0 0
Ditto, overdrawn account	20,000 0 0
Debtor, bad and doubtful	276,446 17 0

Not carried out,—						
Halford and Co., debtor balance				19,009	5	0
Bad and doubtful, not carried out				119,902	0	0
Sundry bad debts				31,440	0	0
Sundry debts secured,—						
By policies of insurance	£4,300	0	0			
„ „	9,000	0	0			
„ „	6,000	8	0			
	£19,300	0	0			
Say value	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
	£13,300	0	0			
Bills discounted, supposed good				9,000	0	0
Sundry shares and securities at bankers, say				5,000	0	0
Debts due to Holford and Co., say				35,000	0	0
	£460,098	12	2			
	180,000	0	0			
	640,098	12	2			
Liability for which no value received	12,500	0	0			
	£652,598	12	2			

Mr. Lawrance, the solicitor to the petition, said, that it appeared from this account, that the gross amount of debts due by the firm was 680,000*l.* The business carried on under the name of "Holford and Co." was more than solvent; and if it were treated as a separate concern the sum to be paid to the banking house would be 20,000*l.*; but if it were all one concern, the debts and assets of both firms would be commingled. Something would also be derived from the separate estate of Mr. Strahan. If all anticipations were realised there appeared to be assets to the extent of 150,000*l.* or 160,000*l.*, without reckoning the sums advanced to foreign railroads.

Mr. Parry said he appeared for Mr. Bates, who was very desirous, as were the other two bankrupts, to disclose for the benefit of the estate certain transactions which had taken place in reference to the securities deposited with the bankrupts by various creditors who had proved their debts to-day. The conduct of the bankrupts would, no doubt, be fully discussed before his Honour, who would have to decide upon it; but, on the part of Mr. Bates, he now asked permission to examine him as to certain transactions, believing that the disclosures he would make would be beneficial to the creditors. In reference to what had been said as to some of the creditors not knowing what had become of their securities, Mr. Bates had prepared the following perfect statement of every security, whether exchequer bills, shares, or other kind of security, and this he was anxious to lay before the Court. He was desirous to take the first opportunity of placing it before the Court, and depositing it in the hands of the official assignee.

His Honour: Has he given it to the official assignee?

Mr. Bell: No.

Mr. Parry: I now hand it in.

The list handed in contained an account of the various securities

which had been dealt with, with the names of the parties, which it is not necessary to give. The following is the summation of these cruel frauds:—

List of Securities Sold or Deposited.

588,000 fls. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per cents.	Peppercorn	£28,000	0	0
14,500 India Bonds	ditto	14,500	0	0
10,500 Exchequer-bills (March)	ditto	10,500	0	0
120,000 Dutch Two-and-a-Half per cents.	Sold	6,137	10	0
10,000 Danish Three per cents.	ditto	7,487	10	0
150,000 Dutch Two-and-a-Half per cents.	Overend, Gurney, and Co.	27,000	0	0
88,000 Dutch Three-and-a-Half per cents.				
50,000 Dutch Four per cents.				
6,000 Canada Bonds				
5,000 Danish Five per cents.				
2,700 Brazilian Five per cents.				
12,000 Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per cents.	Burnand and Co. Sold	20,000	0	0
10,000 ditto Five per cents.				
1,300 India Bonds				
		£113,625	0	0

Mr. Ballantine said the three bankrupts were prepared to swear to this.

The Commissioner, Mr. Evans, took no notice of this proceeding; but after some other business had passed, and assignees had been appointed,

Mr. Parry renewed his application for Mr. Bates to be examined, stating that his client was anxious to disclose everything he knew as to those transactions.

His Honour: I don't see any reason for it. I refuse your application. If any creditor applies that the bankrupt may be examined, he may do so, but on the bankrupt's own application I refuse it.

Mr. Parry: I formally tender this as the declaration of the bankrupts, and your Honour may accept it or not.

His Honour: Let them put in what they like, and sign it.

This was done.

His Honour then said, any creditor wishing it can have a copy of this by applying to the official assignee.

Mr. Parry (to Mr. Lawrance): Do you wish to ask the bankrupts any questions?

Mr. Lawrance (to Mr. Bates): Have you signed that statement?

Mr. Bates: I have.

Mr. Lawrance: By whom was it prepared?

Mr. Parry: By the three bankrupts jointly. It was prepared by Mr. Bates, and signed by Sir J. D. Paul and Mr. Strahan.

Mr. Lawrance (to the other bankrupts): You have heard that declaration read over, and signed it?

The Bankrupts: Yes.

Mr. Lawrance: Is that a full account of all the securities which have been sold, dealt in, or pledged by you?

The Bankrupts: Yes.

Mr. Lawrance: Which we understand to be the property of your creditors?

Mr. Bates: Yes.

Mr. Strahan also replied in the affirmative.

Sir J. D. Paul said it was prepared with his knowledge, and was a faithful account.

Mr. Lawrance: I presume that account is not made out from memory, but that the entries in your books will substantiate it?

Sir J. D. Paul: Yes.

Mr. Lawrance: Has the official assignee the means of verifying that account?

Sir J. D. Paul: I believe he has.

Mr. Lawrance: Then it may be assumed, for the satisfaction of other creditors who have securities at your bank, that all the other securities are safe, except those contained in that list?

Mr. Bates: Yes, quite so.

The object of this apparent candour, urged with so much perseverance, was soon known: it was said that at the next examination of the prisoners before the police magistrate, a demand would be made for their release, on the ground that the statement made before the Commissioner of Bankruptcy would bar criminal proceedings, under the 7th and 8th of Geo. IV. chap. 29, sect. 52, which declares, "that no banker, merchant, broker, factor, attorney, or other agent, shall be liable to be convicted by any evidence whatsoever as an offender against this Act, in respect of any act done by him, if he shall at any time previously to his being indicted of such offence have disclosed such act on oath, in consequence of any compulsory process of any court of law or equity in any action, suit, or proceeding which should have been *bonâ fide* instituted by any party aggrieved; or if he shall have disclosed the same in any examination or deposition before any Commissioner of Bankruptcy."

The report raised public indignation; but it was made probable that the statement would not have the effect supposed, inasmuch as the proceeding was entirely voluntary. The prisoners' counsel, therefore, did not urge it before the magistrate, but reserved it for the trial. Considerable difficulties arose in obtaining exact information as to the transactions in question, partly in consequence of the absence of a material witness; and the prisoners were enlarged on bail of 6000*l.* each, and two sureties of 3000*l.* each. The case was finally made complete, and the prisoners were committed for trial, but admitted to bail on giving recognisances to the amount of 10,000*l.*, and two sureties of 5,000*l.* each prisoner.

[For their trial see LAW CASES.]

10. FURTHER SUCCESSES IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Admiralty, June 10.

The Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the Editor of the ————, and has great pleasure in forwarding the enclosed copy of a report this day received, of successful operations in the Sea of Azoff.

"June 7.

"Captain Lyons, of the *Miranda*, and Captain Sedaiges, report that the naval operations against Taganrog, Marioupol, and Gheisk, which took place on the 3rd, 5th, and 6th of June, have perfectly succeeded. The public buildings and numerous Government magazines of provisions have been burnt, and thus an immense loss of supplies has been inflicted on the enemy.

"The operations were conducted with great vigour and rapidity. The allied forces had only one man wounded, although opposed by about 3500 soldiers at Taganrog."

12. Attempted Assassination of Cardinal Antonelli.—An attempt has been made to assassinate Cardinal Antonelli, who practically fills the post of "Prime Minister" to the Pope. The *Moniteur* contains a letter which gives this account of the transaction:—"About seven o'clock yesterday evening, the Cardinal, after a conference at the Vatican with different *artistes* employed by the Government, proposed to one of them, M. Minardi, to go and visit the church of St. Paul. In descending the staircase of the palace, his Eminence perceived at the bottom of the stairs an ill-looking man whom he thought was waiting to present a petition. The Cardinal, struck by a singular change in the man's countenance when the latter first saw him approaching, expected to see him come forward hat in hand; but, on the contrary, when the Cardinal was at two paces from him, the man was seen to put his hand under his coat, as if to draw out some weapon. This movement determined the Cardinal to hasten his descent, and to change from one side of the staircase to the other. The assassin, having lost the opportunity of striking the Cardinal when close, threw his weapon with violence at his eminence, but missed his aim, and the poniard struck against the wall. The domestics who accompanied the Cardinal then rushed on the assassin, calling at the same time to the sentinels of the Swiss guard on duty at the gate. The man endeavoured to resist, but was soon overpowered, and the Cardinal had some difficulty in preventing his being very roughly handled by those who had laid hold of him. He was recognised as one of the most violent members of the Mazzinian committee, named De Felici, who had been since 1853 under the surveillance of the police." The assassin, who was a shopkeeper of Rome,—a hatter, and who was known for his violent character, and accused of the murder of his first wife—was executed on the 11th July, without having made any political revelations. The scaffold and its environs were strongly guarded against an *emeute*.

22. Siege of Sebastopol.—Attack on the Redan and Malakoff Tower.

War Department, June 22, 2.30 A.M.

Lord Panmure regrets to have to inform the Editor of the——— that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan, and the French the Malakoff Tower, at daylight on the morning of the 18th inst., but without the success which has heretofore attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately; but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th instant at soonest.

23. Extensive Robbery of Jewellery.—Between Saturday night and Monday morning, a most extensive robbery of jewellery, watches, &c., was perpetrated on the premises of Mr. Barber, 56, Cheapside. The burglary must have been deliberately planned and put into execution with extraordinary perseverance, skill, and audacity. Mr. Barber resides over the shop; and on Saturday night, having seen the premises strongly secured, he took the keys away with him. When

at 7 o'clock A.M. on Monday morning, Mr. Barber arose for the purpose of letting in the shopman, he found, to his utter amazement, the shop in the utmost disorder, watches, rings and jewellery scattered about, and the place plundered. Upon examination it was found that the entrance of the thieves had been effected by picking the lock of the door of Mr. Teulon, printer, No. 57, one door from Bow Lane. Having closed the outer door, the thieves commenced boring with drills the lock of the inside door; and on gaining the first floor, over the shop of Mr. Cunningham, hatter, removed a board which looks into the shop; and with a rope tied to one of the beams, with large knots at a distance of a foot apart, let themselves down, no person being left in care of these premises. Having placed several old coats and hats on the ground to prevent the bricks from making a noise, they commenced work, and picked through a two feet wall, by which means they obtained entrance into Mr. Barber's shop. The property removed amounted to several thousand pounds in value. No clue could be obtained as to the perpetrators.

24. RIOTS IN HYDE PARK.—A series of shameful and annoying outrages, which were continued every Sunday for some weeks, commenced this day.

Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. for Middlesex, had introduced into Parliament a Bill to prevent Sunday Trading in the Metropolis. This measure, which met with considerable opposition in the House of Commons, caused a very exaggerated feeling out of doors, and especially among the lower ranks. The classes who conceived themselves to be aggrieved, by some unknown concert, tended towards Hyde Park, at the time when the rides and drives are most frequented, "to see how the aristocrats kept the Sabbath." In the course of the morning, the honses of gentlemen who had voted for the Bill had been watched by the mob, and their families saluted as they left for or returned from church; and every carriage seen in the streets, especially if it chanced to be a bishop's, was chased with yells and cries along its road. The meeting in Hyde Park amounted to some thousands, and at first appeared likely to expend itself in mob oratory. But as the carriages began to appear for the afternoon drive along the Serpentine, the populace found a more exciting diversion. The occupants were saluted with hisses and yells, and cries of "Go to church." Excited by the success of the morning, the rioters collected along the drive for this new sport; and the carriage-horses, frightened at the outcries, became restive, and some ran away, to the danger of their owners and of those near. The police were in no great strength on the ground. On this occasion the disturbance ceased at dark, with no particular mischief.

On the following Sunday, the 1st of July, the mischief had increased to formidable dimensions. Some "friends of the people" had issued placards, stating that a demonstration would be made. The Commissioners of Police issued a counter notification, that the demonstration would not be allowed. This held out to the populace, beside the pleasures of annoying the well-dressed, the further gratification of a skirmish with the police. Large crowds in consequence drew

together from all parts, but more particularly from Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Hoxton, and other suburbs, which conceived themselves especially affected by the action of the Bill. The numbers have been estimated by one journal at 150,000 persons; another states the crowds to be a mile long and a quarter of a mile deep, extending from Apsley House to Kensington Gardens. By far the larger portion of this assemblage consisted of youths of the very lowest and dirtiest class, and dirty women and girls; many working men, and a sprinkling of respectable persons who partook the views of the populace: there were also many persons who were attracted to the ground by mere curiosity, and who, therefore, had no reason to complain if they came to trouble.

The proceedings of the mob commenced, as usual, with stump oratory. The police attempted to disperse the groups that assembled around these rhetoricians, and the result was numerous collisions, in which the police used their staves with considerable freedom. As the company arrived for the afternoon drive, the mob resorted to their old mode of annoyance, by yells and cries of "Go to church;" but now accompanied by throwing of clods and stones. The police tried to seize the more prominent offenders; one of whom, closely pursued, threw himself into the Serpentine, and attempted to swim across; but his strength failed, and he would have been drowned had he not been rescued by a boat of the Royal Humane Society. After being dried at their station, he was consigned to the custody of the police. Towards the evening the riots had assumed so formidable a character, that large reinforcements of police were brought from distant quarters. No especial occasion, however, arose for their services, for the mob began to disperse about 8 o'clock. Throughout the day the residence of Lord R. Grosvenor had been watched by a mob; and the Club-houses in Pall Mall, which would not be affected by the Bill, were honoured with much attention. Above 100 persons, some severely hurt, were lodged in the police cells, and were brought before the magistrates on the following days.

On the 8th of July, the proceedings of the mob assumed a shape which excited indignation and alarm. The mob met as usual in Hyde Park, and continued their course of disgraceful annoyance; but as the better classes were now warned by experience, and kept away, the mischief was confined to themselves. The police were kept out of sight, and the amusements of the mob consisted chiefly in forming bodies which rushed from one end of the Park to the other, to the great injury of other rioters; or in hunting or "chivvying" any footman or remarkable person who should venture among them; some of these unfortunates were much injured. But, about 5 o'clock, the annoyance assumed a new phase. The bulk of the mob left the Park, and assembled at the head of Grosvenor Place, where they insulted every person who rode or drove by. Among the persons thus annoyed were Lord Palmerston, whom the mob did not recognise, and Lord Brougham. Lord Cardigan was known and loudly cheered. Presently a portion of the mob, consisting chiefly of young blackguards, detached themselves from the main body, and proceeded

down Grosvenor Place, and through Belgrave Square, Eaton Square, and other places, smashing the windows in their progress, for which the Macadamised roads furnished ready ammunition. They attempted to fire a long line of straw laid down before a house in which a person lay dying. At length the police arrived, when the scamps immediately dispersed, carrying scattered devastation into distant quarters. Among the noblemen whose houses were thus injured, were the Earl of Sefton, the Duke of Marlborough, Lady Somers, the Hanoverian Ambassador, and the Archbishop of York.

The pretext for these disgraceful outrages was to put a pressure on the aristocracy; and the mob, therefore, made no distinction between the supporters and opponents of the obnoxious Bill; in fact, they neither knew nor cared anything about it; their object was mischief. But no such purpose can be urged for the perpetration of similar violence to the houses in the Hampstead Road, the residences of tradesmen, clerks, and small people. Nevertheless, the whole neighbourhood was alarmed by the noise and mischief of groups of vagabonds, who passed along, breaking windows and doing any mischief that came in their way. Two soldiers were implicated in these proceedings, and were committed for trial.

On the 15th July, the novelty of the disturbance had somewhat worn off, and perhaps the mob had become aware that the outrages of the preceding Sunday had armed all the peaceably disposed against them. The assemblage in the Park had dwindled down to less than 10,000 persons, of whom many were foolish spectators. The mob had the entire sport of the day to themselves, and were permitted to spend their mischief on their own circle. The disturbances continued to die gradually away, though it was many weeks before the Park again became an agreeable or even safe place of recreation. The annoyance was somewhat prolonged by the fine dry weather, which made the Park a pleasant haunt and sleeping place to the lowest class.

These proceedings had this further unpleasant consequence, that this beautiful Park, which has for so many years been the free and elegant resort of all classes, has by this example become the place of meeting of the riotous and discontented upon all occasions, and was made the scene of further disturbances, under the cry of "cheap bread," in the autumn.

Many very respectable persons who had witnessed the scenes of the 1st of July were of opinion that the police had acted with unnecessary violence on these occasions, and inquiry into their conduct was demanded. A commission was therefore entrusted to the Recorders of London, Manchester, and Liverpool, to conduct the investigation. The inquiry was conducted with some form, a solicitor being appointed to represent the public. It appeared unquestionable, from the evidence of many witnesses, that instances had occurred in which individual constables had lost their temper and used undue violence; they found that Superintendent Hughes had, without sufficient grounds, ordered his men to use their staves, and had failed to control many excesses of the men under his command. It was also established that, owing to the large number of persons who

had been taken into custody, and placed in the cells of the Vine Street Station, they had been there so closely packed as to have suffered much of the horrors of "the Black Hole of Calcutta."

29. Siege of Sebastopol.

War Department, June 29, 1.30 A.M.

Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the Editor of the ———, and has great pleasure in transmitting the enclosed intelligence, which has this day reached him.

"The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's works, and are erecting new batteries, to be armed with heavy guns. The enemy continues to repair the damage done during the last attack. Very little fire on their part.

"We retain possession of the round Russian fort in the cemetery, from whence they were driven out on the 18th, and the Mamelon, at the gorge of the valley which divides the English left attack from the right of the south harbour."

30. Death of Lord Raglan.

"War Department, June 30, 1855.

"Lord Panmure has received intelligence from General Simpson announcing the fatal termination of Lord Raglan's illness.

"Until 4 P.M. on the 28th, his Lordship had been progressing to the satisfaction of his medical attendants; when alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased.

"From 5 P.M. he was unconscious; and from this period he gradually sank, until 25 minutes before nine; at which hour he died.

"The event has plunged the whole army into the most profound grief."

Extensive Fires. — Several fires, by which much property was destroyed, have occurred during the month of June.

On the 8th a very extensive conflagration broke out on the premises of Messrs. Brocklebank, tallow melters and merchants, Aldersgate Street. Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock on the buildings, the fire spread with extraordinary rapidity, and shot up high into the air, lighting up into vivid distinctness the dome of St. Paul's and the steeples of the City churches. As all efforts to extinguish the flames in these premises would have been useless, the engines directed their exertions to prevent the destruction of the neighbouring houses. In this they to some extent succeeded; but several were damaged.

On the 23rd inst., between 5 and 6 A.M., a fire broke out in the saw and planing mills of Messrs. Pearson, at Nine Elms. Here also the nature of the stock precluded all hope of saving the premises. The glare of the fire called up the powerful floating engine, and the immense volume of water thrown by this machine was effectual to prevent further damage; but the engine-house, fire-house, machinery, and stock, were destroyed.

About the same time the very extensive saw-mills in Skinner Street, Whitechapel, were burnt.

On the 28th inst. a fire occurred in the premises of a cabinet-maker, in Curtain Road, Shoreditch. The flames ran with extreme rapidity over the extensive workshops, destroying handsome furniture valued at 10,000*l.*, and the workmen's tools.

JULY.

Murders on the High Seas.—The brig *Her Majesty* has been brought into Cork harbour by a borrowed crew, having been the scene of a fearful crime. The brig left Salonica for Cork in the middle of May, with a cargo of Indian corn. Her crew consisted of nine men. On the night of the 28th of June, the captain coming on deck found that a seaman named Veale, who should have been on the watch, was not on deck, and finding him asleep in the galley, threw a bucket of water over him. The man started up in a rage, drew a knife and stabbed the captain in several places. The man at the wheel ran down to call the mate. Veale followed him, and meeting the mate stabbed him three times. The steersman and another went below for fire-arms. Veale followed them, and finding the door fastened drove his knife through the panel. He then went on deck and threw overboard the bodies of the captain and mate, and going to the forecastle, where two men were sleeping, killed one of them, and wounded the other in six places. The steersman had now got pistols and came upon deck; as he went forward Veale rushed upon him and inflicted two wounds. The ruffian then went below, and with an axe attempted to cut holes in the bottom of the vessel. The steersman hearing the noise fired at the desperado, and wounded him severely in the leg; who then shut himself up in the forecastle. The survivors now made signals of distress, and the captain of the *Isabella*, a merchantman that happened to be nigh, sent a party on board. They forced open the forecastle, and found that the wretch had consummated his bloody work by destroying himself. The wounded seaman was dangerously hurt, but it was hoped would recover.

13. Murders by Insane Persons.—The present circuits have produced two cases in which the persons arraigned were insane at the time of committing the offences with which they were charged, but had subsequently recovered sufficiently to take their trial.

At Maidstone, George Henry Smith was indicted for the murder of his wife. The unfortunate couple were in respectable circumstances, and lodged in Union Street, Rochester. The prisoner was very fond of his wife, and she appeared to be equally attached and attentive to him. On the morning of the 22nd of August, 1854, as their landlady was sweeping the front of the house, the prisoner came down stairs and said, "Mrs. Holden, don't drop down dead." She said, "What is the matter?" and he answered, "If you will come here I will tell you; send for a surgeon and a policeman." Mrs. Holden again asked him what was the matter, and what he had done. He answered, "My wife is an angel." She asked him if she was dead. He replied that she was not quite dead, and that it would be well for her if she was. Alarmed by these expressions, Mrs. Holden sent for a surgeon, and for assistance. When they entered the room they found the unfortunate wife lying on the bed dreadfully wounded in the head by a pistol shot. She was quite insensible, and died in a few hours. A policeman searched, and between the bed and the mattrass found two pistols, one of which had been

recently discharged, and the other was heavily loaded. On being told that his wife was dead, the prisoner burst into a paroxysm of grief; his sorrow was evidently the wildness of insanity, but he never lost his affection for his unfortunate wife. He was sent to Maidstone gaol, evidently lunatic; and it was not until the present time that he was sufficiently restored to take his trial. He was a very respectable looking man, and appeared to be deeply dejected; he stood with his head buried in his hands, bowed on the front of the dock. The facts were all proved, and also that he had been previously in confinement in a lunatic asylum. He was, of course, acquitted on the ground of insanity.

At the same assizes, Rebecca Turton, aged 33, was indicted for the wilful murder of her husband, Thomas Turton. The prisoner and her husband were of the labouring classes, and lived in lodgings in Bromley. The husband was much addicted to drink, and the prisoner was sometimes much excited; but, otherwise, the unhappy couple seem to have lived on good terms. On the 21st of April, 1854, the husband came home much intoxicated. On the following morning, about 1 o'clock, the prisoner roused the landlord, and asked for the key of the front-door. Having obtained it she went out, and returned with a girl, who soon after came to the landlord and said that Mr. Turton was dead. The prisoner was then seen by two policemen standing at her door, and on being asked what was the matter, said that her husband was dead. They went up-stairs and found the unfortunate man lying dead on the bed, evidently strangled. A brace, having on it a buckle, which was afterwards found in the room, had been made use of by the unhappy woman, who manifested much indifference throughout the subsequent proceedings.

The evidence as to the prisoner's insanity was quite sufficient to prove that she had been out of her mind for some time previous to and long after the murder. Her aberrations appear to have frequently turned towards the murder of her husband, whom however she always described as being a kind man when sober. On the night before the poor man was strangled, the prisoner had called in a policeman and told him that her husband had poisoned himself with arsenic; but, on the officer entering the bed-room, he found him lying on the bed asleep. On being told what the prisoner had said, he replied that he did not know what to do with her; he was afraid she was going mad. The jury found the prisoner "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity.

17. Mr. Farren's Farewell of the Stage.—The veteran actor Mr. William Farren took leave of the stage at the Haymarket Theatre. The most eminent actors, especially those of ancient standing, volunteered their services to grace the departure of the old favourite of the public; and for this purpose a miscellaneous collection of pieces, or rather fragments of pieces, was so arranged as to give to each the representation of some favourite part. Mr. Farren himself played the scene from *The Clandestine Marriage*, in which Lord Ogleby, assisted by his valet Canton (Mr. Wigan), performs the duties of the toilet. The house was crowded by an en-

thusiastic audience of old admirers, who received the veteran on his entrance with every demonstration of esteem that voice, hand, hat, and handkerchief are capable of. At the conclusion of the performances the drop curtain rose, and displayed Mr. Farren surrounded by the Haymarket company, and a host of veterans from all sections of the London stage. Amidst renewed shouts of sympathy from the audience, Mr. Farren took leave of his old friends of the stage with warm shaking of hands, and much emotion on all sides.

Mr. Farren commenced his London career in 1818, and at once surprised the town by his delineations of the characters of old men in all their phases. His representations of Sir Peter Teazle and Lord Ogleby placed him at once in the position of a first-rate actor, and he immediately became a favourite performer. This position he never lost by any negligence or want of industry, and the excellence of his private life added esteem to his professional popularity. In established comedies Mr. Farren had before him a number of stage traditions, which he was bound to adopt, but which he never servilely followed; many of his characters were in pieces translated or adapted from the French, and which had already received their conventional interpretation from Vernet and Bouffé. These great actors Mr. Farren carefully studied; but his own performance was never wanting in his own excellent individuality. In original pieces he made a fame for himself, as an actor of acute perception and study; many parts he made his own. Beside his famous characters of Sir Peter and Lord Ogleby, Mr. Farren was the established interpreter of Sir Antony Absolute, Sir Fretful Plagiary, Uncle John, Nicholas Flam, Uncle Foozle, the Vicar of Wakefield, Michel Perrin; as a Shakespearian actor his performance of Malvolio may be cited as a masterpiece.

17. Robbery and Suicide.—Some time ago, Jan Honijk, superintendent of the Amsterdam Post Office, absconded, taking with him four certificates, Two-and-a Half per Cent. Austrian Metalliques, 1851, of 1000 florins each; a certificate Dutch Three per Cent. Administration Saportos for 300 guilders; and 28 Dutch bank-notes, ranging in value from 1000 guilders to 25 guilders.

On Monday last a Dutchman applied at Mr. Samuel's, South Castle Street, Liverpool, to have a large quantity of Dutch notes exchanged for American money. This was done, and the circumstance was made known to the Dutch Consul. The Consul, not having received any information to warrant him in arriving at the conclusion that the notes had been dishonestly come by, took no steps in the matter. Subsequently the same person applied to have a number of Dutch notes changed into American money at the bullion office of Mr. Caffre, Waterloo Road. They also gave information to the Dutch Consul, whose suspicions being now aroused, reported the facts at the police office. Shortly afterwards a metropolitan police bill was received at the Liverpool Detective Police Office, stating the fact of the prisoner having absconded from Amsterdam, describing the certificates, giving the numbers of the notes, and cautioning bankers and others against negotiating or exchanging them. The matter was therefore

placed in the hands of the police, and the delinquent was soon after arrested at a foreign boarding-house. In his pocket was found a double-barrelled pistol, loaded. He was taken to the police station and locked up. In the afternoon he was several times visited, and food supplied. It was intended that he should be conveyed to London, *en route* for Amsterdam, by the mail train. At 20 minutes past 4 o'clock detective officer Scott entered the apartment, when he beheld the prisoner on his knees, partially suspended by a strap from around his neck, and attached to the gas-pipe. He was completely black in the face, and his tongue was protruding from the mouth. The strap was cut, and a surgeon was immediately in attendance. He opened a vein in the prisoner's arm, but no blood flowed—life was extinct. It was found on examination that the unfortunate man must have made a most determined attempt to bleed himself to death before resorting to the strap, as the veins and arteries on the left wrist were cut or hacked in a dreadful manner. The instrument used was a fragment of a glass tumbler, in which water had been given to the prisoner.

19. Destruction of Chamounix by Fire. — The village of Chamounix, so dear to the memory of continental tourists, and especially to those who have achieved the ascent of Mont Blanc, from its picturesque hotels, and with its simple-hearted and courageous guides, has been almost destroyed by fire.

"On Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, the fire broke out in the Hotel d'Angleterre, and, despite every exertion, 22 houses have been consumed.

"The Hotels d'Angleterre, de Londres, and de la Couronne are burnt down, besides 19 houses belonging to the poorer inhabitants.

"The old Hotel de l'Union has been saved by saturating it with water, which renders it for the present uninhabitable. The new Hotel Royal de l'Union has become the refuge of every one, as also the small Hotel du Nord.

"No lives have been lost, but there have been sad accidents. An eye-witness describes the scene as agonising. Half the village, including part of the church, has been burnt, and a great amount of property destroyed."

The inhabitants of Chamounix are of the most simple pastoral character: their only knowledge of the world beyond their valley is gathered from the tourists who seek its sublime scenery. A subscription for their relief has been set on foot, both in Switzerland and among the numerous French and English families who derive many of their pleasantest reminiscences from the sublimities of the adjacent Alps.

— Murder at Dudley.—At the Stafford Assizes, Joseph Meadows, aged 23, whitesmith, was charged with the wilful murder of Mary Ann Mason, at Dudley, on the 12th of May, 1855.

William Ingram said: I am a miner near Dudley. On the 12th of May last I was at the "Sailor's Return" public-house, with William Robinson, between 8 and 9 in the morning. The prisoner was there. The servant was mopping the house. I heard a report of a carbine, at a distance of 6 or 7

feet. The girl fell to the ground. I ran to the prisoner, and said, "You have murdered the girl; what did you do it for?" The girl was standing about the middle of the kitchen. I had not seen a carbine previous to the report.

Mary Hunt: My husband keeps the "Sailor's Return," at Kate's Hill, near Dudley. I saw the prisoner on the evening of Friday, the 11th of May. He passed as the brother of the servant, Mary Ann Mason. She did not speak to him. I saw him the next morning. He had some ale. He remained in the kitchen. I had assisted the deceased to clean the kitchen. I left the room, and when I came back to the door I saw the prisoner with the carbine. The flash came in my face. The girl fell towards me. She breathed for about 15 minutes, and died. The shots struck her under the left ear. My husband came in and collared the prisoner. The only word I remember the prisoner saying was, "Now I'm satisfied."

William Robinson said: I was at the "Sailor's Return" on the morning in question, and saw the prisoner there. I heard the report of a gun, and saw the girl fall. On turning round I found the carbine on the ground. The prisoner picked it up, and I took it from him. He then said, "She should have given me an answer." The deceased was mopping the floor when the gun was fired.

— Jukes said: I am a constable. I was sent for, and took the prisoner into custody. I charged him with shooting the deceased with the carbine. He said, "I 've had my revenge; I have heard them say revenge is sweet. I left home for that purpose. I 've done it, and now I am satisfied." I found a powder-flask in his pocket, with a little powder and some caps. On the way to prison he said, "It 's not my sister; it 's a young woman I 've followed for about 10 months. I was determined if I could not have her nobody else should." He also said, "I pulled the carbine from behind my back, and fired it off in an instant. I threw it down to pick the girl up, but was prevented."

William Hunt said: I keep the "Sailor's Return." The prisoner came to my house about 10 minutes before 7 o'clock. I served him with some ale. I heard the report, and ran into the kitchen, and collared the prisoner. I said, "Oh, you vagabond, you have shot your own sister!" He said, "I 've done what I intended to do." The prisoner came to my house the previous evening. The deceased screened herself behind me, as if she didn't wish to see him.

Joseph Rann, the prisoner's master, identified the carbine as his property.

W. E. Johnson said: I am a surgeon at Dudley. I saw the deceased, and examined the wound behind her ear. I believe that caused her death.

Cross-examined: I examined the tongue of the deceased. One or two shots entered the nerve which moves the tongue. The injury would prevent speech.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty."

The Chief Baron said the case was one of the clearest which had ever come before a criminal court, and that it appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had predetermined to commit the crime

some time before he had actually perpetrated it. His Lordship passed sentence of death, and he was afterwards executed.

19. Fatal Cliff Accidents.—A series of accidents of the same character have occurred at nearly the same time.

On the 19th of July, a young lady, named Wetherby, who was residing with her parents at Broadstairs, went out for a walk along the West Cliff, the path along which runs close to the very edge of the cliff, here about 60 feet high. She was observed to be absorbed in a book which she was reading, and a passer-by warned her of her danger. A few minutes afterwards she was seen to fall from the cliff on to the rocks beneath, and when assistance reached her she was found to be dreadfully injured; both her legs were broken, her skull fractured, and her frame much lacerated. She died in a few minutes.

On the 1st of August, a Miss Oxley was sitting under a cliff at Bridlington Quay, reading. A mass of chalk fell and killed her on the spot.

On the same day, a Miss Fitzpatrick, of Birkenhead, was walking on the verge of a precipice at Llandudno, North Wales. The earth gave way beneath her feet, she fell a great depth, and was killed.

24. Immense English Snake.—It is related, and the fact is worth recording, if true, that a snake of the common English species, of the extraordinary length of 9 feet 5 inches, has been killed near Colchester. This immense specimen inhabited a wood, called the Highwoods. It appeared to have attempted to force itself under the lower bar of a gate; its efforts were sufficient to raise the gate from a stump on which one end rested, and the descending weight crushed the spine of the reptile in the neck. When found it was quite dead. It measured 11 inches in girth at the thickest part, and weighed 14 or 15 lbs. The largest English snake hitherto known did not exceed 4 feet in length.

25. Earthquake in Central Europe.—An earthquake has been experienced in the eastern departments of France, Switzerland, southern Germany, and northern Italy. In France this convulsion of nature, which extended over the 25th and 26th of July, was felt from Valence to Metz. The towns in which it was more distinctly felt were Lyons, Grenoble, Lons-le-Saulnier, Besançon, and Strasbourg. It lasted but a few seconds, and its effects were not very formidable. At Grenoble the cathedral clock was stopped; and in this and other places a few chimneys were thrown down, houses shaken, bells set ringing, and the waters were agitated. In Switzerland and Germany, the shocks were felt at Erbach, Carlsruhe, Friburg, the Baden Oberland, Stutgard, &c., and the consequences were not of a more serious description. In Milan, the shocks, which lasted but five seconds, were probably more severe, since it is stated that most of the clocks in the city were stopped. The general direction of the convulsion was from east to west. On the following day, there appears to have been a second earthquake in the mountainous districts of the Vallais. The shocks continued at intervals throughout the day, and did considerable damage, throwing down the buildings which had been damaged by the movements of the

preceding day. The villages of St. Nicholas and Viége, and Törbel, are stated to have suffered severely. In these the churches were destroyed by the overthrow of the towers, or by the falling in of the roofs: the houses and barns were thrown down, and other mischief done. At Viége an enormous mass of rock, which overhung the village, was thrown down, and fell into the place with a great ruin. In many other places the rocks were shaken down, and fell into the roads. Some persons were hurt; but it is not stated that any were killed.

26. Funeral of Lord Raglan.—The remains of the late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan were interred in the family vault of the Somersets, in Badminton Church, with great solemnity.

The *Caradoc*, which brought the corpse of the late Commander-in-Chief from the Crimea, arrived at Bristol on the 24th. Considerable preparations had been made in that ancient city to pay the respect due to the gallant deceased. As the vessel passed up the Avon, the flags on the shipping and the steeples were hoisted half-mast, and guns, placed on the principal heights, fired at minute intervals. On the next day the coffin was transferred to a small steam-vessel, fitted with a sable canopy, surrounded by the relatives of the deceased and his personal staff. The vessel was followed by a double line of 50 boats, of which the crews were in uniform mourning. On arriving at the quay-head, the corpse was received by the Mayor and Corporation. A procession, nearly two miles in length, conducted the body through the city to the Fishponds, 5 miles distant, where the property of the Duke of Beaufort commences. The hearse and the carriages containing the mourners were escorted by a squadron of Blues, of which the deceased was colonel, a squadron of Hussars, 200 Artillerymen, the district enrolled pensioners, some Land Transport Corps, numerous men who had served in the Crimea, and who bore on their breasts the medals for Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava, some ancient Peninsulars, who wore the medals of that campaign, and some Waterloo heroes. To these followed the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol, the Society of Merchant Venturers, the Corporation of the Poor, the clergy, and a long column of citizens. Very great pains had been taken to deck the city in all the signs of mourning. Large numbers of flags were hoisted half-mast, the principal houses had black cloth hung along their fronts, and mourning flags with appropriate mottoes hung from many windows. The guns fired minute salutes, and the bells rung muffled peals.

From the Fishponds the hearse and carriages proceeded to Badminton House, where the body was removed to the great hall. On the following morning the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were admitted to a kind of "lying in state."

The interment of the body in Badminton Church took place in the afternoon, with the usual service for the dead. It was considered as a private funeral, but the high rank and distinguished services of the deceased necessarily caused a great attendance. The Duke of Richmond, Earl Howe, General Cator, General Sir John Burgoyne, General Sir George Scovell, General Sir George Brown, General Sir Hugh Ross,

and General Lord Downe, officiated as pall-bearers. The coronet of the deceased peer, his sword, his numerous orders, and a wreath of *immortelles* which Marshal Pelissier had placed on his coffin, were carried in the procession; and the coronet, the wreath, and one of laurel were finally placed on the coffin, and entombed with it.

27. Accidents on the Aberdeen Railway.—A serious collision occurred at the Cove Station of the Aberdeen Railway; not so fatal, however, as might have been expected. An excursion-train from Montrose to Aberdeen, containing 600 person, was stopping, late at night, at Cove, for the collection of the tickets. There is a curve here. A train from the south was over-due. This train approached Cove; the driver of it did not see the danger-signal till too late to stop his train; and it ran into the excursion-train, crushing the rearmost carriages. Fortunately, the train had been heard approaching, and many persons left the last carriage of the stationary train, and thus escaped death or mutilation. Two of the occupants of another carriage were Lieutenants Dobie and Smith, of the 79th Regiment: the former had one of his legs fractured, and his companion was badly bruised. Twenty-two other passengers received injuries more or less serious.

On the 31st of August, another accident occurred on the same line at Aberdeen. The carriages were allowed to run into the station without any check, and came against the buffers with so much violence that eight passengers were injured.

— French Loan of Thirty Millions.—The Emperor of the French has made another appeal to his people for funds wherewith to carry on the war, and with eminent success. The sum required was equal to 30,000,000*l.* sterling. The terms offered were certainly very favourable. The price of the 4½ per cent. Rentes was fixed at 92*f.* 25*c.* per 100*f.* stock; and of the 3 per cent. Rentes at 65*f.* 25*c.* per 100*f.* stock. To these were added certain advantages in the mode of payment, making the interest on the capital invested equal to about 4 per cent. It was announced also that the demands for 50*f.* Rentes would not be subject to deduction. As very great profits would be derived by successfully turning the subscriptions, the demand, especially for the lower amounts, was enormous—no doubt, partly owing to large capitalists dividing their demands among numerous agents, in order to secure the smaller subscriptions. The total amount demanded at the close of the lists this day was not less than 144,000,000*l.*, of which more than one-third was for less than 50*f.* Rentes. Nearly 40,000,000*l.* was subscribed in the departments, and 24,000,000*l.* in foreign countries.

31. Goodwood Races. — This very favourite meeting attracted the usual attendance of the aristocracy, and sporting men; and afforded ample and excellent sport.

The Steward's Cup was won by Lord John Scott's "Clothilde;" the Goodwood Stakes, by Mr. Greville's "Quince;" the Goodwood Cup, for which only ten started, by Baron Rothschild's "Baroncino."

— Murder in Wales —At the Brecon Assizes, Joseph Richards, aged 60, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Davies, at

the parish of Llangynider, in the county of Brecon.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was in the employ of the Sirhowy Iron Company, as night watchman, and lived in a house at Duke's Town, not far from the works. In his house lived also his wife's two brothers—the deceased and Morris Davies, the principal witness in the case. The prisoner had several times expressed a wish that the brothers should leave the house, and considerable ill-feeling appeared to have been excited by Morris Davies (who had but recently returned from the United States) having given the sum of 15*l.* to the deceased, and not having given any to his sister, prisoner's wife. Morris Davies stated that he was upstairs in bed suffering from a fit of ague, on the forenoon of the 6th of June, when the prisoner came in from his duty at the works. He heard him making a disturbance with the deceased, and telling him that "he was living on another man's back." Deceased replied that he did not owe prisoner anything. The latter then went out, saying, in a very excited manner, "I will give thee enough." Morris Davies afterwards rose and came down stairs. About 2 o'clock the prisoner returned in a hurried manner, snatched up a very sharp knife that lay on the table, and plunged it into the body of John Davies. He then rushed on Morris Davies and stabbed him on the hip. He then went out with the knife in his hand, exclaiming, "I have given you enough—take that;" and proceeded at once to Sirhowy Iron Works, and told the policeman on duty there that he had stabbed a man, and gave himself up. The officer took him down to his house, and there found John Davies lying on the ground breathing his last. The surgeon of the works was speedily in attendance, and on examination found that the knife had penetrated both coats of the stomach, and had divided the mesenteric artery, causing fatal internal hæmorrhage.

For the defence, the facts were admitted; but it was urged, that the circumstances reduced the case from murder to manslaughter.

The Lord Chief Justice, having very carefully instructed the jury as to the distinctions drawn by law between the two classes of crime, left it to them to declare whether the present crime was to be classed with the one or the other.

The jury, after considerable deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty of wilful murder."

The Lord Chief Justice said he entirely concurred in the verdict of the jury, and passed sentence of death on the prisoner, to whom he held out not the slightest hope of mercy; but the sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

31. Launch of the "Marlborough."—The magnificent line-of-battle ship *Marlborough*, of 131 guns, was this day launched at Portsmouth, having been first christened with the accustomed ceremonies by Her Majesty. The occasion was, however, attended by more than one *contre-temps*, such as do not usually attend undertakings in which our beloved Sovereign takes a personal share; for, in the first place, it was a very rainy day—anything but "the Queen's weather;" and next, the noble ship for a long time refused to enter her proper element.

A handsome pavilion had been

set up for the Court, booths for the naval and military authorities, the members of the Legislature, and other dignitaries. Galleries had been erected around the building-shed, and every spot that commanded a view of the scene was crowded with spectators. The harbour was covered with vessels and boats of every size and description, from which floated every imaginable flag. The spectators are computed at upwards of 50,000.

At 12 A.M. Her Majesty and Prince Albert landed from the *Fairy*, amid the shouts of the people and the salutes of the line-of-battle ships; and having performed the ceremony of christening the ship, retired to the pavilion to witness the launch. The master shipwright gave orders to knock away the blocks—every heart beat high—but the vessel would not move. After some mechanical aids had been applied, she glided majestically forward, and her first movements were hailed with deafening shouts, the bands struck up, and guns boomed. But when the ship was about two-thirds out of the shed, to the infinite astonishment of the spectators, she stopped, the bows remaining in the shed, and the stern in the water! As no force that could be applied availed to move her farther, the Queen withdrew, the spectators ceased to cheer, and dispersed to wonder at so mortifying an event. It was much feared that, as the tide receded, and the immense weight of the after-part became unsupported by the water, the ship would break in the centre, or that she might fall over on her side. Immense exertions were, therefore, made to support her in every direction. These efforts were successful, and when at night the tide had risen to high water, by the force of great mechanical power, aided by the bodily force of upwards of 2000 men, the *Marlborough* was completely launched, and brought into the dock, without having received the slightest damage. The cause of the difficulty was found to be that the piles on which the "ways" are laid out had given way.

The dimensions of this magnificent man-of-war, which was constructed on the designs of Sir Baldwin Walker, the surveyor of the navy, are—

	Feet.
Length between the perpendiculars	245
Length of keel for tonnage	206
Breadth extreme	61
Breadth for tonnage ...	60
Breadth moulded	59
Burden in tons 4000 36-94	

Her armament will consist of one 68 cwt. pivot; 16 8-inch guns of 65 cwt.; 56 32's of 56 cwt.; 38 32's of 42 cwt.; 20 32's of 25 cwt. Power of engines = 800 horses.

After witnessing the intended launch, Her Majesty visited the sick and wounded at Portsea Hospital, passed through the wards, addressing the sufferers in the kindest manner, and before quitting directed some additional comforts to be supplied from her private purse.

WAR IN SENNEGAMBIA.—While all our exertions are tasked to encounter the giant of the frozen North, it seems that we are also engaged in a contest in a warmer latitude, on the western coast of Africa. It appears that a sable subject of Great Britain, named Fodey Ansumana, having committed a crime (stolen a man and woman), the Governor of Bathurst sent to arrest him. The culprit

resisted, wounded the officers, and fled to Sabbagee, whose inhabitants rose unanimously in defence of the indefeasible rights of man-stealing. The Governor, Lieut.-Colonel O'Connor, went with 260 men to suppress the insurrection, was surprised on his march, and defeated with the loss of 30 killed and 43 wounded. Fortunately, the *entente cordiale* extends to the tropics, and the French Governor of Goree came to the assistance of the British, with a frigate and 160 white troops. The Governor had not been wanting to his own cause, and had collected a considerable force of regular troops, and a *levée en masse* of the sable militia. The combined forces marched on Sabbagee, which was now strongly stockaded, carried it by storm with great loss to the defenders, and with a loss to themselves of—French killed and wounded, 6; English, 35; natives, 200.

AUGUST.

3. Cruelties in Birmingham Gaol.—At the Warwick Assizes, William Austin, a lieutenant in the Navy, and formerly governor of the Birmingham Borough Gaol, was indicted on ten counts, for having committed various assaults by hooks, nails, &c., upon the person of Edward Andrews, formerly a prisoner in the gaol.

It appeared by the statement on behalf of the Crown, that Birmingham was formerly, with regard to its criminal business, a part of the county of Warwick. A charter of incorporation, however, having been obtained some years ago, a gaol was erected in 1849, of which Captain Maconochie was appointed governor; and on his retirement, in 1851, Lieutenant Austin, the present defendant, was appointed his successor. In 1853, in consequence of some circumstances which transpired in connection with the death of a prisoner named Andrews, a public meeting was held; Government was memorialised upon the subject, the complaint was referred to the Inspector of Prisons and the borough magistrates, and ultimately, in August, 1853, a commission was appointed to inquire, who made their report to both Houses of Parliament. The Attorney-General having been referred to, the present prosecution was directed. It was admitted that the governor was entitled to hear all complaints, and to apportion punishments for breakers of prison discipline; but those punishments must be within the limits of the law. It appeared, in connection with the present case, that the boy Andrews, being guilty of noisy and irregular conduct, had been on several occasions subjected to excessive terms of crank labour, the punishment of the jacket, deprivation of food, &c., and that on the night of the 27th of April, 1853, he committed suicide.

The evidence detailed a succession of cruelties, for which the misconduct of the deceased certainly afforded no justification.

Mr. G. Hillyard, now governor of the Birmingham Borough Gaol, produced the receiving and punishment books of the prison, from which it appeared Lieutenant Austin, the governor, had on many occasions punished No. 574 (the late prisoner Andrews) for various prison offences, by depriving him of his food for long periods, and by placing him in the punishment

jacket. Witness produced the jacket and collar said to have been placed upon Andrews. He had also brought one of the cranks with him, and it was then in court. Witness had been connected with prison discipline before he came to Birmingham. Cranks were not used for the infliction of hard labour in any prison in which he had been employed before he was appointed to Birmingham.

William Brown: I was first-class warder in the Birmingham Gaol in April, 1853. Remember the boy Andrews. He was about 16 years of age, and tall in stature. His conduct and demeanour were generally respectful. I remember seeing the lad in the punishment jacket on the 19th of April. He was strapped to the wall. His arms were bound across his chest, and he had a stiff collar (about four inches wide) buckled tight round his neck. The prisoner seemed to be suffering much from the effects of the jacket. He had previously called out "Murder," and requested me to come to him, and slacken his collar and jacket. I kept a book of my own, in which I made notes. On the 19th of April I find that Andrews was in the jacket from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.; on the 24th of April from 7.30 to 10 A.M. He was on bread and water at the time. He was very wet, and seemed to be suffering very much. I released him on that occasion. That was on a Sunday. I reported to the governor (Lieut. Austin) the inability of the prisoner to perform the crank labour. I took him to the cell. This was on the 19th of April. The boy said the crank went heavily, or that it was heavier. The governor said that it was right weight, and that he must do it. The boy was crying at the time. I took the jacket off on the 24th of April, by direction of Lieut. Austin.

Thomas Frear: I was chief warder in April, 1853, and knew the prisoner Andrews. He had 10,000 revolutions to perform during the day. He had 2000 before breakfast, 4000 between breakfast and dinner, and 4000 after dinner. If he did not do the 2000 before breakfast he would not have his breakfast, and if he failed in performing the 4000 before dinner he would not be allowed dinner, and if the whole 10,000 were not done at bedtime he would be put on bread and water. He would be without gas if he had not done his work during daylight. The prisoner Andrews was stubborn at his work. When in the punishment jacket I have heard him cry out. When he was in the jacket, water has been thrown upon him. I did it once. It was the practice to throw it over the prisoners. It was the practice when prisoners were shamming, or fainting, or something of that sort. Before I was in the Birmingham Prison I was warder in the Leicester Gaol. The jacket and collar were in use at Leicester, and sometimes I found that the prisoners tore off their jackets. I therefore suggested the use of the collar to keep them on.

The Rev. Ambrose Sherwin: I was chaplain of the Birmingham Gaol, and am now chaplain of the Pentonville Prison. I knew the prisoner Andrews. He appeared to me to be of a mild disposition. I went into his cell on the 19th of April, and found him crying. They were the cries of a person in much pain. The word "murder" was used frequently. He was strapped to the wall, and com-

plained of the compression of his limbs and the tightness of the collar round his neck. I could not get my finger within his collar. I frequently conversed with the prisoner when he was at work at the crank. He always complained of being too weakly, and so he appeared. He was always complaining. The last occasion when I saw him was on a Sunday evening. He had been released from the jacket that morning. He complained then of hunger and want of food. He was always pained and anxious. He committed suicide on the 27th.

J. Brooks: I was night-warder in the Birmingham Gaol in 1853, and remember finding Andrews dead in his cell on the night of the 27th of April; he had hung himself to a bar of the window. The prisoner had been deprived of his bed that night.

John Wood: I was schoolmaster in the Birmingham Gaol in April, 1853. I knew the boy Andrews. He did not come under my tuition, as he was so frequently under punishment. I never saw him violent or refractory. The Sunday before his death I was attracted by a loud moaning noise in one of the cells, and I followed the noise until I reached the cell from which it proceeded. It proceeded from Andrews. I found him with the jacket on, and the floor was covered with water. In the water lay a pair of socks, and he stood upon them. His feet were bare. A bucket was near. It would hold a large quantity of water. I saw the prisoner released. I remember he had marks on his arms and body, as if much pressed. He appeared very weakly.

Mr. T. Underhay, crank manufacturer, of London, stated that 5 lbs. weight would slightly move the handle of the crank downwards; but to carry it round 30 revolutions a minute it would require a power equal to 20 lbs. upon the handle.

Mr. Kettle: Have there been any attempts at suicide since Lieutenant Austin left?

Witness: Yes; I should say seven or eight; four or five this year. I generally find they follow each other.

For the prisoner it was urged that he was a most honourable and humane man, and had the greatest consideration for the prisoners under his charge. But his situation was a most difficult one; his prisoners were committed to him sentenced to ordinary punishment, and if they proved refractory it was necessary that he should have resort to some means of further punishment, which should enforce the discipline of the gaol.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said, that the use of the strait-waistcoat, the collar, and water were clearly illegal punishments.

The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty."

On the following day Lieutenant Austin and Mr. Blount, the surgeon of the gaol, were put on their trial, charged with having in various ways illegally assaulted a prisoner named Hunt.

It is unnecessary to give the evidence at length. The principal act was detailed by

Daniel Hartwell: I was messenger in the Birmingham Gaol in 1852, and knew the prisoner Samuel Hunt. We generally considered him of unsound mind. I remember the punishment jacket being put upon him. It had the effect of entirely confining the man. The governor, Mr. Blount,

the surgeon, Mr. Pearce, one of the warders, Mr. Wood, and myself were present. The jacket was put upon Hunt because he was refractory, and refused to go into the reception-cell. He had no jacket on when he was taken from the bath to the reception-cell. The prison clothes were then put on him, and the governor ordered a strait-jacket. The prisoner was striving to bite everybody. I do not think that at that time he knew any one. There was a piece of salt lying in the window, and Mr. Blount requested me to give it to him. Salt was left in every cell for the use of the prisoners. I gave it to Mr. Blount, and he crushed it into Hunt's mouth. Wood was putting the jacket on at the time. The surgeon asked me for more salt, which I fetched from another cell. The salt was no longer in his mouth than he could spit it out. When I fetched another little bit, similar to the first, I gave it to the surgeon, and he put it into Hunt's mouth, who was still being held by Pearce and Wood. He again tried to bite. I was then called away to another duty. The second time there was, I should say, a tablespoonful put into Hunt's mouth.

Cross-examined: I never knew the prisoner before I saw him on the occasions to which I have referred. I heard a disturbance, and ran down-stairs to give my assistance in the reception-cell. The prisoner refused to go into the cell, and kicked Mr. Wood. I assisted, and we got him in; he was too much for one. He was naked when he came out of the bath into the passage, and refused to go into the reception-cell. The prison dress was, I believe, put upon him. While we were putting the dress upon him, Hunt resisted, and made a noise the whole time. The governor and surgeon were sent for, and, I believe, they came together. Hunt was still resisting and using violence. As far as I can recollect the governor and surgeon were not present when we put on the jacket. It was an ordinary strait-waistcoat. He was not strapped to the wall He attempted to bite everybody who came near him, and made a great noise. Reception-cells are sometimes used as confinement cells, and that is the reason the salt was there. We always left small quantities for the use of the prisoners. When the salt was in his mouth he could not bite; but he attempted to bite after the salt was put in the first time. He was quieter after the jacket was put on. The governor was present when salt was put into the prisoner's mouth.

The evidence both as to the punishment and as to the almost insane violence of the deceased was corroborated by all the witnesses.

Sir F. Thesiger, for Mr. Blount, urged with great power that upon this occasion, at least, whatever might be the truth as to other occasions which were not now in question, Mr. Austin had exceeded neither his power nor his duty. The prisoner Hunt had been committed to his custody for punishment according to his sentence; and this involved, as a natural consequence, that Mr. Austin might do all that was lawful for his safe custody and to enforce discipline. Hunt was well known to the gaolers; he was known to be violent, he had attempted to

throw a gaoler from the top of the stairs, and upon this occasion he offered to them the most violent resistance to the performance of their duty. Mr. Austin was summoned to the spot; he came, and ordered the prisoner to be secured in a strait-jacket. This was a proper restraint; he had power to do it, and he had not exceeded his power. With regard to Mr. Blount, he also had been summoned to the case. He found the prisoner exhibiting the utmost violence, and raging like a maniac, and likely to throw himself into a fit. The salt was at hand, and salt was a remedy against paroxysms such as the prisoner seemed about to fall into. It was perfectly true that he did not administer the salt as a medicine, but it was his duty to check the convulsions of rage into which the prisoner had thrown himself. The salt might have been efficacious not only as a mechanical obstructive, but because, from its nauseous taste, it would probably serve to abate the prisoner's rage. The salt had not been thrust into the prisoner's mouth with unnecessary violence, as appeared from the fact that some of it he spat on to the ground, and some into the warders' faces. Mr. Blount enjoyed a most excellent character, and was a most humane man.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said that, in his opinion, there was no case against Mr. Austin, the governor; but he should leave it to the jury to say whether Mr. Blount had or had not been guilty of unnecessary violence by the administration of the salt.

The jury, after a short consultation, acquitted both prisoners.

Mr. Austin and Mr. Blount were then indicted for having omitted to make certain entries, required by Act of Parliament, in the prison books, and were found "Guilty" in two cases.

The defendant Austin was brought up before the Court of Queen's Bench to receive sentence. The Court heard counsel in his behalf; but the case was deemed of such importance that the Attorney-General appeared to maintain the course of justice. The Court, taking various circumstances into consideration, passed sentence of three months' imprisonment.

4. Attempt to Murder.—At the Carlisle Assizes, Fleming Coward, aged 37, was indicted for feloniously shooting at James M'Neil, at Maryport, in this county, on the 14th of March last, with intent to murder him.

It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor is a shipowner at Maryport, in this county, and the brother-in-law of the prisoner, who had married his sister. The prisoner held a situation in the Customs at Maryport, as a tide-waiter, and in 1852 removed to Liverpool, where he set up a small shop. Not being satisfied with his prospects, he emigrated to Australia, against the advice of his brother-in-law, and left his wife and child in England. His wife wished to follow him, and received his assent to do so the following year, by a vessel called the *Lord George Bentinck*. The prosecutor wrote word to the prisoner that his wife had gone out to him by this vessel, and the prisoner appeared to have been greatly annoyed at her taking this step. On his wife's arrival he appeared to have received some information that on the voyage out she had misconducted herself with the captain of the vessel, and

shortly after her arrival, acted on apparently by these reports, he appears to have left Australia, leaving his wife behind him, and to have come to this country; for in February, 1855, he called on the prosecutor at Maryport. After balancing some accounts which existed between them, with which the prisoner appeared to be perfectly satisfied, the prisoner shortly after again called on the prosecutor, and with much violence of manner said to him abruptly, "You have put me in a bad position, M'Neil, by sending my family out to Australia." The prosecutor answered, he had nothing whatever to do with sending his family out. He then complained that his wife had been unfaithful to him on the voyage out, and said he was injured to the extent of 500*l.* by her going out, and the prosecutor must pay him that money. The prosecutor said he should do no such thing. The prosecutor's wife then said, "Why did he not seek compensation from the captain of the ship who had injured him?" The prisoner said that was useless, as he was a man of straw. He then said, "I don't want to intimidate you, but I must have the money; think about it." About a fortnight after this the prisoner called on the prosecutor again, and said he had come for the 500*l.*, and would have it or his life. He then pulled a pistol from his coat-pocket, which the prosecutor seeing, he seized hold of it, and attempted to wrest it from the prisoner's hand. Failing in this, he endeavoured to escape from the prisoner by running out of his house and down the street. The prisoner ran after him, and, coming up to within two or three yards of him, deliberately fired the pistol at him. The prosecutor, at the instant, stooped down, and the shot missed him. The prosecutor then saw the prisoner take another pistol from his pocket, and now, greatly alarmed, again ran down the street, crying out "Murder," and closely followed by the prisoner. The prosecutor ran to the house of a Mrs. Dickenson, into which he attempted to get, but the door was fastened. On facing round the prisoner was but a yard from him, and escape was no longer possible. The prisoner then took a deliberate aim at him, and fired at his breast. The bullet from the pistol struck a button on the breast of his coat, and, glancing from that, struck him in a slanting direction on the ribs, penetrated the skin, and, passing round the ribs, lodged under his left armpit, from which it was extracted about a fortnight afterwards. The prisoner then left him, and he was able to walk to the hospital. It appeared that two days before this the prisoner had got a dozen bullets cast; on being taken into custody he said, "If I had hit him with the first pistol you should have had no trouble with me. I have done for M'Neil, and if I could have seen Robinson (the captain) I would have done for him too." It also appeared that on one occasion, shortly before this event, he had called on a respectable sailmaker at Maryport whom he knew, and, appearing much depressed, had complained of his wife's infidelity to him, and had said, "I have no home, no wife, and what I am suffering is hell upon earth. One way or other it has cost me 500*l.*, and, whatever the consequences may be, I will have that sum from M'Neil." He then got into an awful state of excitement.

The customary plea of insanity was set up for the defence; but the jury immediately found the prisoner "Guilty," and sentence of death was recorded against him.

11. Fatal Accident at the Railway Bridge, Rochester.—An accident, by which three lives were sacrificed, occurred at the works connected with the railway bridge now erecting across the Medway, for the East Kent Railway Company. A large number of workmen have been employed in preparing the foundations of the bridge below the bed of the river. The plan adopted for laying the foundation of the piers is to sink large iron cylinders, of about nine feet in diameter, and of great weight and thickness; several of these are sunk at spots selected, and are then braced together, forming a long, upright, hollow pile. The water is then pumped out, and the workmen proceed down the inside to the bed of the river, where the soil is excavated to a great depth, the cylinders sinking by their own weight. The interior is then filled with concrete mixed with gravel, &c., the whole forming a solid bed for the masonry.

This morning a number of workmen were employed in this work. For the purpose of saving labour a large steam-engine has been erected on piles in the centre of the river, which pumps the water out of the cylinders, and also winds up the iron buckets used for raising the excavated soil, and which work on an endless chain; there is also a large diving-bell, weighing several tons, used. The men had made the descent in safety, and had sent up several "journeys" of soil, when, from some unexplained cause, one of the buckets gave way, and the whole suddenly fell down inside the cylinders, carrying in their fall the stages inside, and also the bell, the whole mass weighing several tons.

At the time of the accident there were two men working inside, and, from the immense weight which fell on them, their deaths must have been instantaneous; a man who was working with the bell was also killed. Several other men had narrow escapes.

From the peculiar nature of the accident some time elapsed before the iron and woodwork could be removed from the interior of the cylinder, and the bodies recovered.

— Singular Sudden Deaths.—Mr. and Mrs. Hoof, an aged couple, resided at Kensington. Mr. Hoof had been ailing for some time. Mrs. Hoof, awaking at an early hour of the morning, found her husband dead, his head reclining on her neck. Mrs. Hoof was dreadfully shocked at such an appalling circumstance, became greatly agitated, and died within three hours. Medical examination showed that both had died from disease of the heart. Mr. Hoof, who was of humble origin, had entered extensively into railway contracts, and by his industry and sagacity had made a fortune exceeding half a million sterling.

— Collision off Dover.—A few minutes after the mail-packet *Vivid* had left Dover Harbour, and her course had been set for Calais, the captain observed a dark object ahead. He instantly gave orders "to port the helm, to ease her, and turn her astern;" but before the steamer could be stopped she came into collision with a vessel, which sank almost immediately, and the master, mate, and apprentice perished with her. The un-

fortunate vessel proved to be the brigantine *Henry*, coal-laden, on a voyage from the Tyne to Rouen, which had run into the roads that evening, and, the night being dark and rainy, had dropped anchor to await the turn of the tide. According to the evidence of a sailor, the sole survivor of the crew, the *Henry* had shown a white light, which a water-side labourer had seen from the pier up to half-past 11, the time of the collision. According to the statement of the captain and crew of the *Vivid*, a good look-out had been kept, and three lights had been seen and reported to the captain—two in vessels at a considerable distance, and the third on Cape Grinez; but they all agreed that no light was visible in the direction where the *Henry* was at anchor. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the captain and look-out men of the *Vivid*.

On the same day two schooners came into collision off Whitby; one, the *Charles*, of Lyme, sank, and four of her crew perished.

— Fatal Boiler Explosions at Sheffield.—Two boiler explosions, attended with destruction of life and property, have recently occurred in Sheffield. The first took place on the 11th instant, at the Tower Mills, Blouk Street. Tower Mills is an extensive building, divided into compartments, which are occupied by grinders connected with the different Sheffield trades. The machinery is driven by six engines, and two boilers have hitherto supplied the motive power to the engines. Within the last few weeks, however, the proprietors, with a view the better to comply with the requirements of the by-law for the consumption of smoke, have put down a third boiler. While undergoing the process of testing, this new boiler exploded. The boiler was guaranteed to bear a pressure of 90 lbs., and it was the intention of Alcock, the superintendent, to test it up to 80 lbs. When the steam reached 75 lbs. pressure Alcock prepared to blow it off; but some few moments' delay took place, owing to the waste-pipe not having been affixed, and before the safety-valve had been lifted the explosion took place, accompanied by a terrific report. The boiler, which was a double flue one, 24 feet long, 7 feet in diameter, and weighed 10 tons and a half, was raised from its bed, and projected, like a cannon-ball, through the gates of the main entrance, near which it was fixed, across Blouk Street, and through several buildings on the opposite side, falling into the river Don, which runs at the foot of the more distant of the buildings. The gates were smashed to pieces, and the buildings with which the boiler came in contact were almost entirely demolished. The distance from the bed of the boiler to its resting-place in the river is about 50 yards. Alcock, and three other men, were killed, or died in the infirmary; Mr. Hutton, an engineer, who was accidentally present, sustained a compound fracture of one arm, and several other persons were hurt.

On the 18th another explosion took place at the Hartford Steel Works, which immediately adjoin the Tower Mills. The boiler which exploded was of 40-horse power, and was used to drive two engines. It had been about two years in use. It had been working as usual, with a pressure of 40 lbs. to

the inch, when, a little before 7A.M., a rupture took place in the ends of the boiler, and a furious hissing of steam ensued. This lasted but from one to two minutes, when the boiler exploded with a terrific report. The boiler was burst near the middle, and a large portion of the upper part was torn away from the remainder, and carried through an archway into the converting furnaces, on the left hand, a distance of about 20 yards, carrying away a large portion of the partition-wall in its course. Other parts of the boiler and the grate and brick were projected up the mills and on both sides in every direction. The mills present a scene of devastation. A portion of the roof, which consisted of slates, with a breadth of glass up the centre of each slope, was brought to the ground, and the woodwork, slates, and glass of the remainder were broken and torn in every direction. An immense water tank, which rested upon an elevation of brickwork, was lifted from its resting place and dashed to the ground, and large masses of iron and machinery were hurled from their places all round the boiler adjoining the mills. On the right-hand side are a number of cottage houses, and the violence of the explosion dashed down the mill walls at that point, and drove in large masses of the walls of the cottages, which were fortunately uninhabited. About 20 men and boys were at work near the boiler when the first rupture occurred; they immediately took to flight and escaped, except a lad who was killed by the falling roof, and three others who were injured.

13. FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.—*Four Lives lost.*—A calamitous fire broke out soon after midnight in a pawnbroker's shop, No. 35, George Row, Bermondsey Wall. The inmates consisted of Mrs. Fordham, a widow, her four sons, her brother, and a female servant. When the family retired to bed, there had appeared no symptoms of danger: the gas had been turned off at the meter, there had been no fire in the kitchen since 5 o'clock, and no candles were allowed to enter the bed-rooms. But a very short time after, Mrs. Fordham was awakened by a suffocating smoke and the crackling of flames. She appears to have roused all the other inmates, and they hastened to effect their escape. Mrs. Fordham and her youngest child got into the next house, but the other unfortunate persons do not appear to have been seen at the windows or elsewhere. When the flames had been extinguished their bodies were found so much burned that they could not be severally identified. It would seem that two had perished by the staircase giving way, while they were on it.

— ACCIDENT AT CREMORNE GARDENS.—A mimic scene of war has been turned into a sad reality. Under Royal patronage, and for the benefit of the Wellington College, the proprietor of the Cremorne Gardens had advertised a *fête* on an extensive scale, the crowning point of which was to be a representation of the siege of Sebastopol, and the incident to be enacted the storming of the rifle-pits on the 7th of June. For this purpose a large painting of Sebastopol occupied the background; in the middle distance were seen the Mamelon, the Malakoff, and the Redan, formed of timber and canvas, and in the foreground a rather ludicrous imitation of the English batteries. As may be sup-

posed, these works concealed a vast quantity of rockets, blue-lights, Roman candles, and other pyrotechnics, destined in due time to imitate the dread operations of warfare. The physical force was unprecedentedly strong. Some 400 or 500 of the Grenadier Guards were engaged to show how fields are won. The enemy consisted of the boys of the Duke of York's School, these small warriors being supposed to be the hardy Russians diminished by perspective. The idea proved attractive, and the gardens were crowded. All had gone on well until the closing rush of the allies was about to end the strife by victory, when the scaffoldings, strong enough to support the usual stage combats, proved insufficient to withstand the simultaneous tramp of 200 or 300 Guards, and gave way, and some 50 or 60 of the soldiers, and some of the boys, came to the ground. The consequences were very serious; five men were severely wounded by the bayonets of their comrades; five others wounded more slightly; one had both legs broken; and 23 (including those who were also wounded) received injuries, more or less severe, but sufficient to make them inmates of the military hospitals.

It is said that the men had received strict orders not to venture on those parts of the scaffolding which gave way; but, in the course of the sham fight, they became so excited that they got beyond control. A ramrod was found next day which had been shot by one of the men from his musket, and had penetrated a post to the depth of some inches.

15. Fatal Accident on Westminster Bridge.—An elderly man, respectably dressed, met with instantaneous death while passing over Westminster Bridge. It appeared from the evidence given before the coroner, that shortly before 7 o'clock in the evening, four or five men employed on the works for the erection of the new bridge were engaged in drawing up one of the diving-bells used in laying the foundations from the bottom of the river, when, just as they had raised it above the surface of the water, and as the men brought up in it had disengaged themselves from the apparatus, the "travelling purchase," a machine of great mechanical power, used in raising heavy weights, broke, and the whole burst asunder; lumps of iron, the cogs of broken wheels, flew about in all directions, and the men engaged were enveloped in smoke and dust, and one of them severely injured. Immediately after this accident a gentleman was found lying in the carriage road of the bridge, bleeding from a wound in his chest, and a piece of metal near him, smeared with blood, which had struck him as he walked on. He never spoke to the bystanders, and when taken to the hospital was pronounced to be dead. A *post-mortem* examination, made by the house-surgeon, discovered that the walls of the chest had been stove in, and that the breast was broken. Although this unfortunate person was well dressed, and appeared to be in a good position in life, his connections could not be ascertained, and of the numerous persons who called at the hospital for the purpose not one was able to identify him.

— Turkish Loan of 5,000,000*l.*—The loan of 5,000,000*l.* raised by the Ottoman Porte, on the joint guarantee of England and France, was taken by Messrs. Rothschild.

The terms were—the loan to be for 5,000,000*l.*; the interest 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st of February and 1st of August, until the capital be redeemed; a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, and interest on so much of the loan as shall be periodically redeemed, will be applied in redemption of capital; the interest and sinking fund are to be charged on the revenues of Turkey, and on the yearly amount of the tribute of Egypt remaining over after providing for the existing 6 per cent. loan of 3,000,000*l.*, and on the customs of Smyrna and Syria; the interest is guaranteed by England and France; the instalments to be made at periods extending up to the 25th of January, 1856. The price offered by Messrs. Rothschild, and accepted, was 102*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for each 100*l.* stock. Upon the whole the arrangement was considered favourable, and the stock rose to a small premium.

15. Bombardment of Sweaborg.

Admiralty, Aug. 15, 1855.

Sir Charles Wood presents his compliments to the Editor of ——, and incloses the copy of a telegraphic message from Admiral Dundas, received at the Admiralty late last night:—

"Off Sweaborg, Aug. 11.

"Sweaborg was attacked by the mortar and gun boats of the allied squadron on the morning of the 9th inst. The firing ceased early this morning.

"Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced in a few hours.

"Nearly all the principal buildings on Vargoe, and many more on Swartoe, including those of the dockyard and arsenal, are burnt.

"Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost, in the allied fleet."

"Dantsic, Aug. 14.

"Admiral Penaud to the Minister of Marine.

"On Board the *Tourville*, Aug. 11, 1855.

"The bombardment of Sweaborg by the allied squadrons has been attended with complete success.

"An immense conflagration, which lasted for 45 hours, has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the arsenal, which is a complete ruin.

"Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up.

"The enemy has received a terrible blow, and suffers an enormous loss.

"Our loss is insignificant in men, and nothing whatever in material.

"The crews are in a state of enthusiasm."

Russian Account.—The following telegraphic messages conveyed to the Russian Government the progress of the attack:—

"28th of July (August 9), 20 minutes after 12.—The cannonade of the enemy against Sweaborg has become heavier. They fire from 15 to 20 shots per minute. Our artillery, especially that of the St. Nicholas Battery, replies with success.

"2.40 after midnight. — The fire of the enemy has become very heavy; they fire at the rate of 30 shots a minute. Two of the enemy's frigates and a steamer have taken up a position between Melk-E and Droums-E, and keep up a steady fire against those islands. The enemy has already fired about 5000 shells from the fleet.

"5.55 A.M.—The fire of the enemy is concentrated upon the fortress, but since 3 A.M. it has somewhat diminished. Our batteries on Sandham Island have acted so successfully that the besieging vessels withdrew from their range at noon, and one of the vessels, having received serious damage, was obliged to be taken in tow.

"8.15 P.M.—The bombardment continues with intensity.

"29th of July (10th of August), 20 minutes after midnight.—Since nightfall the aggressor has been firing Congreve rockets into Sweaborg. According to an approximate calculation, at least 10,000 shells must have been fired on the 28th (9th), from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. The enemy is now firing 30 rockets a minute.

"2.40 A.M.—The stream of rockets on the islands and forts does not diminish; that of the shells is less. The conduct of our troops is excellent.

"7.34 A.M.—From 2 to 4 A.M. the fire of the enemy was slacker, but since 4.30 the fire from the mortar and gun boats has again increased in intensity.

"9.50 A.M.—The enemy has brought up his mortar and gun boats nearer to his left flank, concentrating his fire on the fort of Wester-Swartoe, but, God be praised, has not succeeded in doing any damage.

"All our batteries are intact."

"2.10 P.M.—The fire of the enemy was renewed with double intensity after 9 A.M. Up to noon their fire was directed chiefly against the works on West Swartoe, and the Nicholas Battery on the island of Rantan, but without success; their cannonade was then again turned against the fortress.

"According to an approximate calculation, about 3000 shots were fired yesterday against Sandhamn Island; the firing consisted chiefly in broadsides or rolling fire.

"To-day about 4800 shells were thrown into West Swartoe and the Nicholas Battery, which, to judge from their explosion, were all of the weight of seven *pouds*.

"7.6 P.M.—The cannonade of the enemy is weaker.

"10.17 P.M.—The bombardment to-day has positively done no damage, either to the fortifications or to the batteries or guns. In these two days the conflagration destroyed some buildings on the island of Stura-Ester-Swartoe."

17. BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

War Department, Aug. 17.

The following important telegraphs have been received by Lord Panmure:—

"Varna, Aug. 16, 1.30 P.M.

"The Russians attacked the position on the Tchernaya this morning, at daylight, in great force.

"The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians.

"Further particulars will be sent."

"Varna, 7 P.M.

"The Russian attack of the morning was under the command of General Liprandi, with from 50,000 to 60,000 men.

"Their loss is estimated at between 4000 and 5000; about 400 prisoners have been taken.

"The loss on the side of the allies is very small."

Paris, Friday, Aug. 17.

The following despatch from General Pelissier was posted up to-day at the Bourse:—

["Traktir Bridge, Aug. 16, 10 A.M.

"For some days rumours of a premeditated attack on the part of the Russians had aroused our attention, and they carried out their project this morning at daybreak, against our lines on the Tchernaya; but, despite the concentration of imposing masses collected during the night, the enemy was repulsed with great vigour by the divisions of Generals Herbillon, Camou, Faucheux, and Morris.

"The Sardinians, placed on our right, fought valiantly.

"The principal effort of the enemy was directed against Traktir Bridge.

"The Russians left a great number of dead there, and we made a great many prisoners.

"They were in full retreat on Mackenzie's Farm when our reserves were coming up, and those of our brave allies, especially the English cavalry.

"The enemy has received a severe check.

"Our losses, which are much less than those of the Russians, have not yet been accurately ascertained."

Paris, Sunday, 9 A.M.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of War has received the following telegraphic despatch from General Pelissier, dated Crimea, August 17, 11.30 P.M.:—

"In his attack yesterday the enemy brought into the field five divisions, 6000 cavalry, and 20 batteries.

"With the firm intention of occupying the Teddiouchine hills, the Russians, having crossed the river at different points, had accumulated sapper tools, beams, planks, fascines, and ladders, which they abandoned in their flight.

"As usual, our artillery fought valiantly, and with success.

"An English battery of position on the Piedmontese hill gave us most powerful assistance.

"The Russians left at least 2500 dead on the field; 38 of their officers and 1620 men are in our ambulances.

"Three Russian generals are said to have been killed.

"We, moreover, made 400 prisoners.

"Our loss is 180 killed and 810 wounded."

18. HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—Since the infant Henry VI. was crowned at Paris, in 1422, no English Sovereign has beheld that beautiful and mighty capital. In the course of those four centuries both countries have seen great changes and various dynasties; a perpetual state of hostility has existed; war has sometimes been suspended by treaties which were never more than truces, and even the alliances of the rulers have carried war as their means. In 1444 the English were expelled from France; in 1461 the Queen of the captive Henry VI. was a supplicant to the French King; in 1651, the heir of the Stuarts was an exile and a pensioner at the Court of Louis XIV.; in 1688 the fugitive James received the protection and occupied a palace of the same great Monarch; and the Prince of Orange, representing an expelled feudatory of France, sat on the English throne. In 1793, the representative of the Bourbons died on a scaffold in his beautiful capital, and his brothers, destined to wear his crown, sought the protection and occupied the palace of the English King, the descendant of their former guest. In 1815, just 400

years after the expulsion of the Plantagenets, an English army, after giving the great Napoleon his final overthrow, stormed the defences of Paris, and its generals occupied its gates and its palaces as conquerors. They brought back the heir of the Bourbons and replaced him on the throne, whence his great-grandfather had directed hostilities against England to restore the heir of the Stuarts. Fifteen years later his brother Charles X. fled again to England, and again occupied Holyrood Palace, and the Orleans Bourbons sat on the throne of France. Yet another period of 18 years, and the Orleans Bourbon fled ignominiously to the English shores, and received the hospitality of the English Queen. He who seized his falling sceptre was the nephew of the great Emperor whom the English arms had overthrown in 1814, and who had died a prisoner on an English island. Himself an exile and poor, he had lived under that general protection which the English laws afford to all who seek their shield and conform to their precepts; he had known our people and our manners; he had comported himself as a citizen of the land of his refuge, and had wielded the special constable's staff on the memorable 10th of April.

The exile was now the absolute Sovereign of the French people, elected by their will, but ruling them by the strong hand. But amid all these changes, for 400 years no English Sovereign had beheld the marvels of Paris.

The visit of the Queen of England to the French Emperor and his capital was, therefore, in every point of view, a remarkable event. It signified the final conclusion of the "natural enmity" that for centuries had exasperated the hostile nations—the Sovereigns against the Sovereigns, the people against the people. It signified the final discarding of the divine right of the Bourbons to the throne of France. It signified the unreserved recognition of the Napoleonic rights, based on the will of the French people, and the adoption of the Napoleonic house into the dynastic families of Europe. It signified also the firm alliance of the two great Western Powers, against all who should disturb the tranquillity of the world from abroad, and the renunciation of all ideas of conquest on the part of France. It signified the hope of a long period of mutual good-will, the interchange of mutual good offices, of the products of nature and art, of the efforts of peace and civilisation.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, embarked from Osborne at 4.30 A.M. of Saturday, the 18th instant, and proceeded, escorted by a steam squadron, direct to Boulogne, where they arrived at 1.30 P.M. The appearance of the royal squadron was announced by the discharge of cannon from the heights and the batteries on shore, by volleys of musketry from the troops, and the shouts of a vast multitude of spectators. A handsome pavilion had been erected on the pier, in which the Emperor, surrounded by a brilliant *suite*, awaited the approach of his guests. The instant the royal yacht ran alongside, the Emperor hastened on board, and saluted the Queen, kissing her hand and both cheeks; he then shook hands with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal; and with every mark of

joy and welcome conducted them to the pavilion. The Royal party immediately proceeded in carriages to the railway station, the Emperor riding on one side the Queen's carriage, and Marshal Magnan on the other. At 2.30 the train started for Paris. The Parisians had become greatly excited by the unprecedented interest of the approaching visit, and very extensive preparations had been made to receive their illustrious guests. From the terminus of the Strasbourg Railway to the Palace of St. Cloud, the houses were gaily decorated with tapestry and flowers and evergreens; the windows and streets were crowded by people in every variety of costume, and not fewer than 200,000 soldiers and National Guards formed double lines five miles long; the glitter of the arms, the splendour of the dresses, and the great variety of costumes, mingled among the trees and buildings of the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne, presented a spectacle of astonishing magnificence. The day was exceedingly fine, and although the train could not arrive until late in the afternoon, the Parisians had been in the air from mid-day; unfortunately, the train was behind its time, the evening had become dark and cold, and the people had become discontented. It was not until half-past 7 in the evening that the train arrived, and Her Majesty lost much of the brilliant and enthusiastic reception that had been prepared for her. Nevertheless, there was much splendour, for the city was illuminated, the streets and avenues were still crowded, and the Royal party were greeted by enthusiastic cheers as they passed along the Boulevards, the Champs Elysées, the Avenue de l'Impératrice, and the Bois de Boulogne. As they approached the Arc de Triomphe, the outriders and escort carried torches, which added much to the interest of the scene. The Palace of St. Cloud had been placed at the entire disposal of Her Majesty; and on her arrival at her residence, she was received by the Empress, the Princess Mathilde, and the ladies and officers of the household, and the high officers of State.

The following day (Sunday) was kept as a day of rest—Divine service in the palace in the morning, in the afternoon a drive in the Bois de Boulogne, a quiet dinner, and a concert of sacred music in the evening.

The chief duty of Monday was a visit to the Palais des Beaux Arts, a portion of the great Exposition d'Industrie. The route to the building was one dense mass of spectators, who received Her Majesty with every demonstration of delight. A long *détour* through the chief avenues afforded to the Parisians the sight of Her Majesty and the Royal family, of which the delay in their arrival had deprived them. The building itself was so crowded, and the eagerness to see the English Sovereign was so great, that the French lost sight of their renowned retention and good breeding, and the visitors were very inconveniently pressed upon. The inspection, which was made under the guidance of the Prince Napoleon, the President of the Imperial Commission, over, the Royal party lunched with the Prince, at the Elysée; and then viewed that beautiful restoration, the Sainte Chapelle. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, where the Royal party were received by the Archbishop of Paris and the clergy,

was next visited. The carriages then took a long *détour*, which afforded the visitors a sight of the Hotel de Ville, the Quartier St. Antoine, the Place de la Bastille, and all those marvels of architectural arrangement which render Paris so beautiful a city. The royal party returned to St. Cloud at half-past 5. The popularity of the Queen was now fully restored. Her Majesty's perpetual good-humour under embarrassing circumstances, her untiring graciousness, and the interest she took in everything presented to her view, greatly charmed the French people. The frank manners of the Royal children, also, quite won the hearts of the populace, and they were more than once separated from their friends, and made the subjects of peculiar ovations.

Tuesday was dedicated to an inspection of the magnificent palace of Louis XIV.—Versailles; including a visit to the Trianon and a lunch in the Châlet. The celebrated spectacle of the *Grands Eaux* excited the utmost admiration. In the evening there was a state visit to the Opera, which was gorgeously fitted up for the occasion, and crowded by the very *élite* of French society. Her Majesty was now subjected to a far different criticism from that of the populace, and passed the examination with honours. The Parisian notables were charmed with her animation and spirit, combined with so much ease and dignity. It was especially noticed that the Emperor seemed quite carried away by the manner of his noble guest, and conversed with an animation of manner and countenance quite different from his usual impassiveness.

Wednesday was fully occupied by a visit to the Palais de l'Industrie. The collections of the finest examples of Sevres, Gobelins, and Beauvais, were carefully examined, as those triumphs of French art deserve. Her Majesty also gave a close inspection to the Crown jewels, which are very magnificent. The Regent diamond, which forms the apex of the imperial crown, was examined; it is a beautiful jem, smaller but more brilliant than the Koh-i-noor. The Emperor took his guests with him to lunch at the Tuileries. Her Majesty then went to the British Embassy, where the principal English residents in Paris were presented by Lord Cowley. The Emperor and his guests then returned to St. Cloud. After dinner a troupe from the Gymnase performed the "Fils du Famille."

On the morning of Thursday, Prince Albert and the Emperor again visited the Palais de l'Industrie; the whole party then went over the Louvre, and admired the marvels of art it contains. In the evening the Municipality of Paris gave a splendid ball in the Hotel de Ville, which surpassed in brilliancy and magnificence all previous experience; the utmost stretch of language at the command of the "correspondents" appears insufficient to convey any idea of the superb and animated scene. The Queen and the Emperor, Prince Albert and the Princess Mathilde, Prince Napoleon and Lady Cowley, Prince Adelbert of Bavaria and Mdlle. Haussmann, the daughter of the Prefect of the Seine, formed the quadrille that opened the ball.

On Friday, Her Majesty made a second visit to the Palais de l'Industrie, lunched at the École Militaire, and witnessed a review of

45,000 troops in the Champs de Mars; dined at the Tuileries, and in the evening went to the Opera Comique.

At the close of the review, the Emperor conducted his guests to the Hospital of the Invalides, there to see the resting-place of his great uncle, the Emperor Napoleon. Hurried and exhausted by the incessant excitement of a week's pleasure, and fresh from the glitter and noise of a review, it can scarcely be supposed that Her Majesty was equal to the associations the scene was calculated to produce. But whatever sensations may have been raised in the breast of the English Queen, as she looked upon the marble which covers the corpse of him whom her grandfather and uncle had combated with untiring hostility as the enemy of England and the human race, the memory of that chapel and its sculptured stone must often recur to the mind of the descendant of the line of English kings. The incident was moralised long after by the thoughtful of both countries.

On Saturday the Royal party visited the Palace of St. Germains, where Her Majesty examined with much interest the various reliques of her unfortunate ancestor, and stood some time in thought before his tomb. In the evening the Emperor gave a splendid fête at the Palace of Versailles, which outdid even the magnificence of the Hotel de Ville.

"On Saturday night," says the official *Moniteur*, "the palace of Louis XIV. recovered, as if by magic, the splendour and life which animated it in its best days. In our epoch we are called upon to behold marvels which would have appeared impossible in the greatest ages and under the most glorious reigns. In a short time, when the *éclat* of the *fêtes* and the noise of the cheering shall have ceased, and when time has been given to reflect upon the bearing and signification of all that has taken place in this full and brilliant week, the journey and visit of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the capital of France will be looked upon as one of those events which appear as a dream until realised. All who witnessed that enthusiastic reception, those manifestations of sincere cordiality and deep sympathy between Sovereign and Sovereign, and nation and nation, will retain a lasting remembrance which they will love to tell in their old age, and which marks an epoch in the existence of individuals as well as in the history of nations.

"Versailles had donned its festive apparel to welcome the august guests of the Emperor. The grand court-yard of the Chateau was as light as day; the imposing and severe profile of its grand and beautiful architecture stood out in lines of fire, and the marble statues which adorn the double grand staircase appeared astonished at all this bustle and movement.

"Their Majesties entered by the marble stairs, while the invited guests entered by the Princes' staircase. Waiting and reposing rooms, boudoirs hung with blue damask and filled with beautiful flowers, had been prepared for the Queen of England and Prince Albert in the apartments once occupied by Marie Antoinette. The Emperor and Empress withdrew for a few moments into their private apartments. Their Majesties then crossed the State apartments of Louis XIV., which were magni-

ficently lit up, and the immense fireplaces of which were turned into gardens of flowers or plots of verdure.

"The gallery of the mirrors offered a most dazzling *coup d'œil*. At the four angles four orchestras had been erected, consisting of 200 artistes, directed by Strauss and Dufresne. Flowers and shrubs concealed the stands of the musicians, and the harmony seemed to proceed from invisible instruments through a bower of dahlias, roses, and other flowers. Garlands hung suspended from the ceiling, and, interlaced with each other, formed the most charming decoration. Thousands of lustres and torches, reflected in the mirrors, threw streams of light upon the rich garments of the guests, covered with gold and ornamented with diamonds.

"On approaching the windows a still more admirable sight presented itself to view. The great sheet of water was inclosed by a series of porches, in the Renaissance style, standing out from the background of the park in coloured fire, and joined together by an emerald trellis-work. In the centre a portal two-thirds larger than the rest, built like a triumphal arch, was surmounted with a double shield, with the arms of France and England. At the two corners to the right and left were two other porticoes, with the initials of their Majesties. Under these brilliant arches the water sprang up in jets and fell back in cascades. The two basins formed one vast sheet of light, upon which golden dolphins, mounted by Cupids, disported, carrying circular torches and Venetian lights.

"At 10 o'clock the doors of the State apartments were thrown open, and their Majesties, followed by the whole Court, entered the Gallery of Mirrors.

"The Queen of England leant upon the arm of the Emperor, the Empress upon that of Prince Albert, the Princess Mathilde upon the arm of the Prince of Bavaria, the Princess Royal upon the arm of Prince Napoleon.

"Their Majesties very soon proceeded to the balcony reserved for them, in the apartments of Louis XV., to witness the fireworks on the sheet of water called the Eau des Suisses, the signal for which was given by Count Bacciocchi, First Chamberlain and Superintendent of the Court Displays. 200 guns were fired while the rockets and lights were fizzing through the air, or burst in showers of stars of different colours; and when the cloud of smoke cleared off, and the towers and battlements of Windsor Castle appeared on the horizon, a loud burst of applause proceeded from the spectators. At this moment two orchestras, placed in the orangery, struck up 'God save the Queen.'

"A platform, covered with Gobelins tapestry, had been erected in front of the southern façade; the guests reached it by vast external staircases at either end, and it allowed them to behold at their ease the immense perspective spread before them.

"At half-past 10 the Emperor opened the ball with the Queen of England.

"At 11 the Court proceeded to supper in the theatre. Their Majesties' table was laid in the State box, which commands a view of all the others, which were filled with ladies. Orchestra and pit were

turned into a festive hall. On all sides flowers, light and brilliant toilettes,—everywhere an air of satisfaction, joy, and delight impossible to describe. It was like a glance at fairy-land.

"Their Majesties left Versailles amid the warmest demonstrations of enthusiasm. After their departure the ball was kept up till morning, and during the whole of the night the road was thronged with brilliant equipages conveying back the guests to Paris."

Sunday was dedicated to repose; Monday to travel. Immense crowds lined the streets to witness Her Majesty's departure. The Emperor accompanied his illustrious guests to Boulogne, where Her Majesty reviewed the magnificent army encamped on the heights. The noble host and his guests parted about midnight, when the English Court re-embarked and arrived at Osborne at 9 A.M. the following morning.

The Earl of Clarendon, who was the Secretary of State in attendance on Her Majesty, addressed an official letter to Sir George Grey, which contains the following testimony of Her Majesty's pleasure:—

"The Queen is profoundly sensible of the kindness with which she has been received by the Emperor and Empress, and of those manifestations of respect and cordiality on the part of the French nation by which she has everywhere been greeted.

"On personal and political grounds the visit to Paris has afforded the highest gratification to Her Majesty."

22. YOUTHFUL MURDERERS.—At the Liverpool Assizes, John Brien, aged 10 years, and Alfred Fritz, aged 9 years, were indicted for the murder of James Fleeson, aged 7 years, at Liverpool, on the 15th of July last.

It appeared that the two prisoners, with the deceased and a boy named Hawkins, were playing with some other boys in a brick-field on Sunday afternoon, the 15th of July, at "cap on back," jumping over each other; and while at play, Fleeson, the deceased, fell out with Fritz respecting a jump, and, after some quarrelling, Fritz took up half a brick and struck the deceased on the right temple, which caused him to fall, and, while down, Fritz struck him a second time with the brick, when the blood began flowing from his temple; and deceased never spoke afterwards, but moved his hands and feet. The boys then became alarmed at what had taken place, and Fritz proposed to Brien that they should throw him into the canal, whereupon Fritz took Fleeson by the arms, and Brien his legs, and dragging him to the canal, about 40 yards off, threw him into the water and ran away. The deceased struggled for a short time in the water, and then sank. The body was eventually discovered three days afterwards by Fleeson's father, as it was floating in the Stanley Dock, and at once recognised by him as that of his son.

The case was proved as stated.

The learned Judge, having instructed the jury as to the law applicable to infants in cases of felony, told them that in his opinion the evidence was not sufficient to warrant them in finding the prisoners guilty of the dreadful crime of murder.

The jury found the prisoners "Guilty" of manslaughter.

His Lordship then inquired of

the gaoler whether the prisoners, who could neither read nor write, would be instructed in the gaol? and being informed that they would, and also be kept partially separate from the other prisoners, his Lordship directed them to be imprisoned for 12 calendar months, expressing a hope that it might prove of ultimate service to them.

25. The Hereford Musical Festival.—The 132nd anniversary meeting of the choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, for the benefit of Widows and Orphans of the clergy of those dioceses, ended, despite most unfavourable weather, with unusual success. The sale of tickets to the concerts seldom pays the expenses, and the deficiency is made up by the stewards; but voluntary donations are made at the doors, which are applied without deduction to the purposes of the charity. The performances do not aim at novelty; but the standard masterpieces are performed by eminent artistes with the aid of the choirs; and miscellaneous concerts are given in the evening. Mendelsohn's *Elijah* and *Hymn of Praise*, Spohr's *Christian's Prayer*, Mozart's Twelfth Service, and *The Messiah*, were chosen for the present occasion. The receipts amounted to 2028*l.*, the expenses to 2658*l.*, but the voluntary contributions exceeded 900*l.*

28. Great Fire at Havre.—A terrible conflagration broke out between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, in a large spirit warehouse. One of the cellarmen was drawing brandy from a large cask, when the cock fell out. He placed one hand on the orifice to prevent the escape of the liquid, and tried with the other to pick up the cock; but the brandy spirted through his fingers on to the flame of the lamp, which he had placed on the ground. Flames immediately shot up, and in a moment reached the large wooden vessel, which was nearly full of brandy. The liquor instantaneously caught fire, and the man was so much burnt that he was obliged to withdraw his hand from the hole. The brandy then burst forth in large quantities, and it was immediately caught by the flames. In an incredibly short time the conflagration reached the other casks in the cellar, which were filled with spirits, and caused them to explode successively with a loud noise. Their contents materially increased the violence of the fire, and the flames not only filled the cellar, but escaped by the different issues; and then, being fanned by the air, soon burst through the roof, shooting up to a prodigious height, and extending even to the opposite side of the street, and to the trees in the Place du Commerce. Shortly after the fire had begun, a man named Thomas, who was formerly a fireman, but who had been for some time in the service of M. Troteux, hastened to the cellar, thinking that his practical experience might enable him to suggest means for extinguishing the flames; but he was in an instant completely surrounded by them, and was burnt to death. Several other persons were burnt or otherwise injured in the course of the conflagration, but none of them seriously. Prince Jerome, attended by his aides-de-camp, arrived shortly after the fire had commenced, and remained on the spot until it had begun to decline. Several of the Russian prisoners actively assisted in bringing up water, or doing whatever

was required. The total amount of damage is estimated at 500,000*f.*

29. Dreadful Railway Accident in America.—A very terrible accident occurred on a branch railway, between New York and Philadelphia. It consists of a single line of rails, and it is the duty of the train which arrives first at the Burlington Station to await on a siding the arrival of any other train which may be due at the same time, coming from the other direction. On this occasion a train, having waited a considerable time without seeing the other, went on its course; but meeting it, both trains reversed their engines and ran back. In the meanwhile, a physician of Burlington, who had awaited the passing of the train, in a waggon with two horses, for the purpose of crossing the line, conceiving all to be safe, drove on to the rails. At this moment one of the backing trains came upon the carriage, killed the horses instantly; four of the carriages were thrown off the rails, and three totally destroyed. They were filled with passengers, nearly all of whom were killed or wounded. Twenty-one persons were killed on the spot; seventy were injured, many of whom had limbs broken.

31. Birmingham Musical Festival.—The triennial festival for the benefit of the General Hospital was brought to a successful conclusion. It has now been instituted about three-quarters of a century, and has so progressively increased in prosperity and artistic excellence as to have become one of the most valuable instruments for preserving and propagating the musical art in its highest taste. The magnificent hall, built chiefly for its performance, had been deemed inadequate to the occasion, and another far more magnificent has been constructed. It was in this building that the present Festival was held. The performances consisted of four concerts of sacred music in the morning, and three miscellaneous concerts in the evening. The established oratorios selected were, *Elijah*, *The Messiah*, *The Mount of Olives*, Mozart's *Requiem*, and part of *Israel in Egypt*. The great feature of the Festival, however, was the production of a new oratorio, *Eli*, by Costa. It proved to be a work of very great ability, rich in counterpoint of the old school, clear and sparkling fugues, and airs of great sweetness. The work was magnificently performed by first-rate artistes, and a chorus and orchestra of unprecedented force. The total receipts of the Festival were 11,537*l.*, increased to 12,000*l.* by donations.

Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur's Horse-Fair.—A very remarkable picture, the work of a French artiste, is exhibited in London, and has created a great sensation in the world of art. It is the "Horse Fair at Paris," by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur. It is a very large painting, being nearly 18 feet long. For boldness of execution, the vigour of the animal life, and knowledge of the physiognomy and action of the equine race—shying, snorting, pacing, trotting, rearing, and pulling, each marked by distinct individuality—the painting has no compare, not even in the masterly productions of our own Landseer. The accessories to the main design, the background, trees and sky, are equally truthful, and prove that the artiste's skill is not confined to one style. The painting attracted crowds of admirers; but

had been sold before it left Paris, for 2000*l*. A painting entitled "The Hay-Field," by the same lady, which has not been exhibited in England, is said to be an even more wonderful work of art.

The Vine Disease. — For the last four years a disease has afflicted the grape vine of every species, has destroyed the bines in a vast number of cases, spoilt the fruit in a still larger number, and reduced the people of some countries, who depend upon the vintage for their livelihood, to the depth of poverty and ruin. Nor has it been confined to any country, climate, or quarter of the globe. Wherever the vine is found thither the disease has extended its ravages. It has received the name of the *oïdium*, and in its operation and effects seems very analogous to the potato disease. It appears to have been most fatal in Madeira, where the vines which produce the celebrated wine have been very nearly, if not utterly, destroyed; no wine has been made for the last four years. It is said, indeed, that the original vine has perished so utterly that it will be difficult to propagate it afresh. In France the *oïdium* has committed terrible destruction. The finer description of clarets have risen to an immense price, in consequence of the utter cessation of production. The produce of the commoner descriptions has been greatly reduced, and brandies and spirit of fine quality have not been manufactured. The consequence has been large importations of spirits from Great Britain, Holland, and other countries. In Italy, in the Roman States, the failure has been general; in Tuscany and Naples "there are some hopes." In Savoy the damage is not so extensive. In Portugal the vines which produce the Port wine are almost destroyed, and in Spain the injury is said to be very great. The effect on the wine trade has been a general rise in prices, in some cases very considerable. The injury inflicted by the disease on those countries in which the dried grape is an important article of produce has been terrible. The people of the Ionian Islands, and of Greece and the Greek islands, Turkey, and other places, have been reduced to the uttermost destitution. Fortunately the disease seems to have passed its crisis, and, like that of the potato, to be gradually disappearing without any known cause. In some parts of France, where the disease had committed great ravages, it was scarcely observed this year; and in Northern Italy the yield was so considerable that the price of wine fell 50 per cent.

Fatal Fires. — Several fires, more remarkable for loss of life than destruction of property, have occurred lately.

On the 3rd inst., about 2 A.M., a fire was observed to break out in a beer-shop, in Church Row, Camden Town, kept by a widow named Tribe. When the alarm had been given, Mrs. Tribe appeared at the first-floor window in her night-dress in great terror. A policeman told her that the fire-escape would be there immediately; or that if she would jump from the window he would catch her. She refused, and in a few minutes after reappeared at the second-floor window, with her daughter in her arms, but before any arrangements could be made for their rescue, an explosion took place, and the house was enveloped in flames. When the fire had been extinguished the

remains of the unfortunate persons were found dreadfully burned.

On the 6th, about 1.30 A.M., a fire broke out in the Orange Tree Tavern, at Altrincham, Cheshire. At the first alarm, Mr. Cooper, the landlord, leaped from the window on the second story, and having procured a ladder, rescued his wife and five of his children; and the two maid-servants also escaped. But two of Mr. Cooper's children and a man-servant perished.

SEPTEMBER.

MURDER IN IRELAND. — This unfortunate country has again become the scene of numerous murders, perpetrated with deliberate atrocity, and too evidently arising from some secret organisation.

On Thursday, the 30th of August, an old man named Smyth, known as "The Counsellor," from the numerous lawsuits in which he had been engaged, was seen at the fair of Ballyhaise, near Cavan. He did not return to his wretched dwelling—for he was in the extreme of poverty—and on Thursday his body was found in a lonely wood by a gamekeeper. His head had been split from the nose to the back of the neck, and appeared to have been wrenched open after the instrument of murder had been driven into his skull; one fragment of which had been broken out, and was found lying some yards distant. A few shillings were found on his person, and it was evident no attempt had been made to plunder him.

6. THE QUEEN'S RESIDENCE IN SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court left London for their autumnal residence at Balmoral, reached Holyrood Palace the same night, and Balmoral the next day. The sojourn of the Royal family at their northern palace has now exhausted every form of novelty, and it is useless to record the daily proceedings of an exalted family enjoying the ease and freedom of country life in a mountain district. The great incident of the period was the arrival of the news of the capture of Sebastopol. Great rejoicings, of course, took place in the neighbourhood, for which Her Majesty supplied the means. A great bonfire was lighted on the summit of Craig Gowbain, composed, it is said, of wood which had been gathered for the same purpose when the false intelligence of the capture of Sebastopol last year obtained such general credit. The Court returned to England on Tuesday, the 16th of October.

7. ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Paris, Sunday, 8 A.M.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:—

"His Majesty the Emperor attended a representation at the Italian Opera last night.

"At the moment the carriage in which were the Ladies of Honour of Her Majesty the Empress stopped in front of the theatre, an individual standing on the foot pavement opposite fired, without taking aim, two small pocket-pistols at the carriage.

"No one was hit. This person, who appears to be a maniac rather than an assassin, was immediately arrested."

The person who made this attempt appears to be an insane criminal named Bellegarde. When about 16 years of age he was con-

victed of swindling, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; but his punishment was remitted at the end of two months by the Emperor. He says that he fought behind the barricades on the 2nd of December; but he certainly was convicted of being the author of a placard entitled "Motives for the Condemnation to Death of Louis Napoleon," and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, which he underwent in the prisons of Belle Isle.

— Siege of Sebastopol.—*Destruction of a Russian Man-of-War.*

War Department, Sept. 7.

Lord Panmure has this day received the following intelligence from General Simpson:

"Crimea, Sept. 5.

"Our batteries opened fire at daylight this morning.

"Sept. 6, 5 P.M.

"The bombardment goes on steadily and favourably, with few casualties on our side.

"A Russian frigate, supposed to have been set on fire by our rockets, was burnt last night in the Great Harbour."

Paris, Saturday morning.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of War has received the following despatch from General Pelissier:—

"Crimea, Sept. 6, 8 o'clock.

"A vast conflagration destroyed last night the Russian two-decker *Marian*, anchored in the roads of Sebastopol.

"A shell fired from one of our right lines of attack caused this conflagration, the flames of which lit up all our camps."

9. Capture of the Malakhoff.

War Department, Sept. 9.

Lord Panmure has received the following intelligence from General Simpson, dated the Crimea, September 8, 1855, 11.35 P.M.:—

"The allied forces attacked the defences of Sebastopol this day at 12 o'clock.

"The assault on the Malakhoff has been successful; and the work is in possession of the French.

"The attack of the English against the Redan did not succeed."

Paris, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The Minister of War has received the following despatches:—

"Crimea, Sept. 6, 10 P.M.

"Our fire against the place continues under favourable conditions.

"Our losses are very small. Nothing new has occurred on the lines of the Tchernaya.

"The enemy is not preparing any movement there."

"Crimea, Sept. 7, 10 P.M.

"The fire of our artillery has been kept up for the last 24 hours.

"A French shell set fire to-day to a Russian frigate, which is burning at the present moment."

10. The Fall of Sebastopol.

War Department, Sept. 10.

Lord Panmure has received the following telegraphic despatch from General Simpson, dated

"Crimea, Sept. 9.

"Sebastopol is in the possession of the allies.

"The enemy, during the night and this morning, have evacuated the south side, after exploding their magazines and setting fire to the whole of the town.

"All the men-of-war were burnt during the night, with the exception of three steamers, which are plying about the harbour.

"The bridge communicating with the north side is broken."

Sir Charles Wood has received the following despatch from Sir E. Lyons:—

"During the night the Russians have sunk all the remainder of the line-of-battle ships in Sebastopol harbour."

War Department, Sept. 10.

Lord Panmure has received the following telegraphic despatch from General Simpson, dated

"Crimea, Sept. 10.

"The casualties, I regret to say, are somewhat heavy.

"No general officer killed.

"Names shall be sent as soon as possible."

Paris, Monday, 6 P.M.

A supplement of the *Moniteur* has just appeared. It publishes the following:—

"The Minister of War has received to-day (Sept. 10), at 3 P.M., the following telegraphic despatch from General Pelissier:—

"Brancion Redoubt, Sept. 9, 3 A.M.

"Karabelnaia and the south part of Sebastopol no longer exist.

"The enemy, perceiving our solid occupation of the Malakhoff, decided upon evacuating the place, after having destroyed and blown up by mines nearly all the defences.

"Having passed the night in the midst of my troops, I can assure you that everything in the Karabelnaia is blown up, and from what I could see the same must be the case in front of our left line of attack.

"This immense success does the greatest honour to our troops.

"I will send you a detailed account of our losses during the day, which, after so many obstinate combats, must be considerable.

"To-morrow I shall be able to form an estimate of the results of this great day's work, a great portion of the honours of which are due to Generals Bosquet and Mac Mahon.

"Everything is quiet on the Tchernaya, and we are vigilant there."

Paris, Monday, 4 P.M.

The following was posted up at the Bourse to-day:—

"The Minister of War received, at 10 o'clock this morning, the following news:—

"Crimea, Sept. 9, 8 P.M.

"This morning I ascertained that the enemy has sunk his steamers.

"Their work of destruction continued under the fire of our shells.

"The explosion of mines successively and on different points makes it our duty to defer our entrance into the place, which presents the spectacle of an immense conflagration.

"Closely pressed by our fire, Prince Gortschakoff has demanded an armistice to carry away the remainder of the wounded near Fort St. Paul.

"The bridge, as a precautionary measure, has been broken down by his orders.

"I am collecting the returns of our losses, and you shall have them as soon as ready.

"All goes on well.

"We are vigilant on the Tchernaya."

Paris, Monday, Sept. 10, 7 P.M.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of War has just received the following despatch, dated Varna, September 9, 3.35 A.M.:—

"The assault on the Malakhoff was made (yesterday) at noon.

"Its redoubts, and the Redan of Careening Bay, were carried by storm by our brave soldiers with admirable intrepidity, to the shouts of '*Vive l'Empereur!*'

"We immediately occupied ourselves in lodging ourselves there.

"We succeeded in doing so at Malakhoff.

"The Redan at Careening Bay was not tenable, owing to the heavy fire of artillery which was poured upon the first occupiers of that work. Our solid installation at Malakhoff cannot fail soon to make it surrender, as also the Redan, of which our brave allies carried the salient with their usual vigour. But, as was the case at the Redan of Careening Bay, they were obliged to give way before the enemy's artillery and powerful reserves.

"On beholding our eagles floating on the Malakhoff, General de Salles made two attacks on the Central Bastion.

"They did not succeed.

"Our troops returned to their trenches.

"Our losses are serious, and I cannot yet send a precise return.

"They are amply compensated for, as the capture of the Malakhoff is a success the consequences of which are immense."

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 7 A.M.

The Minister of Marine has received the following telegraphic despatch from Vice-Admiral Bruat:—

"Crimea, Sept. 9, 10.15 A.M.

"The assault upon the Malakhoff Tower was made yesterday at noon, and later on the Great Redan and on the Central Bastion.

"A gale from the north kept the ships at anchor.

"The mortar-boats, to be enabled to fire, were obliged to enter Streletzka Bay.

"They fired 600 shells against the Quarantine Bastion and Fort Alexander.

"The six English mortar-boats, also at anchor in Streletzka Bay, fired about the same number of shells.

"Last night violent explosions and vast conflagrations made us suppose that the Russians were evacuating the town.

"To-day we ascertained that the Russian vessels had been sunk.

"The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the north side.

"After 8 o'clock the bridge was destroyed.

"Only a few steamers remain in the port, anchored near Fort Catherine.

"I approached this morning the Quarantine batteries on board the *Brandon*, and ascertained myself that they are now evacuated.

"They have just blown up.

"Our soldiers have left their trenches and spread themselves in isolated groups on the ramparts of the town, which appears to be completely abandoned."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ACCOUNT.

"Sebastopol, Sept 9, 8 P.M.

"The enemy receives constantly reinforcements of fresh troops.

The bombardment is fiercely violent.

"10 at Night.

"The garrison of Sebastopol, after sustaining an infernal fire (*feu d'enfer*), repulsed six assaults, but could not drive the enemy from the Kornileff Bastion (the Malakhoff Tower).

"Our brave troops, who resisted to the last extremity, are now crossing over to the northern part of Sebastopol.

"The enemy found nothing in the southern part but blood-stained ruins.

"On the 9th of September the passage of the garrison from the southern to the northern part was accomplished with extraordinary success, our loss on that occasion being but 100 men.

"We left, I regret to say, nearly 500 men grievously wounded on the southern side."

11. Doncaster Races.—The great Meeting of the North went off with uncommon brilliancy. The Champagne Stakes were won by Admiral Harcourt's Ellington; the Great Yorkshire Handicap (93 subs.) by Mr. Merry's Wild Huntsman; the St. Leger Stakes (117 subs.) by Mr. T. Parr's Saucebox, against whom the betting was 40 to 1; the Cleveland Handicap by Mr. Capel's Welham; the Doncaster Cup—a group in silver, representing Boisgilbert and Prior Aylmer accosting Gurth and Wamba—by Mr. Thelluson's Rataplan.

12. Her Majesty has promptly recognised the obligations due to Her brave troops and those of our Ally, for their gallantry and success; and not less dutifully the gratitude due to the Almighty Disposer of events for the victory vouchsafed to our arms.

The *Gazette* of September 14 contains the following telegraphic address from the Queen to General Simpson:—

"*War Department, Sept.* 12.—The Queen has received with deep emotion the welcome intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol.

"Penetrated with profound gratitude to the Almighty, who has vouchsafed this triumph to the Allied Army, Her Majesty has commanded me to express to yourself, and through you to the army, the pride with which She regards this fresh instance of their heroism.

"The Queen congratulates her troops on the triumphant issue of this protracted siege; and thanks them for the cheerfulness and fortitude with which they have encountered its toils, and the valour which has led to its termination.

"The Queen deeply laments that this success is not without its alloy in the heavy losses which have been sustained; and, while She rejoices in the victory, Her Majesty deeply sympathises with the noble sufferers in their country's cause.

"You will be pleased to congratulate General Pélissier, in Her Majesty's name, upon the brilliant result of the assault on the Malakoff; which proves the irresistible force as well as indomitable courage of our brave Allies.

"Panmure."

By order of Her Majesty in Council, the Archbishop of Canterbury was directed to prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the signal and repeated successes obtained by the troops of Her Majesty and her Allies in the Crimea, and especially for the capture of the town of

Sebastopol, to be used on Sunday the 30th instant. The usual course being taken as regards Scotland. The Prayer was as follows:—

"O Lord God Almighty, the Disposer of all human events, in whose hand is power and might which none is able to withstand, we, Thine unworthy servants, desire to approach Thy throne with the tribute of praise and thanksgiving. We bless and magnify Thy name for the successes granted to our countrymen and the armies allied with them, now engaged in a mighty warfare, and defending the rights and independence of nations, and especially for the signal victory by which the stronghold of the enemy has been overthrown. We acknowledge, O Lord, that the wisest counsels and the strongest arms, without Thee, cannot but fail; for Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the victory, and the majesty; and, therefore, not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name, be all praise and glory ascribed.

"Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy favour to the allied forces both by sea and land; let not the glory of their progress be stained by ambition or sullied by revenge; but let Thy Holy Spirit support them in danger, control them in victory, and raise them above all temptation to evil. And grant that this and all other successes which have crowned the bravery and rewarded the endurance of our armies may issue in the return of peace and the restoration of Christian brotherhood among nations.

"Finally, O Lord, we entreat Thee so to dispose and turn our hearts that Thy mercy, now manifested towards us, may engage us to true thankfulness, and incline us, as a nation, to walk more humbly and devoutly before Thee, by obeying Thy holy word, by reverencing Thy holy day, and by promoting throughout the land the knowledge of Thee, the only true God, and of Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen."

The intelligence of the capture of the Malakoff was received with immense satisfaction by the inhabitants of London; but when the news of the abandonment of the city itself by the Russians arrived a few hours later, a general feeling of incredulity prevailed. The glorious news was fully confirmed during the day, and the streets were filled with eager inquirers; the fortunate possessors of a late edition of *The Times*, or an evening paper, were surrounded by anxious groups, who devoured the telegraphic news with eager curiosity; and in the evening late purchasers might be seen reading the intelligence by the light of the street lamps. At the theatres the news was announced from the stage, amid thunders of applause, and the French and English national airs were demanded over and over again. At 9 P.M., the Park and Tower guns fired; the salutes were repeated from Woolwich and other places, and the bells rung merrily from the steeples. In the evening there was a partial attempt at illumination.

Unfortunately, querulous individuals discovered that since the English had failed in the attack upon the Redan, the glory of the British arms had been dimmed, or, at least, that it only glimmered under the blaze of glory of the French arms. They forgot that

by our assault, which was rather a forlorn hope than a regular attack, the success of the French assault had been promoted and secured; they forgot that the French, successful at the one critical point, had been repulsed with immense loss at four others; and most of all they forgot that, whoever won the victory, the success that had been obtained achieved the great object of the campaign, and put the result of the war beyond doubt. Nevertheless, the feeling of mortification was so general, that no attempt was made to celebrate the event in a becoming manner. No general illumination was suggested by the civic authorities; and, wanting organisation, a victory which really terminated the war was passed over with very little *éclat*. The funds, which had been gradually but slightly declining, rose $\frac{5}{8}$ on the news of the fall of Sebastopol; but in a few days resumed their former position.

In the country the news was received with yet more enthusiasm than in London. At Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, and Sheerness, salutes were fired from the batteries. In the non-combatant towns flags displayed from the steeples, the ringing of bells, bands parading the streets, and continuous explosions of squibs and crackers, and ascents of rockets in every quarter of the heavens, announced the joy of the people at the victory. The occasion, however, did not give rise to that organised rejoicing which has marked other great victories. This was, in all probability, owing to the want of impulse from the capital. The feeling, surely an unjust one, that the share of the English troops in the capture of the city had not been equal to that of the French, and that we had little to rejoice at, spread to the provinces. As the metropolis, therefore, did not assume that triumphant tone which is indicated by "a general illumination," the provinces, wanting that example, made only scattered efforts to mark their joy.

12. Railway Accident at Reading.—A bad accident has occurred near Reading, on the South Eastern Railway.

Crossley, the driver of a pilot engine, was directed to take his engine to Guildford, for the purpose of meeting a train from London, which he was to assist into Reading. Finding that the stoker of his engine was not there, Crossley ordered a "cleaner" to jump up; and without placing any lights on the engine, without looking whether the points were right for the up-line—by taking which only he knew he should avoid a train nearly due—without saying a word to the station-master, he put on steam and started out of the engine-shed on to the down-line, that is, on to the very line on which the train he was sent to meet would travel. The consequences of his conduct were fatal. About a mile and a half from Reading his engine crashed against the down-train. The two engines were destroyed; a luggage-van and second-class carriage were broken to pieces, and the passengers were strewn about in every direction. Three were killed on the spot, one died in a few days: Mr. Fynmore, a banker's clerk, at Reading; Mr. Bilton, a military student, and Francis Beart, a gamekeeper; and the wife of the station-master at Reading. Crossley himself was found dead. Nine passengers were badly wounded.

From the evidence given at the

inquest, it would appear as though Crossley had been seized with sudden madness, so reckless and purposeless was his conduct, and so likely to lead to his own death. There seemed no reason to believe that he had been drinking. It was clearly proved, that after he had received orders to get his engine ready, he proceeded to disobey all rules; he did not report himself to the station-master; he set out from the engine-shed and soon went at great speed; he had no lamps lighted; he proceeded along the down-line in defiance of danger-signals; he made no effort to get upon the up-line; he kept no look out; and when the collision came he was engaged in blowing off steam. He did not even sound the whistle as he went out; he went so fast that the pointsman would not have had time to get to the points even if he had seen the approaching locomotive. The people at Reading Station could only suppose that Crossley had run along the down-line with the intention of immediately returning; it proved not to be so, but they had no remedy. The coroner's jury gave this verdict—"Manslaughter against Joseph Crossley, in reference to the deaths of William Thomas Fynmore, Christopher Bilton, Sarah Norton, and Francis Beart; and that the said Joseph Crosley killed and slayed himself."

The cost of this accident to the South-Eastern Railway Company, for shattered engines and carriages, was several thousands of pounds; but the damages recovered by the relatives of the slain, and by those who were injured, amount to a very large sum.

14. Fire at Wolverhampton.—In a very low and crowded part of Wolverhampton are the naphtha works of Messrs. Booth and Co. About two o'clock in the afternoon, from some unknown cause, this inflammable material caught fire and exploded. The consequences were dreadful. The ignited spirit went up into the air as a ball of fire, and then spread in all directions. The interior of the building became a sea of flames, and the continual explosions, as the casks took fire and burst, threw the burning and unquenchable material beyond the walls. The surface of the canal was covered with flames, and the adjacent houses took fire. A workman on the premises was, of course, destroyed; two females, who lived in the immediate neighbourhood, were burnt to death; and seven other persons were dreadfully burned—two or three of them, it was feared, would lose their eyesight.

18. Singular Railway Accident.—A singular and fatal accident has occurred on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line. As a train was traversing this line it was signalled to them that another train was ahead, and that they should stop. The train was accordingly brought to a standstill on the Dinting Viaduct. It was quite dark; and some of the passengers supposing they had arrived at the Hadfield Station, two men and a woman, mistaking the parapet of the viaduct for the platform of the station, stepped out, and immediately fell over onto the ground below, a depth of 75 feet. Two were instantly killed; the third died in an hour.

— Mysterious Murder of a Child.—A brutal and mysterious murder has been perpetrated in the immediate neighbourhood of Bristol.

James Payne, a carpenter, in the employ of Mr. Eaglestaff, quarryman and contractor, resides with his wife and four children in a row of cottages on the banks of the Avon, near the Black Rock, which is situated at the western extremity of Clifton parish. Between 7 and 8 o'clock of the evening of Saturday the 18th instant, their daughter Melinda, about eight years of age, was sent by her parents for some beer to Cook's Folly, a public-house on Durdham Down. The distance of this tavern from Payne's house is about a mile. As the child did not return by the time at which she had been expected, fears were entertained that she might have fallen over the precipice which forms a continuation of the celebrated St. Vincent's Rocks. Search was made; but nothing having been seen of her, it was renewed the following morning. Between 7 and 8 o'clock a younger brother of the deceased child discovered the body of his sister on a ravine known as the Black Rock Gulley, leading from Durdham Down to her parents' house, and about 80 yards from their dwelling. The poor child was covered with a quantity of large stones, which being removed, a frightful spectacle was presented. The head and face exhibited many marks of violence, the left jaw was broken, and her throat had been cut. Her right hand and arm, which were rigid, were held up as if she had endeavoured to protect herself from the brutality to which she had fallen a victim. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that the child had gone to Cook's Folly, as directed by her parents. The people who keep the tavern recollected the circumstance of her having been there, and stated that they had given her two biscuits, one for herself and one for her little brother. The fragments of these biscuits were found at the place where the corpse was discovered. Upon a very minute search being made around the spot, it appeared probable that the poor girl had been murdered at a short distance from the place where her body was discovered; that she had been killed before dark, and her body removed and concealed after dark. Search was made, and by the side of the path the stone jar which the child had taken to contain the beer was found; it was covered with stones, one of which was marked with blood; a knife, the blade of which was covered with blood, was found in a drain-hole in the Zigzag, about midway between Clifton and the Hotwells; but nothing could be discovered that pointed to the perpetrator of the murder. The general conjecture was that it was the act of a maniac; but, notwithstanding the most anxious investigation, and the reward of 100*l.* offered by the Secretary of State for the discovery of the murderer, no clue could be obtained.

Dreadful Railway Accidents in France. — On the 9th instant (Sunday) a very bad accident occurred on the Paris and Versailles Railway. Two trains, one laden with passengers, returning from Versailles, the other loaded with luggage, going out of Paris, dashed together near the Paris station. The consequence was that at least nine persons, five of whom were children, were killed, and seventeen persons badly wounded. The legs of two young girls, sisters, were cut clean off; and the body of a man was found with both legs cut off, and a child,

stifled by the death-embrace, in his arms.

On the 23rd of October, a much more terrible disaster occurred on the Lyons Railway, between Thomery and Moret. The express train, which left Lyons at 7 P.M. the previous evening, overtook a cattle-train about 4 A.M. A fearful collision took place: the last three carriages were shattered to atoms, and the express-train ran over the ruins. The last carriage contained the owners of the cattle, 26 in number; of these, 16 were killed on the spot; indeed, the account states "that their bodies were literally crushed as though they had been passed through a flatting-mill;" three others were dangerously injured, and other three more slightly.

Fatal Boat Accidents.—Some fatal accidents from incautious sailing have occurred this month.

A fatal accident has occurred on the Medway. As Lieutenant Wellesley, his wife and child, and two sailors, were proceeding down the river, a sudden squall overset the boat. The lieutenant and his wife clung to the boat and were saved; but the child and both the sailors perished.

On the 3rd of August, in the evening, Mr. Douglas Dent, Storekeeper of Her Majesty's Dockyard in Devonport, was cruising in his dingy under canvas near Lady Emma's Cottage, Mount Edgecumbe, where the flood-tide runs between the rocks with great swiftness and with occasional irregularity. He was accompanied by his two sons, Mr. Albert Dent, lieutenant in the Royal Navy, recently returned from the West Indies, and Mr. Digby Dent, clerk in the Devonport Dockyard. The wind was squally, and the sail having jibbed, one of the sons reached up the mast and attempted to clear it; his weight overbalanced the dingy, which was of light draught, and she upset immediately. The accident was observed by a number of pleasure-seekers on the grounds of Mount Edgecumbe, and they hailed several boats, which, however, were unfortunately at such a distance as not to arrive before Mr. Dent had sunk. His sons were so much exhausted when picked up, that they were with difficulty recovered.

On the 13th instant, the quiet watering-place of Broadstairs was the scene of another disaster (see July 19). Mr. Griffiths, son of Major Griffiths, R.A., Mr. Neave, and Mr. Campbell, went on a fishing excursion with Edward Chittenden, a boatman, of that place. Owing to a squall of wind, the little boat capsized, and Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Neave, and the boatman, were drowned.

OCTOBER.

4. Storm and Explosion of Fire-works.—An explosion of fire-works has taken place at Liverpool from a singular cause. It being intended to have some demonstration of joy at our successes in the Crimea, a number of men and boys were engaged in making fire-works in a manufactory at Toxteth Park. In the afternoon a severe storm passed over the town, with a great deal of lightning. One of the flashes struck the building in question, and exploded the whole of the powder which the men were making up. Four of the men were so much injured and burnt that they subsequently died; others were injured. The building, in

which the manufacture was carried on, was utterly destroyed, and some neighbouring houses damaged.

5. Railway Accidents.—The accidents on railways during this month were numerous, and accompanied by much loss of life and injuries to the person.

On the 5th instant, at about a quarter-past 9 P.M., a goods-train from Wolverhampton approached Kidderminster at a slow pace. A passenger-train was seen to follow at the distance of a quarter of a mile, travelling at the speed of 25 or 30 miles an hour. It, of course, soon overtook the goods-train and ran into it, causing a great crash. The guard of the goods-train was killed, and the guard and four passengers of the other seriously injured.

On the 12th, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, a gentleman was stepping onto the platform of the Rose Grove Station, when the train got into motion; he was thrown down, and his leg was so much fractured that it was necessary to amputate it.

On the 13th, on the Great Northern, near Stockport, a passenger-train ran into a goods-train, when a gentleman was dreadfully injured, having three ribs broken, and others were much shaken.

On the 24th, a passenger-train on the Croydon and Mitcham Railway, which had been opened only a few days previously, ran off the rails; the carriages were upset and partly destroyed. The driver was killed on the spot, the engine having fallen completely upon him; the stoker and train inspector were severely scalded, but none of the passengers were hurt.

On the 28th, the up night mail train from Aberdeen to Carlisle, while traversing the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, near the Carnforth Station, was thrown off the line by a bale of goods which had fallen from a goods-train which had passed a short time before. Six passengers, the engine-driver, and guard were injured.

On the 8th, a singular suicide was committed on the South Devon line. As the 2.30 up-train was passing between Exminster and St. Thomas, a well-dressed young man was observed to stand in the middle of the line. He waved his hat and then threw himself upon the rails. He was, of course, instantly killed. The unfortunate man proved to be a gentleman named Sperling, 28 years of age. He had been staying with some friends at Exeter, and had seemed much depressed in spirits, but had shown no symptoms of insanity.

— Cavalry Engagement near Eupatoria.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 5.

The following despatch from General Pélissier was posted at the Bourse to-day, dated October 1, and addressed to the Minister of War:—

"A brilliant cavalry engagement took place on the 29th of September at Koughill, five leagues north-east of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by General Korf, was defeated by that of General d'Allonville.

"Six guns, 12 caissons, and field forges, with their carriages, fell into our hands, with 160 prisoners and 250 horses of the Uhlans.

"The enemy left 50 dead upon the field of battle, among whom is Colonel Andreawski. Our loss is small, consisting of 6 killed and 27 wounded."

9. Fatal Boiler Explosion at Newcastle.—A terrible explosion

has occurred at the Walker Iron Works, belonging to Messrs. Losh, Wilson, and Bell, near Newcastle. These works are of immense magnitude, and employ nearly 1000 men, and many departments have been kept working day and night. The part in which the disaster occurred is the Low rolling-mill, wherein many workmen were engaged in making railway rails. The machinery was driven by an engine of 100 horse-power, with two boilers, placed at the north end of the mill.

It appears that the engine had been at work all the forenoon until about 10 o'clock, when it was stopped to allow some bolts to be repaired; and at about half-past 10, while it was so stopped, one of the boilers exploded. The body of the boiler at the time it burst spread out like a sheet. It flew through the roof of the mill, and carried all away before it; striking two chimneys, it overthrew them and the furnaces, scattering the hot bricks and molten metal about, and burying several persons in the ruins; and the pipes which attached it to the other boiler being broken, the boiling water was scattered around, scalding many persons. The body of the boiler was hurled onto an embankment, and killed a blacksmith, as he was running out of a shed, having heard the noise of the explosion. Another portion fell through the roof of the chemical works, and took off three fingers of a boy, and the end was dashed over a hill-top into a lumber-yard; but, though several persons were standing about, no one was injured. The end weighed 5½ cwt., and flew 300 yards. By the fall of the chimney and furnaces the north end of the mill was laid in ruins, and a considerable number of persons were buried beneath them. Great exertions were made by the workmen, several hundreds of whom ran to the spot, to aid in rescuing those buried; but from the sulphurous stench of the metal, together with the great heat of the bricks that had been torn from the furnace, it was found an arduous task to do so. The first body that was found was that of Patrick Donnally, the foreman; he was quite dead, and his corpse was much scalded and mutilated; and after an hour's exertions three other bodies were found. They had been employed about a furnace, and had all been overwhelmed at one spot; their bodies were much scorched and blackened. Several other persons were found injured, and two of them were removed to the infirmary in a dangerous condition, one of whom died; and a boy named John Porter died at his home during the night. Three men and a boy were hurled into the Tyne by the force of the explosion, but they suffered very slight injury; and two men who were thrown into the engine-hole escaped unhurt, as it fortunately happened that the fly-wheel was not going round, or they might have been crushed to death. In all eight persons lost their lives by this accident, the cause of which could not be ascertained.

12. Murder of Miss Hinds.—A very terrible murder, beyond doubt the result of that fearful secret association which has done so much to prevent the prosperity of Ireland, has been perpetrated in the county of Cavan. To give to this murder a distinction over the previous assassinations, the victim was a female.

Miss Charlotte Hinds had purchased some property in the In-

cumbered Estates Court; and proceeded to collect the rents due, which were a part of her purchase. This is a capital offence against the secret agrarian code, and the lady was condemned to death. About 18 months ago an information was sworn that this lady would be shot; and a communication being made to Government it was directed that the police should always be ready to afford an escort should circumstances require it. Miss Hinds had been to the market of Ballyconnell, and was returning on a car, driven by a lad, and accompanied by an aged tenant, whom she had picked up on the road. These persons were the only witnesses to the deed of blood, and their testimony cannot be believed. The car had entered the avenue leading to Miss Hinds' dwelling, when some persons are said to have rushed upon the car, dragged the unfortunate woman off, beat her about the head with sticks, fired three pistol-shots into her head and face, and walked away, leaving her for dead. Although the houses of her tenants are close to the spot, no one appeared until the deed was done. In truth these executions are perfectly well known in Ireland. On the appointed day, as the victims pass on to the slaughter, curious faces pop out of the cabin doors with a demoniacal grin, and are hastily withdrawn; the men appear ostentatiously at the market or fair; and the women and children are all withdrawn to field-work, and hear and see nothing until the deed is consummated. Such was the case on the present occasion. It seems beyond doubt that the fiat for the murder had gone forth, and that the executioners were known to be concealed in the village. The tenants were all at the market, the cottage doors were closed, and not a person was to be seen.

The unfortunate lady was carried home on a door, and was found to be frightfully mangled; beside the injuries to her head, a leg and arm were broken, her hands and wrists were crushed, and two bullets were lodged in her head. She lingered in excruciating agony till the 22nd instant. Before her death she made a statement implicating two of her tenants. The lad who drove the car declared that the persons who committed the deed were totally unknown to him. The man who was riding in the car declared that he was himself fired at. The general opinion seemed to be that both these persons had some complicity in the murder; and the latter disappeared, either from a consciousness of guilt, or removed because he knew too much of the actual perpetrators. The latter is likely enough; for the information gained by the police showed that the murder was instigated by a combination among the tenants; several of whom were sent for trial.

14. Murder at Southampton. —A very shocking murder was committed at Southampton, during the hours of Divine service, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Poynder, 1, Moira Place, the perpetrator being Abraham Baker, the manservant, and his victim Naomi Kingswell, the upper housemaid. The following are the facts as they appear from the statements made and the evidence given on the trial of the murderer. Baker and the deceased had become acquainted about two years since while at Ryde, and the former became

deeply attached to her. She at one period had evidently returned his affection, but circumstances had altered her views, and the acquaintance had in a measure been broken off: but about four months before this shocking act, he, being in the service of Mr. Poynder, had recommended her to that gentleman's family, and she was taken as upper housemaid. The acquaintance was thus renewed, and his fondness for her seemed to have increased. They were both of religious sentiments, and of most excellent moral character; they went to church, and received the sacrament. The girl, however, began to receive his attentions with dislike, and treated him in a joking manner, which evidently irritated him, and he became jealous and sulky. He had given warning, and was to leave his situation on Monday, the 15th of October. On Saturday, the 13th, he went to a gunsmith's in Southampton, and, after a good deal of parleying, purchased a pistol, with ball and powder, for 15*s.*, saying he wanted them to shoot a dog. On the Sunday morning he left the house of his master, as if to go to church, but returned early, spoke a few words to the cook, went into the pantry two or three times, eventually returned into the kitchen where the cook and the deceased were, went within a few inches of the latter, and then, without saying a word, took a pistol from under his coat, and shot her dead.

Charlotte Lacy, cook in the service of Mr. Poynder, the sole witness of the deed, said: I have been 13 years in the service. The prisoner was footman in the house. On Sunday, the 14th of October, Naomi Kingswell and I remained at home. The prisoner went out in the morning as if to go to church. He returned shortly after 12 o'clock. Naomi Kingswell let him in. He came into the kitchen. I asked him if he had been to church? He said "No." I asked him if he knew it was sacrament Sunday? He said he did not know. He went into the pantry; he afterwards came into the kitchen. I asked him if he would lay the luncheon cloth? He said he would, and went again into the pantry. He returned again into the kitchen, but did not speak. Naomi was not then there. She came into the kitchen, and she and I were in conversation. She was close to me—face to face. The prisoner, who had gone out again, came into the kitchen, and stood at the other end of the meat screen, with his left elbow on the screen; his right hand was behind him under his coat. He was about a yard from us. He stood two or three minutes without speaking. He moved his right arm from behind him in the direction of Naomi. In his right hand I saw a pistol. I heard the report, and saw the flash, and felt the heat to my face. When he raised his hand the pistol was about four inches from Naomi's head. I had not heard a word pass between them. After I heard the report of the pistol, Naomi said, "Oh!" and instantly fell. I then saw blood on her left temple. I said, "Baker! Baker! what have you been about?" He made no reply. I then ran to the front door to call assistance. I saw a policeman, and told him what had happened. He came in, and took the prisoner into custody. I took hold of the prisoner's hand and said, "Baker! Baker! what have you done?"

He replied, "I have done it; she deserved it, you know." He was then taken away. The prisoner had lived five months, and the deceased four months, with Mr. Poynder. She was upper housemaid. The prisoner had recommended her. During the time they lived there they acted as the other servants. She acted with great propriety to him. She was 25 years of age. I had seen nothing particular in their intercourse. I did not judge from their conduct that he was in love with her or she with him. I am not aware of any misunderstanding having occurred between them.

The police were, of course, immediately called in, and took the murderer into custody. He made no attempt to deny his guilt, and readily pointed out the pistol.

The surgeon stated that when he went into the kitchen the poor girl was quite dead. There was a wound above the left ear as of a bullet, which had gone out on the opposite side of the head. It must have produced instant death. The bullet had afterwards struck the ceiling, and was found embedded in a brush.

While in Southampton Gaol the prisoner made a very long statement. It was a singular production, conceived with great propriety, but evidenced a very curious frame of mind—a degree of religious inclination, great weakness in his feelings towards the deceased, and much jealous irritation. The poor girl appeared to have some liking, but no affection, towards the prisoner, who seems to have expected some attention from her which she was not inclined to pay, and he conceived himself much injured thereby. The injury which induced him to murder her was of the most trifling character. "I think I told her I gave warning to Mrs. Poynder, which she seemed to be very glad to hear, which I felt very much hurt at, and leaving my place together, considering all things from the time I first knew her, the due respect and attention I always paid her in the most humble and homely manner, seemed altogether more than I could bear; I believe I said nothing more to her from that time until I used that unlawful weapon. The whole of the morning and the previous evening I did not know scarcely what I was doing, Naomi had upset my mind so much and so frequently."

From the time of his commitment to his trial the prisoner behaved with the greatest propriety, and seemed immersed in his religious duties. At his trial his counsel urged in his behalf that he had become insane from jealousy and brooding over his supposed wrongs, and that at the time of his committing the deed he had no control over his actions. Mr. Baron Parke, however, put this matter to the jury, laying on them the responsibility of holding the prisoner insane on the evidence.

The jury immediately pronounced him "Guilty," and he was sentenced to death. He had fallen senseless in the dock during his counsel's address, and appeared during the subsequent proceedings to be more dead than alive.

He was executed on the 9th of January, having passed the long interval since his trial in earnest preparation for his approaching end. Nothing could be more decorous than his behaviour, and apparently nothing more sincere than his repentance. Strange,

however, to say, it appeared by his statements that he had premeditated his crime for some weeks, and perpetrated it a day earlier than he had intended, namely, at the moment of his leaving his situation, being tempted by the opportunity offered by the absence of the family at church.

14. Defeat of the Russians at Kars.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople to the Turkish Envoy at London.

Constantinople, Oct. 13.

An official report from the Commander-in-Chief at Kars communicates the following intelligence:—

"On the 29th of September the Russians had attacked Kars; the assault lasted eight hours, and during the conflict, which was fierce and obstinate, the enemy several times gained an entrance into some of the batteries with all their force, but were again driven back with considerable loss.

"After having made the greatest efforts, the Russians were compelled to yield before the courage of our brave troops, and to retire, completely routed. Besides the dead and wounded carried away during the action, they left in and around the trenches of the fortress 4,000 men killed, 100 prisoners, and one gun.

"Our loss is from 700 to 800 men, among whom we have to regret the death of several superior officers.

"The Russians are preparing to retreat, and abandon the siege."

— Bread Riots in Hyde Park. —The high price of provisions has naturally caused much discontent among the lower orders. Although no artificial restrictions remain to enhance the price of bread, the visitation was imputed to the aristocracy and legislators. The evil-disposed had too keen a perception of the annoyance they had caused by the disturbances in Hyde Park in the summer, when their efforts were directed against Sunday legislation, to neglect so troublesome a precedent, and they now resolved to try their hands at regulating the price of food by similar riotous proceedings.

On Sunday, the 14th of October, a considerable crowd of ragamuffins assembled in Hyde Park, in obedience to a placard, "to give expression to popular feeling." The mob was addressed by agitators, who urged the usual topics; but no particular disturbance took place, until an unfortunate journeyman baker attempted to explain that the bakers did not regulate prices. The man was immediately seized by the mob, and would have been maltreated but for the prompt interference of the police. On the following Sunday similar proceedings occurred; but the mob had become somewhat indifferent to the eloquence of the stump orators, and indulged themselves by hunting or "chevying" any remarkable individual who might chance to stray into the Park—servants in livery being favourite game. On Sunday the 28th, the same annoyances were repeated; only the mob on dispersing broke some windows in Mayfair. The meetings now became mere scenes of wanton mischief and brutality; the nuisance was indescribable, and all respectable persons were driven away from the neighbourhood; but the efforts of the police confined the mischief within the Park, and the blackguards were compelled to amuse themselves at

their own expense, and in consequence fights and disturbances occurred in various places, in which the ruffians inflicted brutal injuries on each other. The police now took the matter in hand, and warned all persons from attending; and by keeping bodies constantly on the move prevented any organised rioting; the troops of mounted police, especially, seemed to have a great effect upon the mob, who became thoroughly cowed; and the advent of cold weather finally put a stop to these brutal amusements.

20. Capture of Kinburn.

Foreign Office, Oct. 20.

Lord Clarendon has received this day the following intelligence from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, dated October 19:—

"The allied fleets bombarded the three forts of Kinburn on the 17th. The garrison of 1500 men, and 70 guns, under General Kokonovitch, capitulated, and are sent prisoners to Constantinople.

"Loss of the allies unimportant.

"Russian loss, 120 men.

"The forts have been taken possession of by the allies.

"The fleets are at anchor at the entrance of the Dnieper."

The following telegraphic message from Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons was received at the Admiralty on Saturday evening:—

"Off the Mouth of the Dnieper, Oct. 17.

"The three forts on the Kinburn Spit, mounting upwards of 70 guns, and garrisoned by 1300 men, under General Kokonovitch, have this day capitulated to the allied forces.

"The day before yesterday a flotilla of gun-vessels forced the entrance into the Dnieper, and the allied troops landed on the spit to the southward of the forts; thus, by their simultaneous operation, the retreat of the garrison and the arrival of reinforcements were effectually cut off, so that the forts being bombarded to-day by the mortar-vessels, gun-vessels, and French floating batteries, and being closely cannonaded by the steam line-of-battle ships and frigates (having only two feet of water under their keels), were soon obliged to surrender. The casualties in the fleet were very few, but the enemy had 45 killed and 130 wounded. A steam squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admirals Stewart and Pellion, lie at anchor in the Dnieper, and command the entrance to Nicholaieff and Kherson.

"The forts are occupied by the allied troops.

"The prisoners will be sent to Constantinople immediately."

22. A Thief stolen.—A very amusing incident, new, probably, to the annals of roguery, has occurred—being the theft of a thief by his comrades. Some weeks ago the house of Mr. Hume, in Harley Street, was broken into. The burglars were disturbed, and, in attempting to escape by the attics, one of them fell off a ladder, and broke his leg. He was taken to the Middlesex Hospital, and attended by the skilful surgeons of that institution. On the 22nd instant, some of the fellow's comrades got over the garden wall of the hospital, between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning, entered the ward where the injured man lay, and without disturbing the other patients, the nurses, or the

policeman who had charge of the burglar, and who slept in an adjoining bed, the rogues stole away their comrade, dropped him down from the window, passed him over the garden-wall, placed him in a cab, and got him away undiscovered. The man was so carefully concealed from the search of the enraged police that for long no clue could be obtained to his hiding-place; and it was not until the middle of November that he was discovered, still confined to his pallet by his broken limb. Had it not been for this injury, there can be no question that he would have got clean away.

24. CHARGE OF MATRICIDE.—Isabella Mary Jolley, 44, single woman, was indicted for the wilful murder of Isabella Jolley, her mother.

The counsel for the Crown, in his address to the jury, said, that the case they were about to inquire into was one of a very peculiar and extraordinary character, and one that would require their most earnest and anxious attention. The prisoner was charged with the wilful murder of her own mother—a woman at a very advanced period of life; and the circumstances under which the crime was alleged to have been committed were of a very extraordinary character. The prisoner and her mother appeared to have been formerly in good circumstances, but at the time of the occurrence that was the subject of inquiry it would appear that the only means they had of obtaining a livelihood were by letting lodgings; it would seem that they had not been successful in this occupation, and were undoubtedly in a state of distress; and the jury would have to judge whether this had not in some measure led to the dreadful crime that had been committed. On the night of the 15th of August the unfortunate old woman met her death by her throat being cut; and it was perfectly clear that this was either her own act or that of the prisoner, as it took place in the bed-room which they jointly occupied, and no one else being in the house but a servant. He thought it right to inform them that the prisoner had stated that her mother destroyed herself, and the coroner's jury returned an open verdict; but from facts that subsequently came to the knowledge of the authorities an inquiry was instituted before a police magistrate, and on the result the prisoner was committed to take her trial upon the present charge.

Sarah Mossop: I was servant to the deceased lady. She resided at No. 33, Hill Street, Knightsbridge. The prisoner lived in the same house with her mother. They let a portion of the house to lodgers, but there were none in the house at the time this happened. On the 15th of August they slept on the second-floor front room, and both occupied the same bed. I slept in the room over them. I put the old woman to bed about 9 o'clock at night on the 15th of August. She was very infirm, and required some one to assist her to bed, and she told me she was nearly 90 years old. After I had put the old lady to bed I went into the kitchen. The prisoner was out at this time, and about 11 o'clock she came home, and she was cross with me because I had the gas too high. The prisoner then went up to her mother's room, and I went to bed. In the course of the night the prisoner came to my bed-room, and asked me if I

was asleep, and she sat by my bedside and talked to me about the breakfast, and she said I was not to get up before 7 o'clock, and, when I had made the breakfast, she said I was to carry it up-stairs, but did not say what room I was to take it to. It was quite dark when she came into my room, and the prisoner had no light with her. The prisoner after this told me to look out for another place, and I said I had been after one, and the lady had told me to come again on Thursday. The prisoner then left the room, and I got up about 7 o'clock, and prepared the breakfast, as I had been directed. The prisoner left the house shortly after 7 o'clock, and she told me she should not be long. I took the breakfast up to the prisoner's bed-room about 8 o'clock, and found the door locked; it had not been usual to lock the door. The prisoner came up while I was standing at the door, and she said to me, "You can't go in there; 'pussy' goes in to my mother," and she then told me to put the breakfast in the next room. The old lady had never complained of the cat going into her bed-room. I placed the breakfast things for both, and went down-stairs, and in about half an hour I went to fetch the things away, and observed that both the cups appeared to have been used. About half an hour after this the prisoner went out a second time, and came back in about half an hour; and I asked her if I should wash the clothes, and she said there were not sufficient dirty clothes for a wash. A lady named Johnson called soon after this, and she went up-stairs to the prisoner. After this a policeman came, and I then for the first time heard that the old lady was dead. Upon hearing that this was the case, I told the prisoner she had done very wrong in not informing me of it before; and she replied, "Oh, Fanny, don't speak." When I put the old lady to bed on the previous night she appeared to be cheerful and in her usual state of mind. I remember about a week before the 15th of August a boy brought a razor to the house, and he left it for a person named Johnson. I told the boy there was no person named Johnson living in the house, and the prisoner said it was all right, and took the razor from him. I saw the same razor afterwards in the possession of the policeman.

The prisoner was very kind to her mother, but sometimes they used to have a few words. I never observed that the old lady appeared in low spirits, but I once heard her say that the people she had known would not know her then, on account of her reduced circumstances. The prisoner came into my bedroom on another night, and she passed a candle before my eyes, and pulled the bed-clothes off me. I fastened my bed-room door when I first went into the prisoner's service, and she complained of my doing so, and told me she did not allow her servants to lock their doors. When she came into my room she took the money out of my dress and counted it, and then put it back again. This was three weeks before the murder, and it was about 12 o'clock at night when it happened.

Mrs. Mary Crapp said: I live with my husband at No. 17, Hill Street. On the morning of the discovery that the deceased lady was dead I passed by the prisoner's house, and saw her standing at the parlour window, and she rapped at

it, and then opened the door, and I went into the parlour with her. She appeared very much agitated, and exclaimed, "I am mad; I am mad." She looked at me attentively, and then said, "Oh, my poor head." I asked her what was the matter, and she said, "My mother is dead." I asked her if she had been ill, and she said, "No." She then said that her mother had got out of bed, and she said to her, "Mother, mother," and the deceased said, "Don't mind, dear;" and that the deceased then put her hand to her breast, and said, "I am wet;" and afterwards, "I am dying," and then lay back on the bed. The prisoner said that she then took a chair and put her mother's legs on it. The prisoner told me before this that she saw her mother with a razor in her hand, and in the act of cutting her throat. I asked the prisoner why she did not send for the doctor, and she said that she owed him a little bill, and she thought he would not come if she sent for him. The prisoner then said that she had tried to cut her own throat. I asked her why she had not told the servant of what had happened, and she said, "Because she is a Roman Catholic."

Cross-examined: I had known the prisoner for 18 months, and always considered her a most dutiful daughter. She was very much agitated and excited when I held this conversation with her.

By the Judge: I always thought that the prisoner was very poor. Their rent was in arrear, and they were in distressed circumstances.

M'Leod, a police constable, after detailing some circumstances, said: I asked the prisoner when it happened, and she said, "About gray light in the morning." She then said that her mother had got out of bed for a certain purpose, and she said to her, "Mother, dear, come into bed;" and her mother replied, "I am so wet." She said she got out of bed and felt her mother, and ascertained that she was wet with blood; and she then laid her mother back upon the bed and put her feet upon a chair, and that her mother died immediately. The prisoner said that after this she tried to cut her own throat, but the razor would not act; and she then lay down upon the bed. She also said that after her mother was dead she took the razor to a cutler, to have it sharpened. When I took the razor from the drawer it was perfectly clean. The prisoner told me that her mother had cut her throat with the razor, and that she had tried to cut her own throat with the same razor, but it would not act, and she had taken it to be set, but it was no better, and she said she was sorry for it, as it would have saved a great deal of trouble. Upon searching the room I found a petticoat under the bed that was very bloody, and a night-dress was upon the table that was in the same condition. The prisoner told me that this night-dress belonged to her.

From the evidence of the surgeons who examined the body, it appeared that the wound was a large cut on the throat, extending from the left ear to the windpipe, and severing all the large veins of the throat. It was a clean cut, such as would be made by a razor. Death must have very rapidly followed. It was such a wound as might have been caused by an act of suicide, but it would have required considerable muscular power to effect it. An old person might have had sufficient power to inflict

such a wound. The right sleeve of the night-dress of the deceased was bloody near the wristband.

Mr. Lawford, a cutler at Knightsbridge, proved that on the 1st of July the prisoner came to his shop and bought a razor, which she wished him to grind and set, and he did so, and sent it to her house. On the morning of the death of her mother the prisoner came three times to his shop. The first time she gave him the same razor, and she said it belonged to a gentleman who was lodging in her house, and he complained that the edge of it was gone. Witness examined it, and observed what appeared to have been blood partially wiped off. He asked her to leave the razor, and he told her he would set it for her; but she said she would wait for it. While he was engaged in setting it, a woman beckoned to him, and made motions to him not to let the prisoner have the razor, but he eventually gave it to her, and she took it away with her.

Other witnesses deposed to the distressed and excited state of the prisoner immediately previous to the death of her mother.

Mr. Ballantine made a most earnest and able address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said that in his experience he hardly recollected a case surrounded with such extraordinary and doubtful circumstances as the present; but he felt perfectly satisfied that upon the evidence that had been laid before them the jury would never say that the prisoner had been guilty of the crime of wilful murder, and that even if they should come to the conclusion that she had caused the death of this unhappy old lady, they would feel that she could not have been in such a state of mind at the time as would render her responsible for the act. He said that he entertained a confident opinion, however, that when they considered all the circumstances that had been laid before them, they would be of opinion that the prisoner ought to be acquitted altogether, and that no murder had been committed, but that the death of the deceased was the result of her own act.

Mr. Baron Alderson, in summing up, said that the present case was a very different one from the charges of murder that were ordinarily made. In most of the cases of this description there was no doubt of a murder having been committed, and the only question was whether the party accused was the guilty person; but the first question here to be considered was whether there had been any murder at all committed. If the jury were satisfied by the evidence that the deceased lady was murdered, then it appeared to him they could hardly come to any other conclusion than that the prisoner was the person who committed the act, because there was no one else in the house who could have committed it; but it was for them to say whether they would be justified in coming to the conclusion that the deceased really was murdered; and, if they were not, then there was an end of the charge against the prisoner. He then went most carefully and minutely through all the material portions of the evidence, and particularly remarked upon the fact that the prisoner had, from first to last, told the same story as to her mother having destroyed herself, and he observed that it appeared to him that the evidence was by no means conclusive to show that this was not the

truth, and on several points it went to confirm the statement made by the prisoner.

The jury, after a very short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr. Baron Alderson said he could not help expressing his opinion that there really had been no murder committed; and he was quite satisfied, at all events, that upon the evidence the jury had come to a right conclusion.

24. Alice Grey, the Impostor.—The doings of a female impostor have excited a great deal of interest and amusement. Her victims lay among all sorts and conditions of men — the unsuspicious philanthropist, the "wide-awake" police inspector, the experienced magistrate and lawyer, alike yielded to her fascination; and as to the people who suffered personally from her falsehoods, they were "people of no consequence."

This young woman is described as being five feet six inches high, of good figure, good though not handsome features, gray eyes, and a simplicity and guilelessness of expression which won implicit credence, and marked her as the fit victim of the knaveries which, by her statements, had been practised upon her. She had an elegant taste in names, having, at different times, passed as Alice Grey, Anastasia Haggard, Anastasia M'Carthy, Alice Christie, Mary Ann O'Brien, Jane Turean, Agnes Hemans. Her real name is supposed to be Anastasia Haggart, or Brazil. She was now brought before the magistrates of Wolverhampton charged with perjury. On the 12th of October Alice Grey went to the borough police-court and represented to the officer on duty that while asking two boys the way to her lodgings, and giving one of them a penny to show her the road, he snatched her purse, containing three sovereigns and five shillings, from her hand, and they then ran away. From her description the suspicion of the police was directed to two loose boys, and they were captured the same evening. The inspector was so much taken with Alice's innocence and her distress, that he recommended her to a lodging, and gave her permission to use his name. The following morning a number of lads were paraded before her, and she instantly pointed out the delinquents. They were taken before the magistrates; before whom Alice's demeanour was so modest, her language so correct, and her evidence so ingenuous, that her story was implicitly believed, and the lads were sent for trial; the magistrates directed her maintenance to be paid from the poor-box, and her fare paid to Shields. The boys were tried at the Quarter Sessions; Alice's statement was again so simple and ingenuous that the young criminals were convicted, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. The clerk of the court was so imposed on by the manner of the simple and interesting young woman that he increased the sum allowed as expenses to 2*l.* 10*s.*

While, however, Alice was waiting on the platform of the Stafford Station to return to Wolverhampton, she was recognised by a policeman as the person who, as Alice Christie, had, only the preceding Wednesday, at the Birmingham Police-court, accused a poor workman of having stolen her box, containing 8*l.* and her clothes,

from the platform of the station, where she had just arrived from Liverpool. The accused was so fortunate as to prove an *alibi*, and he was dismissed; but such an influence did Alice exercise over the Court by her modest demeanour, her specious story and simple manner, that her charge against this person was considered a case of mistaken identity, and 15*s*. were given her from the poor-box, a policeman gave her shelter in his house, and the superintendent procured her a pass back to Liverpool. Being now recognised, she was arrested and charged with perjury. On being placed at the bar before her former patrons, Alice's demeanour was as modest as ingenuous, and as decent as before; until upon being asked whether she had any questions to ask the witnesses, she burst into a flood of filthy and derisive abuse, which she scattered around with perfect impartiality on the magistrates, the bar, and the audience.

The police now suspected her to be a practised impostor; and a daguerreotype likeness of herself being found in her box, 20 copies were taken and sent to different police quarters. The result was extraordinary. She was known everywhere, and had "done" everybody. Unfortunately, too, it proved that her favourite mode of operating had been to make false charges of robbery, on which many persons had been convicted. The instances of Alice's falsehood came in in floods, and generally contained matter for amusement as well as indignation.

In 1849, at Dublin, as Miss Armstrong, she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for falsely accusing a man of felony. In 1850 she charged a man, before the Lord Mayor of London, with stealing her trunk. The man was dismissed; but the Lord Mayor gave her money to take her back to Cork. She went to Liverpool; and there, by the name of Anastasia Haggard, charged three persons with stealing her box, and two were convicted. Subsistence money was allowed her, and the barristers made a collection for her. In the same year, at Cork, she accused two women of stealing her trunk; they were committed, but acquitted on trial. In 1851 she was prevented, through the intervention of her former benefactor, from obtaining the conviction, at the Old Bailey, of two women whom, on a charge of robbing her, she had got committed at the Thames Police-court. A little earlier, at Dublin, she procured the conviction of John Kirwan, a native of Queen's County, on a charge of stealing her basket and money. In April, 1852, she convicted a young man on the charge of robbing her, but he was afterwards liberated, and she in her turn accused of perjury, but the evidence proved defective. At the Limerick Assizes in March, 1854, she is said to have succeeded in obtaining damages against a man for seduction. Soon after, at Waterford, under the name of Anastasia M'Carthy, she charged a woman named Regan, and a boy named M'Donell, with robbing her. The accused were convicted at Quarter Sessions; and the prosecutrix received five guineas as her expenses. She is next traced to Galway, where she accused a woman of stealing her bag; the woman luckily escaped, but Anastasia M'Carthy excited so much sympathy that a subscription was raised for her. Soon after she

went to Greenock where, being detected in a series of false representations, she was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. Other accusations were brought against Alice which were more laughable. She seemed to have lived almost at free quarters upon the benevolent and charitable. Sometimes she was a Catholic escaped from a convent, sometimes a Protestant escaped from Catholic coercion, at others a Baptist, a Wesleyan, a nursery governess, a young woman who had run away to be married, but could not find her intended—sometimes she was even a penitent sinner. In truth, she had played many parts, and had been successful in most. She, however, resembled Mr. Jenkinson in his leading particular—that she had exerted as much ingenuity and industry in cheating as would have made her fortune in any honest trade, and it had ended in her being sent to gaol.

It is singular, that the people of Staffordshire should have conceived a strong sympathy for Alice; funds were readily found for her defence; every point of evidence which told in her favour was received with cheers; the grand jury threw out the bill against her, and the announcement was greeted with applause; she was thought to be an injured woman, when she was detained on another charge. It was not until the Spring Assizes of 1856 that she was brought to punishment, being convicted for perjury in the case of the two boys at Wolverhampton, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

The following shows the number of persons ascertained to have been charged with robbery by Alice Grey:—

	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Convicted.
Birmingham	1	1	—
Bath	1	1	—
Bristol	1	1	—
Chester	3	1	2
Cork	2	2	—
Dublin	2	2	—
Galway	1	0	1
Glasgow and Greenock	3	3	—
Liverpool	3	1	2
London	5	5	—
Macroom	1	1	—
Waterford	2	0	2
Wolverhampton	4	2	2
	29	20	9

30. Fearful Explosion at the Birmingham Workhouse. — On Tuesday morning, about 20 minutes to 4 o'clock, a terrible explosion took place in the Birmingham Workhouse, by which more than 30 of the inmates were burnt, some very seriously, and some much injured; one lad had his thigh broken. The scene of the disaster was the men's tramp-ward. It appears that one of Kimberley's gas-stoves is placed between the ranges of beds in the ward. The feeding pipe connected with the main passes from the stove into the woodwork of the room, in which there is a trap or recess, with a door inclosing the gas tap. One or more joints of the feeding-pipe were broken, as is supposed, by some of the inmates pressing upon it, and through the apertures so caused the gas escaped, and in the course of the night accumulated to such an extent as to fill the room, and nearly suffocated the inmates, upwards of 40 in number. Some of them became overpowered by the inhalation of the noxious vapour, and others made desperate efforts to escape from the ward by forcing open the door. The noise thus made attracted the

attention of Weare, the night watchman, who hastened to the spot, and heard several persons crying out "There's an escape of gas! For God's sake, let us out, or we shall be suffocated!" He thereupon opened the door, and the inmates came rushing out into the yard and falling down one upon another. Weare entered the building, followed by an inmate named Samuel Hands, who carried the watchman's lighted lantern in his hand. The door of the lantern was closed, but there was an aperture at the top, and in about two minutes the gas was ignited, as is supposed, by the light in it, and the terrific explosion took place. Weare was struck down and became insensible, and the other persons were injured as described.

Disasters at Sea.—A disastrous wreck has been reported at Lloyd's. The *Enterprise*, from Callao to Cork, with a cargo of guano, was abandoned on the 16th of July, in lat. 45° south. After being 14 days in the boat, during which time three of the crew perished, Captain Gardner and the remainder, including Mrs. Gardner and an infant born in the boat, were picked up by the Chilian bark *Oriente*, and have since reached Monte Video: another of the seamen died on board the *Oriente*. Their sufferings were, as may be conceived, very dreadful.

In June last the bark *Catherine Sharer*, from London, caught fire at Port Esperance, in Van Diemen's Land: as the flames extended, the crew and some 30 passengers were landed in the boats; presently the ship was torn to pieces by a terrific explosion. The *Catherine Sharer* had nine tons of gunpowder on board; and the local journals report that she had also 40 tons of lucifer-matches as cargo; these dangerous articles and the powder having been surreptitiously shipped at Purfleet, and no extraordinary precautions taken to prevent accidents.

The *St. Abbs*, bound from London to Bombay, struck on a coral reef off the island of St. Jean Nova, to the north-east of Madagascar, on the night of the 14th of June. The captain could not prevail on the passengers and crew to trust to the boats, and they remained on the wreck. On the third night the hull broke up. The master, a passenger, and four seamen, got onto the island; five passengers —gentlemen cadets—and 19 seamen perished.

In September the British ship *Abbotts Reading* was blown up while lying in Valparaiso Harbour. The commander of H.M.S. *Nereus* writes to the secretary of Lloyd's the following account of how every precaution is taken that British ships shall be blown up:—

"It appears from authentic sources which I have ascertained, that the said ship had on board on her arrival 1315 kegs of gunpowder, each keg containing 25 pounds, and that these were stored not only on the top, but indiscriminately among the general cargo, which was composed of iron, paint, pitch, hardware, &c. These kegs are all of light construction, being wooden-hooped and liable to sustain damage easily by the ordinary working of a ship at sea. I have found by inquiry that the whole contents of eight of these kegs have been strewn among the cargo, and that twenty others had been landed, half empty, with the heads out of some, and hoops wanting on others; that on dis-

charging the cargo, and when removing some casks on the iron bars, the friction caused the wasted powder to explode, thereby blowing up the entire of the upper deck, and inflicting dreadful injury to some and loss of life to two of the ship's crew, four others being at this moment in a very precarious state. This is by no means a solitary instance, but is the invariable mode in which gunpowder is strewed on board merchants' ships arriving at this port."

The same officer states that he had received, by the *Mary Ann*, 50 tons of gunpowder and shells for the Government service, carefully secured in a proper magazine. But that 400 kegs of gunpowder, stowed with every precaution that could ensure explosion, were scattered among the general cargo.

Trophies of Sebastopol.—A commission has been sitting to ascertain the amount of the stores and other articles that have fallen into the hands of the Allies by the capture of Sebastopol, and to divide them rateably to their respective force, according to the convention. The following prodigious spoil forms part of the inventory.

The catalogue of these articles is certainly a most extraordinary one. Thus it shows that in the Malakoff and the Redan nearly 3000 pieces of cannon of every calibre were found, and 120,000 lbs. of gunpowder. In Sebastopol itself 128 cannons of bronze were found, and 3711 of iron; 407,314 round shot; shell, 101,155; canister cases, 24,080; gunpowder, 525,009 lbs.; ball-cartridges for muskets and carbines, 470,000 in good condition, and 160,000 damaged; waggons, 80; yawls, 6; logs of lignum vitæ, 500; anchors of port moorings, 400; anchors of different sizes, 90; grapplings and small anchors, 50; chains for anchors, 200 yards; old copper for sheathing, 104,000 lbs.; old ropes, 100,000 lbs.; water-casks, 300; new ropes of different sizes, 50,000 lbs.; pulleys, 400; spars, 40; tools, 300; bar iron and steel, 1,460,000 lbs.; iron wire, 400 lbs.; iron cheeks, 320 lbs.; sheet iron, 16,000 lbs.; tin plate, 14,000 lbs.; copper, 120,000 lbs.; nails, 6000 lbs.; firewood, a large quantity; pitch and tar, 200 barrels; barrels of paint, 150; small boilers, weighing 6000 lbs.; the remains of a steam-engine of 220-horse power, taken out of a steamer burnt by the Russians; large copper boilers, weighing 100,000 lbs., 8; old copper, 100,000 lbs.; copper screws, 10,000 lbs.; old iron, 60,000 lbs.; large bells, 6; small bells, 10; hospital beds, 350; iron forges, in great numbers; main tackles, 12; coal, 2000 tons; steam-engines of 30-horse power, for the basins, 2; large pumps, for the basins, 3; iron boilers, 3; 1 high-pressure engine of 16-horse power, for the basins; iron cranes, 17; and engine of 12-horse power, in the military bakery; 2 dredging-machines of 30-horse power, unserviceable; a still, a clock, six marble statues, two sphinxes, a large basso-relievo; biscuit, 500 tons; flour, 150; barley, 9; buckwheat, 117; oats, 18; millet, 54; wheat, 20; peas, 1½; salt meat, 50; wheat in the granaries, 503 quarters, &c.

The breadstuffs were declared unfit for the use of the Allied armies, and were sent to Eupatoria for the Tartars.

The Fate of an Absconder.—

Letters from Van Diemen's Land report the execution of one of the most hardened criminals of these times, and at the same time narrate the retribution that had befallen a person who had fled from the consequences of his misdeeds. Mr. William Grace, a person who had one time held a most respectable position in Kilkenny, of which he had been mayor and high sheriff, suddenly fled from this country, and was found to have abused the trust reposed in him to a very great extent. He had gone to Van Diemen's Land, where he was employed in the management of extensive estates belonging to his son-in-law. Hence he suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, nor could any conjecture be formed as to his fate. In this colony crimes have been very numerous, many murders had been committed, and some persons of very great respectability had disappeared. The colony in fact was in a state of great terror. A known criminal, named Rockey Whelan, had been convicted of numerous robberies, and sentenced to death. The exertions of the priests, and perhaps the pride of his exploits, induced this man to confess his crimes, and a very fearful revelation was the result. Whelan at once said he had murdered Mr. Grace, and described the spot where the body would be found, and upon search it was discovered exactly as described, various articles of plunder which might have led to detection not having been taken. He had evidently been shot through the head. Whelan boasted also that he had murdered three gentlemen, named Green, Dunn, and Oxford, and buried their remains. The spot she described with such accuracy that they were immediately found, and the bodies of the unfortunate persons identified by trinkets or dress. He boasted also that he had committed other murders for the sake of plunder.

NOVEMBER.

1. The Burnopfield Murder. — A very shocking murder has been discovered near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which caused a very great sensation in the neighbourhood, and led to long and fruitless investigation. The victim was Mr. Robert Stirling, a young surgeon, assistant to Mr. Watson, a surgeon of Byer's Green, whose practice was extended over a large and poor district around. On the 1st of November, Mr. Stirling left Mr. Watson's house to visit a patient at Spen, and did not return. Some days afterwards a search was instituted; and on the 6th, the body of the unfortunate young man was found in Smaile's Wood, near Burnopfield. He had evidently been brutally murdered. It appeared that a gun had been discharged into his abdomen; there was a cut on the left side of his neck, two inches long and two and a half deep; and he had been struck on the right cheek by the butt end of a gun, by which some of his teeth were knocked out, and the bone of his nose broken. The body had been plundered, the pockets were empty, and the remnant of a watch-guard was hanging out of his waistcoat pocket, as though the watch had been forcibly torn away from it. A pocket knife belonging to the deceased was found shattered, as though the charge of the gun had struck

against it. The unfortunate man appeared to have been shot down in the road, and then dragged into the wood.

The only evidence that could be obtained as to the probable time of the murder, was the statement of a youth working in a neighbouring potato field. He said that between half-past 1 and 2 o'clock, while working with some women, they heard a gun fired, apparently in Smaile's Wood, and afterwards heard a voice exclaim, "Oh, dear! oh, dear!" followed by the voice of a man shouting, "Hoy! hoy!" and a sound like the clapping of hands. He thought some one had been firing at a hare, and that the gun had burst; but afterwards, hearing the shout and clapping, he supposed the shooter was setting his dog after the hare, and took no further notice. As to evidence to trace the crime to the perpetrators, nothing could be found beyond the most slender indications. A farmer, riding through the lane a very short time before the murder, met two men, but they were unknown to him, and he seems to have taken little notice of them. Certain small matters directed the attention of the police to some bad characters who haunted the neighbourhood. In a wood close by was concealed a large illicit whiskey-still, which, of course, brought a number of bad characters into the vicinity. The persons suspected to be connected with it were arrested — among them a man known as "Whiskey Jack;" but nothing appeared to attach the crime to them until a boy, attracted with other young vagabonds to the scene of horror, discovered among the leaves and grass a glass button, which was traced to have belonged to the waistcoat of "Whiskey Jack," from which it was now missing. The farmer also thought he recognised in "Whiskey Jack" and a companion the two men whom he had seen in the lane; and a watch, resembling in general description that which belonged to Mr. Stirling, was offered to a pawnbroker in Durham, by a man who very closely resembled "Whiskey Jack's" companion. Various other minute particulars were traced by the police, which appeared to afford so much circumstantial evidence against the prisoners that they were committed for trial.

This murder is supposed to have been a cold-blooded and premeditated crime, though not directed against any particular person, and that the unfortunate Mr. Stirling was the victim of a mistake. It was the rent-day of a neighbouring proprietor, and some of the tenants would have to pass through this lane on their way to the steward's house. The murderers, aware of this, had planned to rob one or more of them, and accordingly lay in wait; Mr. Stirling approaching, was probably taken for a tenant, remorselessly shot down, and beaten to stop his groans.

Terrible Gales and Losses at Sea.—In the beginning of November our coasts were visited by a succession of fierce gales, by which many serious disasters were caused at sea, and many lives were lost.

The gale commenced on the 29th of October. On the 30th, at Hartlepool, the new pier was much injured, the vast stones of which it is built being rolled about by the waves like marbles. Several vessels were wrecked at the entrance,

but the crews were saved by the life-boats. The brig *Mary* was driven into the outer basin and quite through the new jetty, and was sunk by contact with the inner pier. At Whitby numerous vessels were wrecked, but most of the crews were rescued, except of the *Hannah*, of Goole, which was upset and all hands drowned. At Shields eight vessels were wrecked, but no lives lost. Many wrecks occurred on the north-east coast; among others, H.M. gun-boat *Hind*, driven ashore between Wells and Cromer—officers and crew saved, and the vessel afterwards got off. During several days the Essex and Suffolk coasts were strewn with dead cattle and sheep, thrown overboard from the steamers which ply between England and the north of Europe. The *Earl of Auckland* lost between 300 and 400 sheep; two Bremen steamers lost a large number of cattle; the *Royal Victoria* threw overboard upwards of 100 cattle. A large Norwegian ship was lost on the Goodwins. The barque *Enchantress* was lost near Dungeness, and of her crew of 12 men only the mate escaped. On the Welsh coast and to the north many disasters occurred.

A few days later the storm was renewed with increased violence and greater loss; for the shipping which had taken refuge in the harbours during the previous storms had ventured out in the lull, and encountered the full fury of the second gale. Between 300 and 400 colliers in ballast were running northward when they were thus caught; some foundered, many were driven on shore, a large proportion lost masts, yards, anchors, and cables. Although no statement of "all hands lost" is made, very many sailors were drowned.

Some cases of wreck are specially recorded.

The *Minerva*, with the master and nine men, was wrecked on the Doggerbank on the 31st of October. The crew would inevitably have perished but for the brave conduct of the captain and crew of the *Darlington*, who, in the face of terrible danger, rescued them in four trips. The *Lady Lindsay*, a screw steamer, on her voyage to Dublin, left Lytham on the morning of the 30th ult., and has never since been heard of. She is supposed to have foundered with all hands, 14 in number. The schooner *Diamond* of Swansea was wrecked on the Scilly Islands on the 30th ult. Her crew of four hands took to the boat, in which they were unable to place either food or water, and some clothing they had saved they were compelled to throw over to lighten her. They were blown off to sea; their sufferings were terrible—not a ship was seen; on the 31st the boy died delirious; on the 1st of November the miserable survivors fell asleep on their oars, which were then washed away by the sea; on the 2nd they all became delirious. Fortunately, in the afternoon they were seen by the Dutch Indiaman *Noorwarts*, who rescued them and treated them with the greatest humanity.

In the months of October and November 310 vessels were wrecked on the coasts of the United Kingdom.

Dreadful Railway Accident in America.—The American mail brings intelligence of a dreadful

occurrence on a railway near St. Louis, but without the details. It appears, however, that the train was passing at great speed along a wooden viaduct, and was about to enter upon a bridge, when the structure gave way, and the engine, train, and timbers rushed down into an abyss below: 22 persons were killed on the spot, and a great number wounded, many with fractured limbs.

3. Extraordinary Deaths of a Father and Son at Brighton. —Great excitement was caused in Brighton by a rumour that a Prussian gentleman of fortune and high literary reputation had committed suicide by jumping out of a window of the Royal Albion Hotel, whereby he was instantly killed, after having strangled his son, a youth of 15, in the bedroom where they both had slept.

The apparent facts of the case, which must ever remain a mystery, were these: Dr. Hermann Francks, a resident of Berlin, arrived at the Albion, from Portsmouth, at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, with his son. In the course of the evening they were called on by Dr. Juge, a German refugee, residing at Brighton, an old acquaintance of the father, who remained with them for some time. About 11 o'clock the son retired to rest. Dr. Juge soon afterwards left, and then the father followed the son, the two sleeping in a double-bedded room. Nothing in particular occurred during the evening to excite Dr. Juge's observation with regard to the mental condition of either father or son. The father had suffered from dyspepsia during some former visits to Dr. Juge at Brighton. At 6 o'clock the next morning the housekeeper, sleeping at the basement of the hotel, heard the crash of a falling body against the area railings, and on looking out saw the father writhing in the area. An alarm was given, and assistance having been procured, it was found that the unfortunate man was quite dead. The surgeons then went up-stairs to apprise the son of the catastrophe, and, no answer being returned to repeated knocking, the door was forced, and in the second bed was seen the son, lying apparently asleep, a silk scarf tied round his neck, and his countenance livid; but he was quite dead, though the warmth of the body betokened that death had only just ensued. He had, apparently, been strangled; and the inference was that the father, having first deprived the son of life, threw himself out of the window, which was found open.

Dr. Francks was a native of Breslau, in Silesia, where his father was a banker. Having adopted the profession of letters, he had taken the degree of doctor of philosophy, and for some years edited the *Allgemeine Zeitung;* but had for some time retired from active life, and was living on his property. Eighteen years ago he married, at Rome, the daughter of Prince Henry of Prussia, who died 10 years ago, leaving an only son, the younger subject of the tragedy in question. Having early evinced a taste for the sea, he had been for some months past receiving a naval education in a school at Portsmouth, and was about to go to sea for the first time.

The coroner's jury who inquired into the case found, "That the son was found strangled in bed, but whether by his own hand, or by the hand of another, there was no evidence to show; and that the

father destroyed himself by throwing himself out of window while in an unsound state of mind."

This melancholy event gave rise to much discussion. Some held that the father had been moved to a sudden frenzy, perhaps by the prospect of parting from his son, to whom he was devotedly attached, and in that state had destroyed his son and then himself. Others thought that the death of the son was owing to accidental strangulation by the scarf found round his neck; a supposition which, however improbable, circumstances showed not to be beyond an actual possibility; and that the father, in a paroxysm of grief and terror, had thrown himself from the window.

Murders in Ireland. — The Irish papers are again filled with narratives of shocking murders, mostly under the evil influence of the blood-stained secret association.

On the 2nd instant an attempt at murder, which fortunately failed, was made in the King's County. Mr. Ramsbottom, of Moorock Lodge, near Ballycumber, acting as agent for Captain Humphrey, had been compelled to eject a tenant from a bit of land by process of law. Mr. Ramsbottom was returning home in the afternoon, after obtaining possession of the land, his clerk, Mr. Beecham, walking by his side: two villains fired at them from behind a hedge; Mr. Beecham was nearest to the assailants, and received both the charges of their guns—a bullet passed through his neck, and a number of slugs lodged in his mouth, arm, and other parts of the body. Although very much injured, Mr. Beecham ultimataly recovered.

On the 22nd, a small farmer of Waterford, named Cronican, who had complained of some cattle that had strayed upon his land, was set upon and killed. His body was found on a mountain, covered with turnip-tops, rushes, and straw; his head had been fearfully smashed. The body had evidently been brought to the place on a car. The police traced the tracks to the house of Conway, the owner of the cattle, in which they found a car stained with blood, a bloody hoe, and numerous marks of blood on the walls, furniture, and threshhold. The unfortunate man had evidently been murdered in the premises. The man, his mother, and sister, were arrested.

In Armagh, near Newtownards, a labouring man named Murray was set upon and beaten nearly to death.

On the 24th, near Silverbridge, a small farmer named Grant was murdered, with circumstances of great atrocity. He had been with his wife to a neighbouring fair. On their return, they stopped to a late hour at a public-house at Silverbridge. At about 11 o'clock Grant and his wife left the house, and directed their course homewards. "The husband and wife were walking closely together; when they had gone a distance from the public-house of about 180 yards, a man suddenly struck Grant with a weighty bludgeon on the head; a second blow helplessly felled him. His wife then spread her arms over deceased in a protecting attitude, whereupon the miscreant who had thus prostrated the man applied the instrument to the woman, and inflicted upon her a severe beating. The fellow then retraced his steps towards Silverbridge, and, in the hearing of Grant's wife, another man met him, who said, 'Well,

did you finish that job? D—— you, go back, don't be shy, and make a job of it,' or some words of a like import. Thus admonished, the ruffian returned and recommenced his terrible task; he beat the unfortunate woman until he succeeded in breaking her left arm, and inflicting seven distinct wounds upon her head. She was then completely disabled, and the blood flowed so copiously over her eyes that her vision was obstructed. Poor Grant again became the object of assault, and this time the diabolical scoundrel fully succeeded in his bloody mission, having so mutilated and shattered the person of the deceased that there could be no hope of his recovery, and he died soon after his removal into a neighbouring house." A man who had been drinking in the public-house at the time the deceased was there was committed for trial; but, although the night was very bright, and the persons known to the wife, the poor woman was bound down by such terror of the Ribbon association that she refused to identify the murderers.

On the 28th, at Cavanreagh, Tyrone, a farmer named M'Collum, or M'Collison, was shot dead through the window of his own house—supposed by a person who owed him money.

Near Castlebar, on the 3rd of December, a respectable farmer named M'Hale was waylaid, brutally murdered, and his body plundered.

8. The Emperor of Russia in the Crimea.—A recent document of the Grand Duke Constantine gives official sanction to the belief of the inveterate falsehood of Russian *employés*. The present Emperor seems to have resolved to see with his own eyes the state of his armies in the Crimea, and for this purpose announced his intention to thank the Russian army in person. The Emperor, whose movements were so well concealed that the allied armies were not aware of his presence until he had departed, left Nicholaieff on the 7th, passed through Perekop, and arrived at Simpheropol on the 8th. He then inspected the different divisions of his army; and on the 10th visited the advanced positions on the north side, as far as Mackenzie's Farm. On the 12th he returned to Nicholaieff. The Emperor found his brave troops in the most perfect condition—healthy, vigorous, and well fed beyond expectation, and with eight months' provisions in the magazine. So said the Emperor in his addresses; so said the official journals of St. Petersburg, and their hirelings in Prussia, Austria, and Belgium. The first step of the Emperor on his return was to disgrace many officials—some of the very highest rank—and next to order an immense levy throughout his exhausted dominions. If, indeed, the Emperor went to the Crimea induced by the utter untrustworthiness of his officers in respect of truth, the reformation seems equally desirable in a higher quarter; for it now seems beyond doubt that the journey convinced the Emperor of the absolute necessity of coming to terms. He is said to have found his troops in a dreadful state, and learnt, for the first time, the awful losses that had been sustained during the campaign. Beside the dreadful expenditure of direct operations—and the last days of the siege had, according to Prince Gortschakoff's despatches, cost 30,000 men, exaggerated by other

accounts to 70,000—the loss of the troops on their marches to the seat of war had been horrible—they had been *decimated*, said the papers — meaning that nine-tenths had perished, and one-tenth only arrived at the scene of action. It is now said that up to this period the total loss of the regular trained soldiers of the empire amounted to 500,000.

12. Fatal Boiler Explosion in Whitechapel. — A terrible boiler explosion took place, in the afternoon, in the sugar refinery of Messrs. Hall and Boyd, St. George's Street, Whitechapel.

The premises are very extensive, occupying the whole of the space between Brazier's Hill on the one side, and Virginia Street on the other. The firm employ about 170 men, but, fortunately, the major part of them work in places distant from the boilers. The boiler which exploded was quite new, having been constructed by Miller, Ravenhill, and Co. about four months previous, with an especial view to comply with the Smoke Prevention Act. It was manufactured of the best material, and on the high-pressure principle, being calculated to bear a pressure on the square inch of 50 lbs., and it was constructed with two fire-places, intended to be stoked alternately, so that the smoke from one fire should be carried to the other, and so consumed.

There are eight boilers in the basement of the manufactory, four on each side of the high stack, the furnaces facing each other. The men, 16 in number, engaged in this part of the premises had just resumed the work after dinner when the stoker observed on a sudden a tremulous motion at the roof of the furnace; but before he had time to give any alarm two violent explosions in rapid succession took place, and the whole building was filled with scalding steam and dust. The main force of the explosion was at the end of the boiler furthest from the fire, a large piece of the back part, weighing some hundredweight, being torn away and forced several yards, while the plates were ripped up like so much paper. The bricks which encased the boiler were sent flying in every direction, many of them ascending to the roof and breaking the tiles, while the windows of the rooms below and a portion of the roof of the smith's shop were shattered to pieces by the rush of steam and fragments thrown up. The men fled—eight or nine of them escaped, although much bruised and scalded; but the assistants found seven men struggling in the ruins so dreadfully scalded that their skin and flesh came off in the attempt to pull them out. Four of them died in a short time in the hospital, and a fifth two days afterwards.

Fire in Stirling Castle.—A very interesting national relic has perished by fire—the "Governor's House" of Stirling Castle. This was a very ancient structure, and had formerly been the residentiary part of the palace of the Scottish kings. In particular, it contained the room in which James II., of Scotland, perfidiously stabbed the Earl of Douglas, whom he had enticed into his presence by a safe-conduct. The Earl's body was thrown out of a window existing to this time, and was hastily buried where it fell. The skeleton was found not many years since — according to the

guides and guide-books. The old building had been since converted into officers' quarters, and was now occupied by officers of the Stirlingshire Militia. A brave gunner named Haines lost his life on this occasion, in his desperate exertions to prevent the flames reaching the powder magazine, which contained 800 barrels of gunpowder.

15. Great Fog in London.—On Thursday and Friday the metropolis was enveloped in a dense fog, during which numerous accidents occurred. A collision took place on the railway between Wimbledon and Kingston, by which the passengers received numerous slight injuries; and the following day a plate-layer was run down on the same line and seriously hurt. The small steamboats ceased to ply on the river; the below-bridge boats also kept to their moorings. The colliers that attempted to beat-up, or float up with the tide, came into constant collision, and many of them ran ashore. Some eight or ten fatal accidents occurred in the docks from persons falling into the water, in attempting to gain their ships. In the outskirts, especially on the Surrey side, the fog was so dense that the omnibuses and cabs passing from the City were unable to proceed, and their passengers had to find their way further on foot as well as they could. Many persons were knocked down and injured by cabs and collisions. The pickpockets were very busy and successful.

15. Sebastopol. — Dreadful Explosion in the Camp.—The French magazine, which had been the supply-store to their works during their attack on the Malakoff, and which contained not only 30,000 kilogrammes of powder, but 600,000 cartridges, 300 charged shells, rockets, and every conceivable munition of attack, took fire, and blew up with awful effect, setting fire to and exploding the adjoining British magazine, which likewise contained a large quantity of similar *matériel*. General Codrington writes:—

"On the 15th instant, about 3 P.M., a terrific explosion shook the camp of the army, and spread heavy destruction in the immediate neighbourhood of its force. Even here, at head-quarters, two and a half miles, perhaps, distant, it burst open and broke windows; all felt the power of it; and the high column of smoke, with shells bursting in the midst and around it, told too well the cause, and showed the danger of all within its reach.

"It was not long before we were on the spot. To the sudden burst had succeeded a continued and dark drift of smoke, which told its tale of continued fire and of danger: constant bursting of shells was going on; and the ground was covered with bits of wood, musket-balls, and splinters of shells from the first heavy explosion, which had strewed the ground with destruction, and killed and hurt very many people.

"100,000 pounds of powder had exploded in the French siege-train, set fire to all the stores there, and to our neighbouring English park, where all was fiercely burning; while the tendency of the light air at first threatened a second and as serious an accident from powder not 80 yards off, for the roof of the building had been damaged, and the door blown in by the shock.

"Some general officers had

fallen in, and marched part of their divisions down, others sent some in fatigue, some with stretchers for the wounded—all exerted themselves, with the French, with an energy and disregard of danger that was admirable. Blankets were taken to the exposed store, placed and wetted on the roof by water being passed up in buckets; the doors were covered with wet blankets and sand-bags; and in a short time it was reported and looked safe, though the closeness of the fire and frequent explosions could not allow the feeling of security. Many detached, though small, fires were burning; and the ground of both the French and English parks, a space of 150 yards across, was a mass of large fires, some of fuel, some of huts, some of gun-carriages, boxes, handspikes, and ropes."

The exertions of the men were heroic, and no action of the siege, where glory was to be the reward, exceeded the devotion of the brave men who saved the main magazine. The French explosion had blown off the roof of the building, which contained 180 tons of gunpowder. The burning materials filled the air, and the ignited shells were flying and exploding in all directions; a single spark would have sufficed to destroy every living thing and every material obstacle for a large space around. Notwithstanding, in answer to the Brigadier's call for volunteers, Lieutenant Hope and 25 men instantly started forth, and proceeded to the powder-crammed building, some men of the Rifles and 34th Regiment followed, and within ten minutes they were covering the powder with wet tarpaulins and blankets, and thus probably prevented further disaster.

The British loss by the explosion was 1 officer and 20 non-commissioned officers and men killed; 4 officers and 112 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

The French lost 2 officers and 30 men killed; 10 officers and some hundreds wounded.

16. Defeat of the Russians by Omar Pasha.

Foreign Office, Nov. 16.

Lord Clarendon presents his compliments to the Editor of ——————, and begs to inclose him a copy of a telegraphic message received this day from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe:—

"At noon, Omar Pashà forded the river Ingour on the 6th, at the head of 20,000 men, and defeated the Russians, computed at 10,000, including militia, and partly intrenched.

"The enemy lost about 400 in killed and wounded, 60 prisoners, and 3 pieces of cannon.

"The Turkish loss was upwards of 300.

"The British officers did honour to their country."

The Turkish Minister also circulated the following despatch:—

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sublime Porte to the Ottoman Minister at London.

"Constantinople, Nov. 15.

"On the 6th of November, the troops under Omar Pasha, with the water up to their arm-pits, under a terrible fire, forced the passage of the river Anakara, or Onflour, in Georgia, which was defended by 16,000 Russians.

"They attacked the Russian redoubts at the point of the bayonet, and carried them, despite the desperate defence of the enemy.

"The Russian troops were completely routed, and fled.

"Our troops captured five cannon, seven ammunition carts, and some 40 prisoners.

"The Russians left more than 400 dead on the field of battle, among whom were two superior officers and 100 subalterns.

"Our loss amounts to 68 killed and 220 wounded."

20. An Actress burnt. — A pitiable accident occurred at the Plymouth Theatre, by which a young dancer and actress, whose theatrical name was Mademoiselle Julie, lost her life. A fairy extravaganza, entitled *The Good Woman in the Wood*, was in the course of performance; and the scene presented was a fairy lake in the background: this was illuminated by a row of Argand burners, with chimneys of green glass, concealed behind what is technically termed a "set," or ground-piece, on which the shore of the lake is painted. From this lake the Fairy of the Lake, performed by Mademoiselle Julie, was to issue, and to pass down to the front under a canopy formed of the scarfs of the ballet-girls, who lined each side of the stage. Unfortunately, in passing over the row of lamps, Mdlle. Julie stooped, and her dress caught fire. The poor girl rushed off the stage, and was caught by an attendant, who endeavoured to extinguish the flame; but she had lost all presence of mind, and tore herself away, rushed across the stage, and was then caught by another man, who also attempted to save her, but was himself much burnt, owing to the poor young creature's frantic exertions. It was not until the manager rushed forward, and threw her down by main force, that the flames could be put out; and then the unfortunate girl had received so much injury, as to cause her death, after lingering suffering.

24. Launch of the Frigate "Shannon."—A superb frigate, the successor of the glorious old *Shannon*, who added such lustre to the British navy by her capture of the *Chesapeake* in the American war, was launched at Portsmouth to-day. The new *Shannon* is the largest frigate afloat, and combines every improvement in naval architecture. Her entirely different character and enlarged proportions will be seen at once by the following statement of her dimensions, &c.:—

New Shannon, Screw, 51 Guns.

	Feet.	In.
Length between the perpendiculars	235	0
Length of keel for tonnage	203	5
Breadth, extreme	50	0
Depth in hold	18	4
Burden	2661 tons.	

Armament.

	No.	Calibre.
Main deck	30	65 cwt. 8-inch.
Upper deck	20	58 cwt. 32's.
	1	95 cwt. 68's.
	51	

Old Shannon, Sailing, 46 Guns.

	Feet.	In.
Length between the perpendiculars	150	2 ½
Length of keel for tonnage	125	6
Breadth, extreme	40	0
Depth in hold	13	0
Burden	1066 tons.	

Armament.

	No.	Calibre.
Upper deck	28	18's.
Quarter-deck and forecastle	18	32s.
	46	

The *Shannon* is to be fitted with engines of 600-horse power. She is

designed by Sir Baldwin Walker, the Surveyor to the Navy.

The old *Shannon* is still afloat, being used as a receiving-ship, under the name of the *St. Lawrence*.

28. Collision on the Great Western Railway. — An accident, in which the performers were happily only two goods-trains, has occurred on the Great Western Railway under circumstances of such improvidence that it might as easily have happened to one of the immense trains which carry such multitudes of persons, even royal persons, along that great artery. The Great Western and the North Western both, as is well known, after starting from points considerably distant, have a point of near approach a few miles from London. It is also known that a small railway, not more than three miles in length, called the West London, starts from the banks of the Thames, crosses the Great Western at Wormwood Scrubs, where there is a station, and joins the North Western at Kilburn. By an extraordinary arrangement, when it approaches the Great Western, this line, instead of keeping to its natural level, by which it could have been carried over the line with at most a slight rise, is cut down into a steep decline and crosses the Great Western on a level. The reason for this arrangement it is difficult to conceive; but it gives rise to a complexity of precautions and safeguards which are certain to fail at some time. Accordingly, on the 28th instant, about 6.30 A.M., a heavy goods-train of 70 carriages, drawn by two engines, was passing along the Great Western, and had arrived opposite the point of intersection with the West London, when it was run into by a coal-train of 20 waggons passing on the West London, and cut completely in two; the rails were cut up and bent, the carriages and goods scattered along the line; the guard of the coal-train was killed and the guard of the goods-train severely injured. The fortunate consequence of this accident is, that the dangerous arrangement of the intersecting lines is to be altered.

29. Frightful Colliery Accidents. —An accident by which eight men have lost their lives happened at the Cwmannan Colliery, near Aberdare. One of the pits is worked by means of an ordinary engine, which lifts and lets down the same shaft men, horses, minerals, &c. This engine is in charge of a man, whose sole duty it is to attend to a signal bell, which gives timely warning of the approach of the carriages towards the top. About 5 o'clock in the evening, when the men were leaving off work, three carriages of miners were safely brought to the surface; but when the fourth had neared the top, the bell, according to the account of the engine-driver, did not give the usual signal. The consequences were very fearful. The engine continued its speed, and the carriage, laden with human freight, instead of stopping at the appointed place, was hurled into the air, and dashing against the pulley-wheel at the top the chain was instantly broken and the carriage flung on one side of the pit's mouth. The poor fellows, when turned out of the carriage, one and all fell headlong into the pit. The depth of the pit is nearly 250 yards, and it is needless to say that the men were immediately crushed to death. At the bottom

of the shaft is a deep tank of water, which is covered by a frame of wood. Against this the poor fellows were dashed as they went headlong down the shaft, breaking the woodwork to pieces by their fall, five of them going through into the water below. The three other bodies were found lying by the side dreadfully mutilated, one having the head completely severed from the body.

A precisely similar accident had occurred a short time before at Stanhill, near Blackburn, when four men were killed.

In July last an accident of the same kind, but marked by peculiar circumstances, occurred in a pit near Dukinfield. Four men were ascending in the "tubs," while two tubs, containing 16 cwt. of coal, were descending by the counterbalancing gear. When the tubs arrived at the top they were thrown over the head-stocks with such violence that the tubs, with three of the men, were hurled over the engine-house into the reservoir, a distance of 40 yards; and the fourth was hurled even a greater distance in another direction. They were all killed on the spot.

30. Visit of the King of Sardinia to Her Majesty.—Our gallant ally, the King of Sardinia, arrived at Dover on a visit to Her Majesty, and was received by the people of this country with the favour due to one who had so chivalrously stepped forward to throw the weight of his kingdom into the scale of right against might. The circumstance also that this Sovereign had successfully asserted the civil and religious liberty of his people against Papal usurpation, and alone among the rulers of Europe governed his subjects upon constitutional principles, frankly promised and faithfully kept, rendered him very acceptable to the English nation. His Majesty, who had previously visited the Emperor of the French, arrived at Dover on the 30th November, and, after a congratulatory address from the corporation, the King proceeded to London, where he was welcomed by Prince Albert. As His Majesty drove through London to the Great Western Railway, considerable demonstrations of welcome were made, and he was loudly cheered. At Windsor Castle, the King was received at the grand entrance by Her Majesty and the Royal family, and officers of State. As the visit of Victor Emanuel was not attended with those circumstances of pomp and ceremony which surrounded the grand pageant of the visit of the Emperor Napoleon and his consort, it will not be necessary to follow the proceedings at much length. On Saturday Her Majesty conducted the King to the National Arsenal at Woolwich, where they inspected the wonderful arrangements of the laboratory, foundry, gun-casting, bullet-striking, cap-making, the acres of cannon, shot, shells, &c., which must have sufficiently convinced His Majesty that his ally was not likely to give up the contest for want of the materials of war. Their Majesties likewise visited the hospitals, and conversed kindly with many of the men who had been wounded in the Crimea.

On Saturday the King came to town, and attended Divine service at the chapel of the Sardinian Legation. On Monday the King and Prince Albert went to Ports-

mouth and inspected a fleet of eight sail of the line and eight frigates lying at Spithead; went over the old *Victory;* the dock-yard, block-machinery, anchor-yard, chain-cable factory, &c., and went on board a 91-gun ship, intended to be called the *Repulse*, but now to be named the *Victor Emanuel II.*, in honour of this visit; and then over the gigantic *Marlborough*.

On Tuesday the King visited the City of London. At Buckingham Palace His Majesty received the diplomatic body. Thence to the Guildhall in the state carriages, escorted by Life Guards. The day was cold, wet, and gloomy; but the streets were well filled with people, and multitudes of flags gave some degree of life to the scene. The interior of the Guildhall had been handsomely decorated, and was filled by noble guests and the City notabilities. An appropriate address of the Corporation was read by the Recorder, to which His Majesty made a handsome reply in Italian. A splendid banquet followed in the Council Chamber. Both in going and returning His Majesty was received with loud cheers from the people who lined the streets. On his return His Majesty paid a state visit to Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister, at his house in Piccadilly.

On Wednesday, Her Majesty presided over a chapter of the Order of the Garter, when the King of Sardinia was elected a Knight, and invested with the insignia with great circumstance. A state banquet followed.

On Thursday the royal visit terminated. Rising betimes in the morning, His Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, left Windsor at 5 A.M., and made such good use of their time that they reached Dover by 9 A.M. The Prince and Duke parted from the noble guest at the ship's side, and in a few minutes the vessel was outside the harbour.

Gales and Disasters at Sea.—Severe gales have prevailed in the latter part of the month, during which many vessels were wrecked and many lives lost. The chief disasters appear to have occurred on the Irish coast. Beside numerous vessels driven on shore, the crews of which were, for the most part, saved, a fine brig of 300 tons was observed to sink off Belfast Lough, when every soul on board perished. The schooner *Robert Boyle*, of Donaghadee, was lost with all hands in Luce Bay. A large ship, name unknown, was lost off Wexford, and the whole crew were drowned. A fine ship, ably handled, was seen embayed near the Saltees; she brought up inside the Great Saltee, but soon after she went down at her anchors and all hands perished.

On the 24th instant the collier brig *Robert* struck on the Tongue Sand, near Ramsgate, and quickly settled down. A tremendous sea swept the vessel from end to end; and the crew, with the master's wife, were driven into the tops. The woman and two apprentices, and a pilot, were swept away by the surf, but two Margate luggers had discovered the wreck, and by very brave exertions, and through great dangers, rescued the survivors, eight persons.

DECEMBER.

3. Explosion at Woolwich Arsenal. — At 11.50 A.M., a deplorable accident occurred in the Rocket department of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, which caused the loss of several lives. At the extremity of the yard are some slightly-erected sheds for making and finishing rockets. In one of these, called the mealing shed, where nine men were employed in pulverising the powder for the manufacture of Hale's rockets, an explosion took place, whereby the finishing and mealing sheds were blown into the air, and nine men were more or less injured. Of these, two died the same evening, and a third a few days after. Four were dreadfully burnt. There were but few rockets in the shed at the time, or the consequences might have been more serious. These projectiles, ignited by the fire, took flight in various directions. Most expended their force within the buildings; one struck the roof of the magazine, but without penetrating into the building, and another fell at the feet of the Captain Vandeleur, half a mile distant. The cause of the accident appeared to be that a steel brad-awl, or rhymer, had been incautiously used in perforating the composition of the rockets.

6. Alleged Poisoning of a Father by his Son. — At the Taunton Assizes a very harrowing scene was witnessed, in the trial of a young man named Sutton for an attempt to poison his father, on the 27th August, by administering arsenic, and for a second attempt on the 29th of the same month. The indictment charging the attempt of the 27th August was proceeded with.

The principal witnesses against the prisoner were his father, mother, and four sisters. It appeared certain that arsenic was mixed with some potatoes which had been left from dinner, and which the prisoner had afterwards cut up, and fried for supper; after partaking of which the father became very ill, vomited, and underwent all the symptoms produced by arsenic. The vomit was immediately thrown away by the prisoner, and many precautions to prevent investigation appeared to have been taken by him. Some of the discharge, the potatoes, plate, and frying-pan, were, however, taken to Mr. Herapath, the chymist, who detected arsenic in all. It was clear from the evidence that the family immediately conceived the horrible suspicion that the prisoner had purposely administered the poison, and measures were taken accordingly. These unhappy persons were necessarily the chief witnesses against their son and brother. The case was most painful. The screams and cries of the females when brought into court to give their evidence were appalling; and their agitation while examined was dreadful. Considering the misery with which their future lives must have been embittered by any other event, perhaps it is fortunate that the jury deemed the evidence inconclusive, and found the prisoner "Not Guilty"—a decision in which the Judge appears to have concurred.

7. Accident on the North Kent Railway.—A serious accident occurred about 6 P.M. on the North Kent line of the South

Eastern Railway, through the negligence of a servant.

A train, consisting of 13 mixed carriages, left Woolwich at 5.26 P.M. At the New Cross Station is a junction of the main line and a branch which runs down an incline to the Bricklayers' Arms Station. It is the duty of the pointsman to keep all the points and switches clear. The rule of railways is, that the points shall always be adjusted for traffic on the main line, and that they shall be specially altered for every separate occasion. When a train has to pass onto the branch line — indeed, generally, and in this case—the points are so arranged that when they have been diverted to the branch line and their office has been performed, by the mere relaxation of the pointsman's force, they fly back and resume their normal position on the main line. But it appears that a certain amount of steady application of power is required to keep the points properly adjusted to the branch line, or sometimes, if a carriage or engine is running backwards and forwards, the pointsman prefers fixing the points, so as not to require constant attendance on his part; and this the pointsmen frequently effect by placing between the switches a piece of wood, or a coal, or stone; and unless this wedge be removed the points cannot fly back to their proper place on the main line. This careless arrangement was the cau e of the terrible accident on the present occasion. The points had been so adjusted as to turn a train onto the branch line, and had been fixed in that position by a wedge of wood. This the pointsman had either forgotten to remove, or he supposed the approaching train to be a goods-train, and therefore to travel on the branch. But when the Woolwich train approached, he perceived his error; had he remained quiet the worst would, probably, have been that the train would have run towards the Bricklayers' Arms Station without mischief; but, unhappily, the pointsman attempted to rectify his error, and to turn the points back to the main line. The engine and four leading carriages had passed onto the branch line when the points sprang back—the remainder of the train, having instantly snapped the couplings, passed onto the main line, several were thrown off the rails, and the whole reduced to a wreck. Almost by a miracle no one was killed, but not less than 15 are officially returned as injured; but those who went away slightly hurt were far more numerous. Mr. Allen, of Deptford, who was so imbedded in the ruins that he was not released for nearly two hours, had both legs fractured; one was immediately amputated in St. Thomas's Hospital, and the surgeons were obliged to take off the other shortly after. Mr. Priest, also of Deptford, fractured thigh. Two others received serious injuries in the leg.

The pointsman, Lawrence Beattie, was arrested and committed to take his trial under the 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 55, for his negligence.

7. The Rochdale Murder.—At the Liverpool Assizes, Jonathan Heywood was indicted for the wilful murder of Martha Jones, at Rochdale.

It appeared that the deceased woman was a widow, living at Rochdale, the mother of a grown-up family. She had, however, formed a connection with the prisoner, to the great indignation of

her family; and the matter led to much quarrelling between all parties. The prisoner appears to have treated his victim with much moroseness, and upon occasions when he failed to get money from her he was heard to threaten her life. On the 21st July last the deceased borrowed some clothes, in order to go with the prisoner to Middleton. On that night the prisoner and deceased came to the Half-Moon public-house in Rochdale, and engaged a bed for the night. They appeared to have travelled far, the woman seemed tired, had her handkerchief to her face and seemed in trouble. The man "looked foul" at her. They retired to bed. About 6 o'clock the next morning the prisoner was heard to open the bed-room door, and go down stairs; he was quite dressed, asked to be let out, and the door having been opened went away. When the people of the house went into the bed-room at a later hour, they found the woman lying on the bed with her throat cut, and quite dead. There seemed to be two questions in the case—the identity of the prisoner with the man who had brought the deceased to the house, and whether the death of the woman was owing to murder or suicide.

As to identity there was no real difficulty; the point seemed to have been raised merely because, during the pursuit after the criminal, another person had been erroneously apprehended. As to the question of murder or suicide, the following evidence was given :—

Robert Leach, police sergeant at Rochdale: I went to the Half-Moon on Sunday, July 22, at half-past 12; I went into a bed-room and found the body of a woman on the bed with her throat cut. Her head was to the right, inclining to the wall. Her legs were stretched out. I found the body stiff and cold; her face was concealed by a pillow. I took the pillow from the neck and laid it on the floor, with the bloody side upwards, and I showed it to Mr. Seed, the surgeon. On removing the pillow I observed a razor in the woman's right hand, and her hands were crossed over her breast. I produce the razor. There was a deep wound in the throat, and blood upon the bedclothes and the wall near her head. There was also blood upon the floor under the head of the bed. She had a night-dress on, and a cap, but it was at the back of her head, and the strings were still tied round the neck. When I first saw the razor there was one spot of blood only upon it, about the middle of the blade. The eyes were a little open and the mouth also; the hands were covered up with the bed-clothes, and I was obliged to remove them to see the hands, whether they were clean or bloody.

By the Judge: When I turned the clothes down, the bed appeared as if another person had slept there. There was no blood upon that side, except upon the pillow, but, upon turning that up, I found the under side covered with blood and a corresponding mark on the bolster underneath. There was blood on the chemise, and it stuck fast to the pillow under the deceased, as if some person had pressed it down.

Joseph Seed, surgeon of Rochdale: I have been many years in practice. I was called to the Half-Moon on the 22nd of July. I saw on a bed in a room upstairs the dead body of a woman on her

back, with her legs extended. Her arms were crossed on her chest, her right hand resting on the left, and in that hand a razor, and the back of the razor was towards the person of the woman. The razor was not tight in the hand. There was only one small spot of blood on the razor. There was no blood on the forearm and elbows, nor was there any on the chest. The face of the woman was perfectly placid; she appeared as if she had been in a calm sleep. I found a wound of about six inches across the throat; it extended under the left ear; the windpipe was divided; the cartilage was cut through; the wound was directly across the throat; it would require considerable force to make such a wound. The muscular branches of the carotid artery were divided, and the jugular vein also. Such wounds would produce suffocation and death. The woman was of a very masculine form. I should very much doubt whether the wound was made with the razor. From its appearance and the position of the deceased's hands it would be, in my judgment, impossible to make such a cut from right to left as that was.

By the Judge: I should doubt very much whether a woman could cut her own throat, and move the razor from one hand to the other, and then move a pillow. I should think not.

Mr. Monk: But do you doubt it?

Witness: No, I do not.

Mr. Lawton, Mr. Long, and other surgeons gave evidence to the same effect. It was impossible the deceased could have inflicted such a wound upon herself. The wound was inflicted from right to left. It was impossible the woman could afterwards have shifted the razor, and moved the pillow. It was impossible that the deceased's hand could have escaped being covered with blood in inflicting such a wound on herself; and the evidence was that the woman's hands were clean.

Some slight evidence was also adduced showing the prisoner to have been the murderer by spots of blood on his dress, on a razor, and other circumstances.

The jury almost immediately found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to death. He was executed on the 5th of January, 1856.

8. Bible Burning.—A matter which had caused a great amount of religious excitement in Ireland, and which resulted in the indictment of a Roman Catholic priest for burning copies of the authorised version of the Bible, has occupied the Irish Court of Queen's Bench for two days.

The priest indicted was the Rev. Vladimir Petcherine, one of the Redemptorist Fathers of Kingstown. There were several counts in the indictment—to the effect that Vladimir Petcherine had caused the Bible to be contemptuously burnt, "to the high displeasure of Almighty God, and the great disrespect, discredit, and dishonour of the religion established by law."

In his opening speech for the prosecution, the Attorney-General for Ireland described how Petcherine had exhorted the people of Kingstown to abandon and bring to him books of an immoral tendency. Among the numbers of books brought in were several copies of the Bible and New Testament. Were these volumes included in the attacks made on the

licentious press? Why were they brought unless included? The books were burnt, the Bible and Testament among them, in the most open manner; and if they were knowingly burnt, the law was so clear that there could be no doubt Petcherine had committed an offence. The Attorney-General then described at some length, and with great emphasis, the relation of the Bible to the administration of justice. "From the humblest individual who is called to attest to any fact, to the Sovereign who sits on the throne, there is no security for anything except what is based on the authorised version of the Scriptures. The law as laid down by our greatest authorities, and as it has been recognised and established in our recent cases, is thus stated — 'Offences immediately against God are by common law indictable; as all blasphemy against God, denying His being or providence; all profane scoffing of the Holy Scriptures, or exposing any part thereof to contempt or ridicule.' Exposing any part thereof to contempt or ridicule! That, my Lords, is laid down in *Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown*, page 359; and the same is recognised in *Blackstone's Commentaries*, volume fourth, page 59, where he quotes the words of Chief Justice Brissot, 'The Scriptures are the common law.' And when was this said? Not since the Reformation, not since the authorised version was given to the British people. But here are the words of a Roman Catholic, let it be assumed, Chief Justice of England before ever the Reformation took place in England. What does he say?—'The Scriptures are the common law, upon which all other laws are founded.'" The offence was equally committed whether the Bible were the Douay version, the Rhenish version, or the authorised version.

The evidence as to the fact of the Bible burning was this. Christopher Duff, a boy engaged in the business, deposed, that, at the request of Father Petcherine, he had wheeled a barrow full of books from the Father's lodgings to the courtyard of the chapel. Another boy wheeled a second barrow. When Father Petcherine arrived, the books were tumbled out; and the Father, giving order that they should be set on fire, went away towards the vestry. A crowd of persons had collected. The fire was not lighted until the Father had gone. When the Father came back, the books were well burnt, but not consumed. Henry Lawson, labourer, said that he saw, among the books, Byron's Poems, some tracts, a New Testament, a Prayer-book, and a Bible. Mr. W. T. Darkin, a sub-inspector of factories, and policeman Halpin, deposed that they saw a Bible and Testament in the fire; and the Rev. R. Wallace, Dissenting minister, produced a portion of the books of Deuteronomy and Joshua which he had rescued from the flames.

The defence was a denial both of the intention and the fact. The defendant had, in the discharge of his religious duty, attempted to put an end to the circulation of immoral publications in Kingstown, and had required his flock to deliver up all such at his lodgings. They were sent in in quantities, and the reverend gentleman had directed that they should be burnt. No doubt it would have been better if they had not been publicly burnt. There was no evi-

dence to show that he had examined the books directed to be destroyed, so as to ascertain their nature individually, certainly none that he was cognisant of the presence of Bibles and Prayer-books —or rather of a Prayer-book and Bible, for one only had been deposed to. Very possibly the persons who attended the bonfire with exultation might have thrown a Protestant Bible and Prayer-book into the flames. It was denied that the Roman Catholic Church had any hostility to the Scriptures translated into the vernacular tongues.

The jury, which consisted of five Protestants and seven Roman Catholics, after some deliberation, acquitted the accused. The announcement was received with vociferous applause in Court, which was taken up outside and spread far and wide; and in the evening the streets chiefly occupied by Roman Catholics were illuminated.

12. The Rugeley Poisonings. —A coroner's inquest which has been held at Rugeley, on the body of Mr. John Parsons Cook, has brought to light a series of crimes —or what are at present supposed to be such—the cold calculating atrocity of which has struck dismay into the hearts of the whole country. As, however, the investigation of the facts is at present incomplete, a fuller account must be deferred to the next volume.

Mr. John Parsons Cook, aged 28, residing at Lutterworth, was a racing and betting man, and owned or had shares in several race-horses. He had a considerable connection with similar characters, but "the set" bore no high character upon the turf. Among his other acquaintance was Mr. William Palmer, a surgeon of Rugeley, whose connections were wealthy persons of that town and neighbourhood, and who himself was well off, having married a lady of good fortune, who was now dead. He was probably thought "a fast man," for he owned horses, betted, and appears to have paid little attention to his profession. At the Shrewsbury races Mr. Cook had a horse named "Pole Star," which won a large stake. After the race Mr. Cook was much excited, and was suddenly taken ill. He was very ill at an hotel at Shrewsbury; but, recovering somewhat, he was removed to an hotel at Rugeley, by his friend Mr. Palmer. The evidence of Mr. Jones, a surgeon at Lutterworth, describes the end of the unfortunate man. Mr. Jones had been sent for by Mr. Palmer, by a note, which stated that Mr. Cook had been taken suddenly ill with a severe bilious attack. Mr. Jones went to Rugeley, and attended the patient with Mr. Palmer. Cook's pulse was natural and slow, and his tongue clean; nothing indicated a bilious diarrhœa. The witness continued: Mr. Bamford (a third medical man) expressed an opinion that Mr. Cook was going on very satisfactorily. We all then left him to arrange what should be given him during the night; and it was proposed between Mr. Palmer and Mr. Bamford that the morphine pills should be repeated, as on the previous night; and it was suggested by Mr. Palmer that Mr. Cook should not know what the pills contained, as he strongly objected to them on the previous night, because they made him so ill. I believe it was a little after 11 o'clock at night that Mr. Palmer came over and produced

the pills, which he gave to Mr. Cook in my presence. I believe there were two pills. Mr. Cook made strong protestations against taking them, saying that he was certain they made him ill the night before. Almost immediately after he had swallowed the pills he vomited, and I and Mr. Palmer searched the vessel for the pills, but could not detect them. A few minutes before 12 o'clock I went to his bedroom, and at his suggestion slept in that room. After a short conversation I undressed and got into bed, and wished him good night. At that time he appeared as comfortable as usual. I suppose I had not been in bed more than a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes when he suddenly jumped up in bed, uttering these words, "Doctor, get up; I am going to be ill; ring the bell for Mr. Palmer." I went to him and pulled the bell, and he called out to the chambermaid, "Fetch Mr. Palmer directly." Mr. Palmer came in the space of two minutes, making the remark that he thought he had never dressed so quickly in his life. (Mr. Palmer lived opposite the Talbot Arms, where Mr. Cook was stopping.) I believe Mr. Palmer gave him two pills, which he brought with him, and which he told me contained ammonia. I could not see from Mr. Palmer's appearance whether he had been in bed. Immediately after taking the pills Mr. Cook uttered loud screams, and threw himself back on the bed in very strong convulsions. He then requested to be raised up, saying, "I shall be suffocated." We endeavoured to raise him up, but he was so stiffened out with spasms that it was impossible to do so. When he found we could not raise him, he said, "Turn me over," and I turned him over on his right side. I listened to the action of his heart, which I found gradually to cease, and in a few minutes he died. I never heard of his having a fit before. I have never seen symptoms so strong before. They were symptoms of convulsions and tetanus; every muscle of the body was stiffened. I cannot say what was the cause of convulsions. My impression at the time was, that it was from over-excitement. I believe the jaw was fixed and closed. His body was stretched out, and resting on his head and heels. I never knew any one keep ammonia pills made up.

Medical witnesses who examined the body of the deceased, deposed that they could find nothing which would account for his sudden death, nor were the symptoms those of apoplexy or any other known disease.

Dr. Swaine Taylor, lecturer on medical jurisprudence and chymistry at Guy's Hospital, and Dr. Rees, assistant physician at Guy's Hospital, examined the intestines of the deceased. They found antimony present in all parts—in some in considerable quantities; they examined for morphia and strychnine, but without discovering any trace of them. The viscera of the deceased presented no appearance whatever to account for death from natural causes. After making some inquiries of the witnesses, Dr. Taylor declared that he was fully prepared to give his opinion as to the cause of death. "My belief is that he died from tetanus, and that tetanus was caused by medicine given to him shortly before his death. I believe that the pills administered on Monday night and Tuesday night contained

strychnine. I do not believe that the medicine prescribed by Mr. Bamford could have produced any such effects as those I have heard described. It is not possible for them to have produced the effect, either one or the other. On Monday night and Tuesday night, after those pills were taken, there is not the slightest indication of morphia in the body. Further than this we find no mercury in the liver or other parts of the body; and I do not think that mercury could have been taken on the Monday and Tuesday nights as calomel, as well as on the other nights, without discovering traces of mercury in the liver, and there were none. The witness Mills (the chambermaid) has accurately described the symptoms produced by a small dose of strychnine, such as would be caused by pills given at half-past 10 on Monday night; and the symptoms on Tuesday night would be those produced by a larger dose of strychnine given in the pills taken on that night. There is an absence of any natural cause, or any natural disease, to account for this tetanus; the brain and spinal marrow are healthy; there is no insensibility before death—perfect consciousness, and that effect of spasm on the nervous system which a poisonous dose of strychnine would cause. There were other medicines which would cause paralysis, but none other would produce the effects described except strychnine. The only medical difficulty was the absence of any proof that the pills contained strychnine; because there was a difference between other poisons and strychnine, that the former would remain in the body, and bear the test of chemical analysis, while the latter was so speedily absorbed into the blood that in the course of an hour after administration no known chemical test could detect it. The symptom of the head and heels, with the body being drawn up like a bow, showed that strychnine had been administered." Taking into account the whole of the symptoms, Dr. Taylor had not the slightest hesitation in saying that the deceased had died from the effect of strychnine contained in the pills.

From the evidence of the chambermaid it appeared that Mr. Cook was first taken ill on his return from dining with Mr. Palmer, on the 15th of November. A chymist's apprentice deposed to having sold strychnine to Mr. Palmer. Mr. Fisher, a sporting friend of Mr. Cook, stated that the latter had received 700*l.* on the course, in settlement of bets made. This sum Cook had committed to Fisher's care for a short time at Shrewsbury, under circumstances that will be presently mentioned; and Cook also stated that he had some heavy bets with Palmer, but they appear to have had reference to future events. The chambermaid saw Cook's betting-book on the looking-glass during his illness, and after his death saw Palmer searching his coat-pockets, and under his pillow and bolster. The betting-book was never seen again, and all the money found in the deceased's clothes (which were somewhat ostentatiously shown by Palmer to Mr. Jones, the Lutterworth surgeon) was a 5*l.* note and 5*s.*

The coroner's jury found, that "the deceased died of poison, wilfully administered to him by William Palmer."

The astonishing part of these horrible revelations is the unresisting consciousness with which

the victim yielded himself to the operations of his destroyer — he fell, fluttered but without effort, into the pitfall spread before his eyes—it has been compared to the agonised consciousness with which the bird or squirrel yields himself to the fascination of the snake; but it seems to have been in truth that terrified conviction of the hopelessness of escape—that feeling of the presence of an overwhelming power, from which there is no hope of escape or rescue—with which the criminal walks, cowed and desperate, by the side of the officer who conducts him to the magistrate and the gallows. The conviction is irresistible that Cook not only knew but was participant in the schemes of his deadly friend, by which immense gains were made by a systematic traffic in murder, and that he could not resist his influence because resistance might lead to worse consequences.

Mr. Fisher, a witness already named, stated in evidence :—I was at the last Shrewsbury races. I put up at the Raven Hotel. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Cook occupied the sitting-room next that which my friends and I occupied. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the second day's racing I walked into Mr. Cook's sitting-room, and saw there Mr. Cook, Mr. Palmer, and another gentleman. When I went in Mr. Palmer looked at me in a way so as to make me think that I was not welcome, and I was partly inclined to leave the room again, but I went and sat down by Mr. Cook. They had some grog before them. Mr. Cook's glass was full. Mr. Cook asked me to take something, and at the same time he said to Mr. Palmer, "Palmer, you 'll have some more grog?" Mr. Palmer made answer, "No, I will not have any more until you have drunk yours," or some words to that effect. Mr. Cook replied, "Oh, I will drink mine," and thereupon he took up the glass and drank the contents. He had not drunk it a minute before he exclaimed, "There is something in it—it burns my throat awfully," or something to that effect. Mr. Palmer rose from his seat, went across the room, took hold of the glass, in which a teaspoonful of liquid was left, drank it off, and said, "There is nothing in it." Mr. Palmer pushed the glass towards me and said, "Do you think there is anything in it?" Mr. Cook left the room, taking with him one of the candles. He returned in about ten minutes and called me, and we went into my sitting-room. He told me he had been to the water-closet, and had been dreadfully sick, and that he believed Mr. Palmer had "dosed" him. He repeated this several times during the evening, adding that the stuff had burnt his throat. He gave me his money, between 700*l.* and 800*l.*, to take care of for him, as he found he had been "dosed" for the sake of his money. His words were, "Here is my money; take care of it, for I believe I have been dosed." Before I could count the money, he was taken sick again, and was obliged to leave the room. . . . . The next morning Mr. Cook was up before me, and came into my room, and I gave him back his money. He alluded to the affair of the night before, and said that he believed Mr. Palmer put something into his brandy. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the same morning he told me that he had taxed Mr. Palmer with hav-

ing dosed him; but that he replied he had done nothing of the sort; and he added, "I suppose he did not."

Mr. Herring, a friend of Mr. Cook's, said: On Thursday morning, the 15th, Mr. Cook came to my room while we were waiting for breakfast. He drew me to the window, and began speaking to me about money matters and racing matters. During the conversation the name of Mr. Palmer was mentioned, but I cannot recollect by which of us. I remarked, "How about that brandy and water you had?" and he replied, I believe, "Oh, that villain (or some other strong expression) did me." From the previous conversation I remarked, "You mean Palmer," and he said, "Yes." I then remarked, "It is a very curious thing to accuse a gentleman of such a thing; what could be his motive?" and *he replied, in a sorrowful tone,* "*You don't know all.*" He then continued conversation about racing matters, and I interrupted him by saying, "Good God, if you suspect this man of such a thing, how can you go back and breakfast with him?" *He again replied in an absent manner, and walking towards the door, said,* "*Ah, you don't know all.*"

What was passing in the mind of the wretched man when he uttered these mournful words, can never be known; but the horriblo accusations which followed thick against Palmer were received as the solution. For years past Palmer, so it was said, had obtained immense sums from the insurance offices by insuring the lives of persons, an operation which was surely and quickly followed by the death of the insured. His wife had brought him a fortune of between 13,000*l.* and 14,000*l.*; but it was settled upon herself, and at her death without issue would pass away to her kin. What more natural than that the husband should insure his interest? The insurance was effected for 13,000*l.*; and soon after the wife, confiding in her husband's devoted affection to the last, died. Her remains were now dug up, and on examination proved to be saturated with antimony, a medicine which, in large quantities, produces depression, even unto death, and prepares the victim, by extreme debility, for the effect of smaller doses of active poison. Whether Palmer actually took the more speedy course of removing his wife, or suffered her to die away, must remain unknown. The coroner's jury found that Palmer had wilfully murdered her.

The next murder which was charged against Palmer was that of his own brother. This man appears to have been a drunken, dissipated man, and rather to have murdered himself by his brother's assistance than to have been murdered by him. He had drank himself into *delirium tremens*, and had been supplied by his brother with liquor sufficient to bring him to a sudden end. The symptoms attending his death were, however, such as usually attend the administration of prussic acid, and the jury found a verdict of wilful murder in this case also. William Palmer had, however, insured his brother's life to the amount of 23,450*l.* to cover a debt of 400*l.*

These horrible charges now came thick upon the suspected man. Persons to whom he owed money had come to Rugeley and were paid, were taken ill suddenly, were carefully attended by Palmer,

died, and no money could be found. Men who left home, telling their wives that they went to receive money won from Palmer, were taken ill at Rugeley, died, and were buried. Their relatives were told by Palmer that, so far from having money to receive, the deceased were indebted to him. One case is too horrible for belief—he is suspected of having disposed successively of several members of a family—a father and two children—whose inquiries were troublesome, and who died at Palmer's house.

Nor do these horrible matters appear to have altogether passed without suspicion. The insurance on Mrs. Palmer was paid by the offices soon after her death. Subsequent to the insurance of Walter Palmer, William Palmer applied to increase the sum insured; but it is said that an anonymous letter was sent from Stafford, which had the effect of stopping the transaction. And when Walter Palmer died, and application was made by William for payment of the amount insured, the matter was placed in the hands of Field, an officer of the detective police, by whom such startling information was obtained that the insurance offices refused payment, formed a defence fund, and the demand against them was abandoned. At a subsequent period Palmer negotiated an insurance of 25,000*l.* on the life of a person whom he represented to be a "gentleman living on his estate." The inquiries of the offices proved this person to be Palmer's occasional groom, renting a bed-room at 2*s.* a week. The murdered man Cook seems to have been a party to this transaction, perhaps also to that to which Mrs. Palmer was the victim, and it is inferred to other matters of fearful import, and to transactions in which great frauds had been effected by infamous means. Hence the horrible fascination which compelled him to follow Palmer to Rugeley after knowing himself to have been "dosed" at Shrewsbury, to commit himself to his charge, and to take deadly medicines from his hands. In fact, the influence Palmer seems to have possessed over all around him is very extraordinary. He found warm partisans in his neighbourhood. The Postmaster of Rugeley was so much in his interest that, on a letter arriving from London from Dr. Taylor, he committed a misdemeanour in opening it, and communicated the contents to Palmer, then lying in gaol. The coroner who held the inquests acted as though he had been engaged as solicitor for the defence, received from Palmer the intercepted evidence and suggestions as to the line of examination he should pursue and the inferences he should make. These matters were, of course, severely visited when known.

If the public mind was wrought to an intense degree of horror at these crimes, their feelings were not less shocked by an exhibition of depravity of another kind. An action was brought on a bill of exchange for 2000*l.* drawn by William Palmer on his mother, and accepted by her. The defence was, that the acceptance was forged. William Palmer was brought from Stafford Gaol to London to prove the forgery. He was placed in the witness-box, and declared that the acceptance was written by his directions by his wife! the unfortunate lady since dead by his practice. The statement met general disbelief.

The number of murders which public suspicion attaches to this wretched man is not fewer than 16.

12. The Law of Crossed Cheques.—The result of the cause of *Carlon* v. *Ireland*, decided this day has caused a very uneasy feeling.

The action was brought to recover the sum of 33*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, the balance of a cheque, which it was alleged in the declaration the defendant had converted to his own use, the said cheque being the property of the plaintiffs. The defendant pleaded that the cheque was not the property of the plaintiffs, and payment.

The plaintiffs were solicitors in St. James's Street, and on the 13th of January last they put into the hands of a clerk of theirs, named Fridmore, several crossed cheques to pay into the bank of Messrs. Dixon and Co. One of these cheques, drawn by a gentleman on the bank of Messrs. Masterman, and amounting to 48*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, was not paid by Fridmore into Messrs. Dixon and Co.'s bank. It was, however, traced back until it was discovered to have passed through the hands of the defendant, a tavern-keeper, carrying on business in Fetter Lane. It was then found that Fridmore frequented the house kept by the defendant. One of the plaintiffs had called upon the defendant, who admitted that he had taken the cheque from Fridmore and cashed it for him. It was contended on the part of the plaintiffs that the cheque having been crossed with the name of Messrs. Dixon and Co., the defendant ought to have refused to cash it. It had been held by Baron Parke that if a banker should cash a cheque which had been crossed to pass through another bank, it should be considered evidence of negligence in an action brought against him. Fridmore had paid 15*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* on account of this cheque, and had then absconded with the balance. The action had been brought against the defendant to recover this balance.

The defence was, that the defendant had exercised due care in the matter. There was a sort of *table d'hôte* at his house, to which persons were admitted only through an introduction. A very respectable gentleman who was in the habit of dining there daily had introduced Fridmore to the house, and he represented himself to be an attorney in business for himself, and always paid for everything supplied to him. He had brought the cheque to the defendant and requested that he would cash it for him, as it was crossed, and he had no banker through whom he could pay it. The defendant said he would pay the cheque through his bankers, Messrs. Gosling, and as soon as it was cashed he would give him the money. He did pay over the money to Fridmore, and after that he heard that he had been only a clerk in the plaintiffs' service and had absconded. The defendant had taken the cheque *bonâ fide*, and he would therefore not be liable.

Some dispute occurring as to whether the cheque was negotiable,

The jury said that in their opinion when a cheque was crossed simply "and Co." it was payable through any bankers; but when it was crossed with the name of a particular banker, then it could only be paid through that banker whose name appeared on the cheque.

Mr. James said that would be

no protection, as he had himself seen crossed cheques with the banker's name struck out and another name substituted.

Lord Campbell said, he should have thought that no prudent banker would take a cheque from which the name across the face had been struck out.

Mr. James: I have had them repeatedly myself, my Lord.

Lord Campbell said that crossing the cheque with the name of a banker did not, in point of law, affect the negotiability of the cheque; but the jury must look at the custom, and the custom would be evidence of the defendant's holding the cheque *bonâ fide* or otherwise.

Lord Campbell, in summing up, said it was his duty to tell the jury that the question for them to decide was not merely as to whether there was a want of caution, on the part of the defendant. It had formerly been held, in the time of Lord Tenterden, that if there had been a want of caution, or circumstances that ought to have raised suspicion in the mind of a prudent man, that was sufficient to disentitle the person who had received the cheque to the benefit of it. But it had been since solemnly determined that mere want of caution would not be sufficient to disentitle him, and that where a party had *bonâ fide* and for valuable consideration become the holder of a cheque, even if he had not acted with due caution, he would still be entitled to the cheque. The jury must consider whether Ireland, the defendant, was *bonâ fide* the holder of the cheque. That he gave some money for it was undisputed, and both he and his wife had sworn that he had given the full value for it. But still, if the jury believed that when he took the cheque he was aware that Fridmore had not the right to transfer it to him, but was committing a fraud in so doing, then he would not be the *bonâ fide* holder of the cheque, and the plaintiffs would be entitled to their verdict. It might be that there were circumstances which might lead the jury to believe that the defendant did not act *bonâ fide*, because, if any person cashed a cheque with a banker's name written across it, knowing that it could only be cashed through that particular banker, without any intention of paying it through that banker, it would be strong evidence that he had not acted in good faith. It was clear that the defendant ought to have known the practice, as he stated that he had had a great deal to do with cheques. If, on the contrary, they believed that he had acted as he had done simply from a want of caution, then they must find for the defendant.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

As it now appeared that a custom upon which all classes had hitherto relied as a security, was, in fact, of no value whatever, a considerable discussion arose, and in the end Government introduced a Bill for the purpose of altering the law on the subject.

13. Deaths by Starvation.—At the Liverpool Assizes, William Aspinall and Mary Aspinall his wife, were indicted for the manslaughter of Emma Aspinall, their daughter.

It appeared from the statement of the counsel for the prosecution, that the prisoners at the bar had resided for some weeks previously to the 24th of August last, at a

small house in Eldon Place, Liverpool, with their family, consisting of ten children; and that the father and the eldest son were both clerks in the Liverpool branch of the London and North-Western Railway Company, the salary of the father being 75*l.* per annum, and that of the son 20*l.* per annum. The house in which they resided always appeared "shut up," and the police and other persons in the neighbourhood had taken it for an untenanted house. The whole family seemed to have remained in this apparently secluded state until early on the morning of the 24th of August last, when two policemen on duty were met by the female prisoner, who had evidently been drinking, and she complained to them that her husband had ill-treated her and had murdered one of the children by starvation, and that a second child was nearly dead. The officers at first disregarded her statement, observing the state she was in; but, upon being pressed by the prisoner, they accompanied her to the house in Eldon Place, and, after knocking some time at the front door, they went round to the back entrance by direction of the prisoner, and were eventually admitted, after some little parleying, by the husband; who, upon being questioned, replied, "Ask me no questions, and I'll tell no lies." They then proceeded into the kitchen and there saw the child Emma Aspinall, apparently about 18 months old, lying dead on a bed, and another younger child in a very exhausted state by the side of it, with a thin covering over both, at the foot of the same bed. They saw two other children with some very slight clothing, and inside the fender they saw a little boy, about four years of age, crouched down before the scattered embers of a fire in a state of perfect nudity. Three other children were also lying on a board on the flagstones, with a single quilt over them, and the eldest boy and girl were standing by the fire-place. Upon continuing their search they found scarcely any furniture in any of the rooms, and the whole house filthily dirty, and no signs of any food whatever. The children were black with dirt, and the younger ones terribly emaciated, particularly the poor infant partner of the dead child, who seemed to be almost in the last extremity, and, in fact, died two days afterwards. A medical man was then sent for, the children were all taken to the workhouse, and both prisoners apprehended.

The officers corroborated this statement in every particular, adding that they had always supposed the house to be unoccupied.

Edward Brown, house surgeon to the Northern Dispensary, said: I was sent for on the morning of the 24th of August to Eldon Place. On going into the kitchen I found four children lying in bed; one was dead, and one apparently dying. Three others were lying on a board, and the eldest boy and girl standing near the fire. The female prisoner said the dead child was about 18 months old. The dying child was a boy of 6 months old. I don't know the age of the other two on the bed. I found the dead child in a most emaciated state, and its bones through its skin. I should say the prisoners must have observed it when the child was alive. In my opinion the child died from starvation. There was a complete absence of fat and of any disease.

John Aspinall, the eldest of this miserable family, after giving some account of the wretched condition to which the family had been reduced, said that he had always given his earnings to his father. That his father sometimes quarrelled with his mother on account of her propensity to drink; that he himself sometimes slept on the stairs. He had seen his father give the child bread and butter; his father when at breakfast generally gave the children something to eat when they wished for it.

Another son gave the same account; and there was a general concurrence of testimony to the drunken habits and negligence of the female prisoner.

The jury found the female prisoner "Guilty of Manslaughter," and acquitted the man.

14. Earthquake in Japan.—Wreck of a Russian Frigate. —The following account of the great earthquake in Japan, and the loss of the Russian frigate *Diana*, is from a statement made by a Russian officer:—

"On the 23rd of December, 1854, the Russian frigate *Diana*, lying in the Bay of Simoda, island of Niphon, experienced the shock of an earthquake, which eventually caused her total destruction. At 8·30 A.M. on the above day, being desirous of shifting their berth, they sent a boat to lay out a small anchor on the bow, and at 9·30 another anchor was laid out on the quarter. At 9·45 she was observed to shake very much for about a minute. At first they imagined her to be aground, but, on sounding, eight fathoms water were found round her. The day was beautifully fine and clear, the sky without a cloud, and the water perfectly calm; nothing more was thought of the matter, and the duties of the ship were proceeded with. At 10 A.M. a large wave was noticed rolling into the bay, and the water on the beach very rapidly rising, immersed the village of Simoda; it appeared to them on board the frigate as if the village was sinking. A large Japanese junk was driven on shore with violence, but the frigate held to her anchors. . . . . The boats had barely time to fetch the ship when a second wave rolled into the bay; this carried on shore all the boats that were afloat, and on its receding all the houses that had formed the village of Simoda were washed into the bay, covering the water with ruins of houses and wrecks of junks. The frigate now dragged her anchor, and the second bower anchor was let go; but the ship had not time to bring up when a third wave, larger and more impetuous than the preceding, came rolling in. At 10·15 the water again receded, and only one solitary building pointed out the site of the former village, and that was a Japanese temple, in process of being built. After this the water advanced and receded so quickly that regular whirlpools were formed in the bay, causing the Japanese junks to whirl round very rapidly; the frigate also turned round, but her anchors only allowed her to describe three-quarters of a circle; her motion, however, was so rapid that all on board became giddy. . . . She was between two small islands—the one about three cables', the other half a cable's length from her. She continued this motion for about half an hour, and during this time must have made from 60 to 70 revolutions, dragging her anchors all the time, and gradually ap-

proaching one of the islands. At 10·45 they let go another anchor, the ship at that time being so near the shore that the bowsprit was not above five feet from the rocks, and more than once officers and men raised their caps, expecting instant death. But God would not have it so.

"The ship was now at the mercy of the waves, all command of her was lost, and at one time she fell on her beam-ends, so that it was impossible to stand on deck—probably she had touched a piece of rock—but from the gyrations she made no shock was felt. This lasted for five minutes, when the water rose and she slipped off, tearing away rudder, half of stern-post, false keel, and a piece of keel 81 feet long, besides two planks; and before she righted she described the same circle several times. One of the midship guns broke adrift, and jumped across the two guns on the opposite side, killing one man and injuring four others. At 12 o'clock the current was less violent, and shores were got out and placed against the ship's side. At 12·30 the water again rushed into the bay with the same impetuosity, swinging the ship to and fro as before. This continued until 2·30, during which time she was on her beam-ends five times, but not so much as before; the shores were carried away, the water rose and fell very rapidly; in five minutes it would decrease from 23 feet to 3 feet, and at one time it was so low that all the anchors were visible above water. At 3 everything was still, and the ship in 22 feet water, making 22 inches every hour; around nothing could be seen but wrecks of junks and fragments of houses. On the 25th a boat was sent to endeavour to discover the rudder, false keel, &c., and the latter was found about half a mile inland, together with the admiral's barge. In the afternoon they visited the shore, and so complete had been the destruction that it was impossible to find a trace of the town. . . . On the 18th of January the Japanese sent 300 boats to tow the frigate up the bay, a distance of five miles; the whole of her white streak was then under water: but when they had towed her about 3½ miles the wind freshened, and they deserted her: in about 10 minutes afterwards the frigate gave one lurch, righted for a moment, and disappeared with everything on board—guns, ammunition, stores," &c.

The officers and crew of the frigate remained some months in Japan. They then hired an American and a Bremen brig to carry them away. The former made her voyage in safety; but the latter, with 277 seamen on board, was captured on the 1st of August, in the Sea of Okhotsk, by H.M.S. *Barracouta*.

In November, 1855, a terrific earthquake visited the Japanese Islands. It is said that 100,000 houses were destroyed, 72 temples overthrown, and that upwards of 30,000 people perished.

14. Fatal Furnace Explosion at Bilston.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock of Friday the 14th instant, the furnaces of Messrs. Hickman, smelters of pig-iron, at Bilston, were in full operation, and there was in one of them its complement of fusing materials, when, without the slightest previous warning, there was heard a report as of the exploding of a small cannon, and in an instant the whole of the contents, at a red heat, were pro-

jected from the furnace with fearful velocity, and were spread over a large space of ground in front of the entrance to the monster crucible. More than five tons of molten iron and burning cinder were ejected with a force so great that portions of it, after displacing articles of great weight by which its progress was impeded, fell at a distance of about 30 yards. Five persons were within the range of the molten discharge, and were all so fatally struck that they have since died. Directly that the fire shot upon them their clothes were in flames, and before the least assistance could be rendered to them they were burnt off. The sufferings of the unfortunate men thus scalded and burnt to death were very dreadful.

14. Fatal Explosion of Gunpowder.—An accident occurred at Coseley, near Sedgley, in South Staffordshire, which occasioned the immediate death of four persons, injured others, and destroyed a considerable amount of property.

It is customary in the mining districts of Staffordshire for the overseers of pits to keep in their possession large quantities of blasting gunpowder, which is not unfrequently kept in places far from secure.

An overseer, or "butty," lived in the middle one of three small houses, which were occupied by about 12 persons. This man, Millard, went to work at a colliery in Prior Fields, whence, in the course of the morning, he sent a lad named Lear to his house to procure a quantity of gunpowder, which was kept in the cellar. The powder was delivered, and taken to the pit. The boy was then sent to a miller's, for some corn. Here he met Millard's son, aged 9; after some conversation, young Millard said he would go to his father's house to warm himself. A few minutes after a tremendous explosion took place, and the three houses were blown up, with all their inhabitants. Millard's wife and three children were killed at once, another child was much hurt, a young girl so much injured as to be in great danger, and other persons in the other houses much injured. It is supposed that the boy Lear had abstracted a portion of the powder; and that young Millard, desirous of obtaining some for his own amusement, had slipped into the cellar, and that while he was taking some of the dangerous booty he dropped a spark into the barrel.

15. Accident on the Medway.—Three young officers of the Engineers—Lieutenants M'Donald, Eden, and Battine—lost their lives on the Medway, by a boating accident, the precise nature of which is unknown. They left Brompton Barracks on the 15th (Saturday), for a sail. They reached Rainham in the evening, where they had some refreshment, and were pressed by the landlord to remain, and return to Chatham by the omnibus, because the night was foggy. They refused, and left the house about 10 minutes before 6. On Monday morning a farmer saw a boat standing on the bank with her sail up. Concluding that it contained some persons on an excursion he took no notice; but seeing her in the same position on Wednesday, he went to her, and found her empty. The sail was close hauled, as though for beating up; the boat was nearly filled with water. Nothing was heard of the missing officers,

though Lieutenant Battine's cap was picked up. Some days elapsed before their bodies were found.

16. Daring Burglary at Portsea.—A daring burglary was committed on the premises of Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, goldsmiths and silversmiths, situated on the Hard, facing the harbour, and within one door of the dockyard gate, where a strong force of police is constantly on duty. Mr. Emanuel was twice disturbed in the night by noises, which induced him to get out of bed and look around; but perceiving nothing on his own premises, and seeing lights moving in the neighbours' houses, he returned to bed again. On one of the servants going down at half-past 7 o'clock the next morning she was surprised, on entering the sitting-room which leads into the shop, to find the doors of the latter partly open, and implements of housebreaking lying upon the floor. She called her master, who found that his shop had been broken into and valuable property carried off. On examining the shop Mr. Emanuel found the window cleared of gold rings, chains, pins, brooches, and other portable small jewellery to the value of 2000*l*. The thieves had forced their way into Mr. Emanuel's house by first breaking into that of a neighbour's behind; from which, with great ingenuity, they got into a separate workshop of Mr. Emanuel's and thence into the shop. In the workshop the thieves did not touch or injure any of the plate or chronometers, probably having knowledge only of the valuables in the shop; and very fortunately they did not attempt, or had not time to force the door of the strong room, which contained a very large amount of plate and jewels. The burglars were discovered, and the larger part of the property regained.

20. The Cudham Murder.—At the Maidstone Assizes, Robert Thomas Palin, 22, described as a shoemaker, was placed at the bar charged with the wilful murder of Jane Beagley.

It may be necessary to state that the transaction of which this murder was a part, was a crime of a most atrocious character, and without any adequate cause. The main object of the perpetrators was probably plunder; but the cottage was the humble and poor abode of a labouring man; it will probably never be known how the violence of the robbers rose from plunder to murder; but as the evidence detailed, the wife of the cotter was murdered in her bed, and his aged mother so shockingly battered, that although she lived she was unable to give any account of what had occurred. The prisoner was a ticket-of-leave convict, and was immediately suspected by the police, who made great exertions to apprehend him and to trace the crime home to him. As will be seen, the evidence failed, and it will be therefore unnecessary to go into those details. That part which explains the brutal outrage is alone given.

George Beagley: I live at Cudham in this county. The deceased was my wife. She was 44 years of age. Our cottage is on the roadside, between Bromley and Westerham. There is no other cottage less than 30 yards from ours, and a wood is directly opposite. There are three rooms in the cottage, and they all face the road. At the time of this occurrence I and my wife, my son, and my mother occupied the cottage. I and my wife slept in the middle room of the

three, and my mother slept in the inner room. The door of the cottage opens into the kitchen. On Saturday, the 25th of August, I went out of the cottage to my work about 20 minutes past 5 o'clock in the morning. I had to go three-quarters of a mile to my work. I do not usually return home to my dinner. I called my son before I went out, but he was in the cottage when I left. My wife was in bed, but I cannot say whether she was asleep or awake. I returned home about 7 in the evening, and when I arrived at the house I found the kitchen shutters closed, as I had left them in the morning, and the curtains of the bedroom were also in the state I had last seen them. I found the front door was locked. It was open when I went out in the morning, and the key inside in the lock. I looked through the keyhole and saw that the key had been taken out. I sent my son, who was with me, to see if the key was laid up anywhere, and I walked as far as my mother's bedroom window, and I heard her groaning in the room. I then went to my own bedroom window and found it was not fastened, and I pushed it up and went into my bedroom. I did not see anything that attracted my attention at that time, and I went on to my mother's bedroom, and I found her sitting on her bed in a very undressed state. She was all covered with blood. I asked her what was the matter, and she said she did not know. I then went back into my own room, and saw my wife's shoes and stockings lying where she had pulled them off the night before, by the side of the bed, and her dress was hanging across the foot of the bed, and the bed was not made. I put my hand in the bed and found something there, and I pulled the clothes down and found my wife there sadly ill-used, and the blood was flowing from several wounds in her head, and she was dead and cold. I gave an alarm and proceeded to the house of a neighbour, and when I returned I ascertained that the key of the front door had been taken away. Upon examining the house, I found that a box in my wife's bedroom had been broken open and all the things in it tumbled out. My wife always had some money, and I had given her 15*s.*, and my son 7*s.*, on the Saturday night before. The pocket in which she usually kept her money was lying by the side of the bed quite empty. There was a small money-box on the bed that had been broken open, and I found it with a piece cut out of it, and no money in it. I did not know that my wife had this small money-box. When I went out in the morning I left about 1lb. of cheese on the table, and this had been taken away. On the Monday after this I missed a pair of trowsers and a coat and waistcoat.

William Beagley said: I am the son of the last witness, and I lived with him at his cottage at Cudham. On the morning of Saturday, the 25th of August, I saw my father leave the cottage. I went to my work about half-past 5 or 20 minutes to 6 o'clock. At this time my mother was in her bed, and I believe she was asleep. My grandmother was also in bed when I went out. The key of the front door was in the lock, inside, when I left, and I closed the door on the latch. I work with my father at Mr. Christie's, Aperfield, and I was at work the whole day, and returned home shortly after my father. I saw him get into the window, and I followed him, and

saw my mother dead on the bed. I did not miss anything that belonged to me that night, but on the Monday following I missed a jacket, trowsers, and waistcoat. I have seen them since, and they are the same now produced.

Sarah Trimmer, a neighbour and friend of Beagley's, deposed to having found a pair of tongs on a mat in the cottage. They were covered with blood, and "drove all on one side." There were also some short hairs on the tongs.

Mr. Edwards, a surgeon, examined the body of the deceased. Found several fractures of the skull on both sides; on the right side the skull was depressed into the very centre of the brain. The injuries I observed were such as would be produced by a weapon like the tongs produced. There were blood and hair on those tongs when I saw them. Death would have been instantaneous after the infliction of the blows. There must have been at least eight or nine blows, if not more. In the same cottage I saw the grandmother. She was sensible, but very excited. I have attended her ever since. I think she might have been brought here to give evidence. The deceased must have bled a great deal. There was an incised wound in the cheek which could not have been inflicted by the tongs. I am of opinion that the head must have moved while the wounds were being inflicted, but not the body.

Three labouring men who were mowing oats in a field at the back of Beagley's cottage on the morning of the 25th of August, declared that about 20 minutes past 6 they saw a man run across a clover-field close to them; he appeared to be coming from Beagley's cottage, and was about 20 roods off. These witnesses declared very positively that the prisoner was the man they saw; and on a hat being put on his head again declared more positively than before that he was the man. It appeared, however, on cross-examination that when giving evidence before the coroner their declarations had been by no means so positive.

James Hindley, superintending constable for West Kent, after stating that from information he received, he went to Croydon on the 26th, the day following the murder, and met the prisoner about 7 o'clock in the morning, said: The place where I saw him was about two miles from Croydon, and proceeding towards the town. He had a bundle, which he carried under his arm. I stopped him and asked him where he had come from that morning, and he said, "Copthorne." I asked him where Copthorne was, and he said, "in Sussex;" and he added, that his grandmother's house was half in Sussex and half in Surrey. I asked him what time he left, and he said, "about 2;" and I found that he might have come the distance in about the time. He then told me that his grandmother lived at Copthorne, and he had been staying with her about three weeks. I then asked him what was in the bundle, and told him to untie it, and I found it contained a jacket, waistcoat, and trowsers, and, as they were not the articles I then suspected had been stolen from the cottage, I told him to tie the bundle up again, and allowed him to go on, and he said he was proceeding to London to seek for work. I believe that the articles that were in the bundle are the same now produced. After this I went again to Beagley's

house to make a search, and on the privy seat I found the street-door key and a small box, and a number of articles were strewed upon the floor. Near to the privy there was a hedge, and upon examining it I observed a trace as if some person had been over a clump of roots and broke through the hedge into a meadow which adjoins the clover-field spoken to by the former witnesses.

I did not go in search of the prisoner, but another man. I first asked him where he came from, and I then asked him what he had got in the bundle, and he told me at once that he had a jacket, waistcoat, and trowsers; and he opened the bundle and showed me what it contained. I did not see any impressions of footsteps near the privy or in the garden of the cottage.

James Johnson, a police constable of the R division, who appeared to have received a special charge for the discovery of the murderer, and who, in pursuance of that design, had wandered about the country for some time disguised in old clothes, said: From information I received I went in the beginning of September to Whitfield in Gloucestershire. I went to the house of a man named Mark Wheeler about 1 o'clock in the morning. I found the prisoner in a bed upstairs, and I said to him, "Robert, I want you for that murder at Cudham." He became very much excited, and I said to him, that anything he might say I should take down, and it would be used in evidence against him. He then said he would go quietly with me. After the prisoner had dressed I saw some clothes by the bedside, on a stool, and I asked him if they were his; and he replied that they were. I then said, "Then I believe they are the clothes that were lost from the cottage where the woman was murdered." The prisoner asked me if I could swear to them; and I said it was not my place to do so. He then said he bought them from a man. I asked what man, and he said, "I suppose the man they were looking for on the Sunday morning when they stopped me in Croydon." He afterwards said that he had these clothes when they stopped him.

The prisoner put on the clothes he now wears, and he had the hat that has been produced. On the morning after the murder I saw the prisoner in the High Street, Croydon, coming in a direction from London. He had no bundle at this time. It was about half-past 7 in the morning when I saw him.

John Baxter, inspector of the R division of police, who took the charge, said: The prisoner addressed me, and said, "I slept at a public-house in the Godstone road on the Friday night. I was at that house from 9 o'clock at night until between 8 and 9 the next morning, and the landlady cooked me a steak for breakfast." I asked him if he thought the landlady would know him again, and he said. "Yes; if you will go down and ask her." I asked him what house it was, and he said, he went down from Tatsfield to the three cross roads, where there was a public-house shut up, and he went further down the road and turned to the right, till he came to a public-house known by the sign of the Bell, and a butcher's shop was opposite, where he bought the steak. I afterwards went to the place the prisoner

mentioned, and I found a public-house called the Bell. It is five miles from Beagley's cottage.

Any one going by the foot road from Beagley's cottage to Oxted would pass through the clover-field and by the oat-field where the mowers were.

Mary Anne Laura Marden said: I live at Copthorne, in Sussex. I know the prisoner Palin. A woman named Harber lives in my house, and I believe she is the prisoner's grandmother. I have not seen him for several years—not since he was transported. I was at home on Saturday night, the 25th of August. The prisoner was not at our house at any time on that day, and he has not slept there for several years. I have not seen the prisoner either at our house or any other place during that period.

William King, a sergeant of the R division of police, who had charge of the prisoner, said, he asked him where he had slept on the night of the 24th of August, and he said at a public-house higher up the road, called the Bell, and he said the landlady would know him by an observation he made about her not charging him anything for cooking a steak. It would take a man an hour and a quarter to walk from Beagley's cottage to the Bell.

Alfred Blaber, assistant to a butcher at Oxted, proved that his shop was near the Bell public-house, and he remembered, on the morning of Saturday, the 25th of August, a man purchased some steak at his master's shop. It was a little after 8 o'clock in the morning, and the person was a young man, and he believed he had a bundle in his hand. He could not identify the prisoner, and he could not say positively in which direction the person came, but he believed he went away in the direction of the Bell public-house.

Mrs. Susan Cockrell, the landlady of the Bell, at Oxted, proved that on the morning of the murder a man, whom she believed to be the prisoner, was at her house about 8 o'clock, and a steak was cooked for him. The man only came in the morning, and did not sleep in the house.

Other witnesses were called, who contradicted the prisoner's statements as to the purchase of the clothes, and the places where he had been about the time of the murder.

The Court now adjourned to the following day, when Mr. Denman addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He particularly commented upon the absence of any appearance of blood upon the clothes of the prisoner, although, according to the case for the prosecution, he was seen a very short time after the murder had been committed. He also observed upon the discrepancy in the evidence of the witnesses who were called to prove that the prisoner was the man who was seen coming from the cottage after the murder, and said that if they were really satisfied that he was the man they saw, it was very extraordinary that they did not say so upon their first examination, and that they should have waited until they were aware that the clothes had been found in the possession of the prisoner before they expressed themselves positive with regard to his identity.

The jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Palin was tried at the next Gloucestershire Assizes for a burglary at Thornbury, and transported. Wheeler, the ticket-of-leave convict, who had harboured him, was re-committed, under the Act, to suffer the remainder of his sentence.

21. Destruction of Carton House.—Carton House, Maynooth, the noble residence of the Duke of Leinster has been in great part destroyed by a fire, which broke out at an early hour of the morning. The house consists of a main or centre building, and two wings or towers; the wing on the left side of the mansion was totally destroyed. It consisted of the organ-room and ante-room on the ground-floor; over these, the Marchioness of Kildare's sitting-room and two bedrooms, one of which was occupied at the time of the fire by Captain Fitzgerald; and over them, two attics and two nurseries. All these rooms, with the exception of the sitting-room, were completely destroyed. The fire was discovered by the servants and watchman. The family were speedily aroused, and the Duchess, who was suffering from illness, was removed to the house of the steward. The two engines belonging to the house were brought into play; the President of Maynooth sent a third, and men to work it; and, with his Professors, repaired to the scene; the Protestant rector of Maynooth was also present; and hundreds of country people. When it was clearly ascertained that the fire had only possession of the tower, the great object was to prevent its spreading to the other portions of the house; and, in order effectually to do this, the Duke, accompanied by his cousin Captain Fitzgerald, and his son Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, got out on the roof about six o'clock, ripped off the slates, and with hatchets cut away the joists and timbers connecting the roof of the centre of the house with that of the wing. The fire was at this time raging with its greatest violence, the flames flying from room to room with fearful rapidity; and had it not been for the immense thickness of the walls separating the wing from the main building, there can be little doubt that the whole mansion would have been consumed. Most fortunately, the supply of water was very good. Soon after eight o'clock the wind fell off, and shortly afterwards the roof of the wing fell in. Fears were no longer entertained for the main portion of the house, and from 9 o'clock the fire was gradually got under, and about 12 it was completely subdued. Although the fire did not reach beyond the left wing, still considerable injury has been done to very valuable furniture in some of the rooms, which was much injured by the water. The house and furniture were largely insured in six offices; the total amount of the insurance was stated to be 53,000*l*. The valuable paintings were all, with the exception of a few on the stairs, fortunately preserved.

23. Loss of the "Faith" Screw Steamship.—The fine iron screw steamship *Faith* foundered during a severe gale, about 25 miles from the Owers lightship. This fine vessel had been recently purchased for the Turkish Government, and had left London on the 18th, laden with very valuable stores. The ship and cargo were insured at Lloyd's for 40,000*l*. She sailed from the Downs on the 22nd, and on the following day

encountered a bad gale. She laboured very heavily, and in the afternoon sprang a leak. The crew had scarcely time to take to the boats, when the ship went down head foremost. One fireman who was overlooked went down with her.

26. Murder in the Minories. —A Christmas party in the Minories had a frightful termination—one of the guests murdered his wife. Thomas Corrigan, a foreman in the East India Company's warehouses, and his wife, were visitors on Christmas-day to Mr. Burton, an optician in Church Street, Minories; Mrs. Fearon, sister to Mrs. Corrigan, and her husband, were also present. Nothing extraordinary occurred on Christmas-day, but it was noticed that Corrigan was very "quiet." He sat up during the night with the men of the party, the women occupying the bedrooms. In the morning he went to his business. On his return to Mr. Burton's in the afternoon, his wife was not there, having gone home to see her children. When Mrs. Corrigan and Mrs. Fearon returned, they went into a bedroom; Corrigan stealthily followed them, forced his wife away from Mrs. Fearon, and stabbed her three times with a clasp-knife,—a new one, which he had bought that afternoon. In the attempt to seize and disarm Corrigan, Mrs. Fearon and Mrs. Burton were cut with the knife, as was a third person, whom, with others, the screams of the women had attracted to the spot. Mrs. Corrigan was taken to a neighbouring surgeon's, where she expired—one of the wounds had penetrated the lungs. After he was in custody, the murderer requested Inspector Gernon to take charge of some letters which were in a desk at the warehouse—they would throw light on the affair.

The first examination of the prisoner, at the Thames Police Office, on Thursday, was a very distressing scene. Corrigan is described as a mild-looking man; his age about 30. Mrs. Fearon was so hysterical at the examination that she was at first unable to speak; at her appearance Corrigan buried his face in his hands and sobbed aloud. Mrs. Fearon fainted, and had to be removed. Mrs. Burton was also greatly agitated, but managed to give her testimony. Mrs. Fearon was again brought into court; but she could only whisper to the magistrate, who repeated her statements aloud. Mr. Ingham asked the witness to turn round and look at the prisoner, for the purpose of identifying him; but her terror was so great that she was afraid to do it. At length she was raised from her chair, and was proceeding out of the court, when she wildly rushed towards the dock in which the prisoner stood, and stretched out the arm that was not wounded to shake hands with him. The prisoner eagerly leaned forward, caught her hand in his, and exclaimed, "God bless you!" He then gave way to a paroxysm of grief. As Mrs. Fearon was led into the clerk's room, she exclaimed, "Oh, my arm, my arm!" and fainted away. Mr. Burton, who also lost all self-possession when he entered the court, said, in answer to a question prompted by the prisoner, that Corrigan had evidently been drinking on Wednesday; that drink affected his nervous system; and that on Christmas-eve, it was said, he had an attack of *delirium tremens*.

When the unfortunate man recovered from his intoxication he exhibited most affecting remorse, and continued a prey to the horrors to which his crime had given rise; his situation truly demanded compassion. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death. The Government seemed resolved that the punishment should be carried out. The scaffold was erected, and the crowd had gathered to the spot to witness his execution. But at the last moment a reprieve came, and the miserable man was remitted to a life-long punishment.

The Weather.—This year we have had the presence of winter unusually early. About the 23rd of November, the air became exceedingly cold, and in December a hard frost set in. The comparative degree of cold from the 19th to the 22nd of the latter month was from 14° to 19° below the average. Afterwards the weather changed, and the average became 6° in excess. The average of the whole quarter was 4° in defect.

Rain fell in excess in October to the amount of 2 inches, and in defect to the same amount during the two following months. The fall of rain about London for 26 consecutive months, ending December, should be $54\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the amount actually collected was 40 inches; there was, therefore, a deficiency of rain during that period of 14 inches.

During the few days of intense cold in December, the waters in the Parks became frozen over, and the amusement of skating was resumed with great eagerness. An accident happened in St. James's Park, by which three lads were drowned. The Thames was covered with floating ice. On the night of Tuesday, the 18th, the frost was so intense that it stopped the clock of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Wrecks in 1855.—By the return of the wrecks and casualties on or near the coast of the United Kingdom from 1st January to 31st December, 1855, it appears that the total number of such disasters within that period is 1141 ships, representing a tonnage of 176,544 tons. Of these vessels 963 were British, 11 Colonial, and 116 Foreign. Of which number were:—

Totally lost by wreck	272
Stranded and recovered	246
Stranded, but whether total or partial loss not reported	167
Totally lost in collision	55
Seriously damaged in collision	178
Slightly damaged in collision	14
Leaky and foundered	49
Leaky and put back to discharge and repair	47
Destroyed by fire	14
Found derelict	19
Dismasted and otherwise damaged	49
Abandoned	20
Capsized and sunk	9
Seriously damaged by spontaneous combustion of cargo	2
	1141

There occurred casualties in the several months — January, 102; February, 113; March, 93; April, 43; May, 58; June, 33; July, 41; August, 54; September, 64; October, 134; November, 176; December, 230.

The total number of lives lost in 1852 was 920; in 1853, 689; in 1854, 1549; 1855, 469.

The disasters in which the greatest number of lives were lost were the wrecks of the *John*, 191; *Ampulla*, 8; *Morna*, 21; *Enchantress*, 12; *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, 18; *Emeihiden*, 10; in a haddock boat off Mabray Head, 13.

Return of the Number of Persons of every description killed or injured from all causes on all the Passenger Railways open for public traffic in England, Ireland, and Scotland during the year 1855.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	10	311
Passengers killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	18	20
Total number of passengers killed or injured	28	331
Servants of company or contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	28	41
Servants of company or contractors killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	97	51
Other persons crossing at level crossings	35	6
Trespassers	53	14
Suicides	3	0
Miscellaneous	2	1
	246	444

Collisions between passenger trains	8
Collisions between passenger trains and other trains or engines	29
Passenger trains of portions of trains getting off the rails	13
Passenger trains running into sidings or off their proper line, through points being wrong	10
Axles or wheels or machinery of engines attached to passenger trains breaking or getting out of order	5
Axles or wheels of carriages of passenger trains breaking	6
Couplings breaking	3
Bursting of boilers of engines of passenger trains	2
Train running into stations at too high a rate of speed	1
	77

	1854.	1855.
Length of railway open on the 31st December (miles)	8054	8296
Total number of passengers conveyed	111,206,707	118,595,134
Total receipts from all sources of traffic	£20,215,724	£21,507,599

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood on January 1, 1855.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
Lord Privy Seal	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
Home Secretary	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Foreign Secretary	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
Colonial Secretary	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bt.
War Secretary	His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir Jas. Robert Geo. Graham, bt.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.
Secretary at War	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings	Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, bt. Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge.
Master-General of the Ordnance	Right Hon. Lord Raglan.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Postmaster General	Right Hon. Viscount Canning.
Secretary of the Admiralty	Ralph Bernal Osborne, esq.
Attorney-General	Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir Richard Bethell, knt.
Judge-Advocate General	Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law	Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. James Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General	Thomas Mackenzie, esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of St. Germans.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Sir John Young, bt.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. Abraham Brewster.
Solicitor-General	William Keogh, esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Right Hon. Earl Spencer.
Lord Chamberlain	Most Hon. Marquess of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse	His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

The MINISTRY as formed by Viscount PALMERSTON, *February* 16, 1855.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
Home Secretary	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bt.
Foreign Secretary	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
Colonial Secretary	Right Hon. Sydney Herbert.
War Secretary	Right Hon. Lord Panmure.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir Jas. Robert Geo. Graham, bt.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.
First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings	Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, bt. Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge.
Master-General of the Ordnance	Right Hon. Lord Raglan.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	[Vacant.]
Postmaster-General	Right Hon. Viscount Canning.
Secretary of the Admiralty	Ralph Bernal Osborne, esq.
Attorney-General	Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir Richard Bethell, knt.
Judge-Advocate General	Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law	Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. James Moncrieff.
Solicitor-General	Edward Francis Maitland, esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of St. Germans.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Sir John Young, bt.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. Abraham Brewster.
Solicitor-General	William Keogh, esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Right Hon. Earl Spencer.
Lord Chamberlain	Most Hon. Marquess of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse	His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

The MINISTRY, as it stood subsequently to the 22nd February, 1855.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
Home Secretary	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bt.
Foreign Secretary	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
Colonial Secretary	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
War Secretary	Right Hon. Lord Panmure.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, bt.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Earl of Harrowby.
Postmaster General	Right Hon. Viscount Canning.
First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings	Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, bt. Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge.
Master General of the Ordnance	Right Hon. Lord Raglan.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie.
Secretary of the Admiralty	Ralph Bernal Osborne, esq.
Attorney-General	Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir Richard Bethell, knt.
Judge-Advocate General	Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law	Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. James Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General	Edward Francis Maitland, esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of Carlisle.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Edward Horsman.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. William Keogh.
Solicitor-General	John David Fitzgerald, esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Right Hon. Earl Spencer.
Lord Chamberlain	Most Hon. Marquess of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse	His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR.

In the Cabinet.—The Duke of Argyll, Postmaster-General, *vice* Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India. The Earl of Harrowby, Lord Privy Seal, *vice* the Duke of Argyll. Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, *vice* Earl of Harrowby. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Colonial Secretary, *vice* Right Hon. Lord John Russell resigned. Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley, President of the Board of Trade, to a seat in the Cabinet.

Not in the Cabinet.—Master-General of the Ordnance, *vice* Lord Raglan, *deceased, office abolished*. Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, *vice* Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, *deceased*. Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, Chief Commissioner of Poor Law, *vice* Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines. Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, *vice* Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1855.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire	John Shaw Leigh, of Luton Hoo, esq.
Berks	Henry Elwes, of Marcham Park, esq.
Bucks	P. Duncombe P. Duncombe, of Great Brick Hill, esq.
Camb. and Hunts.	Sir Williamson Booth, of Gamlinghay, bart.
Cheshire	J. Chapman, of Hill End, Mottram, Longdendale, esq.
Cornwall	William Henry Pole Carew, esq.
Cumberland	Thomas Story Spedding, of Mirehouse, esq.
Derbyshire	Peter Arkwright, of Willersley Castle, esq.
Devonshire	Thomas Daniel, of Stoodleigh, esq.
Dorsetshire	Robert Williams, of Bridehead, esq.
Durham	Robert Surtees, of Redworth House, esq.
Essex	John Watlington P. Watlington, of Moor Hall, esq.
Gloucestershire	Corbett Holland Corbett, of Admington Hall, esq.
Herefordshire	R. F. Wegg Prosser, of Belmont, near Hereford, esq.
Herts	Nathaniel Hibbert, of Munden, Watford, esq.
Kent	Sir Wal. C. James, of Betshanger, Sandwich, esq.
Lancashire	John Pemberton Heywood, of Norris Green, esq.
Leicestershire	William Ward Tailby, of Humberstone, esq.
Lincolnshire	George Skipworth, of Moortown House, esq.
Monmouthshire	John Russell, of the Wyelands, Chepstow, esq.
Norfolk	Brampton Gurdon, of Letton, esq.
Northamptonshire	Fred. Urban Sartoris, of Rusden Hall, esq.
Northumberland	Rowland Errington, of Sandhoe, esq.
Nottinghamshire	H. Bridgeman Simpson, of Babworth, esq.
Oxfordshire	Benj. John Whippy, of Lee-place, Charlbury, esq.
Rutlandshire	Arthur Heathcoate, of Pilton, esq.
Shropshire	Willoughby Hurt Sitwell, of Bucknell, esq.
Somersetshire	George Barons Northcote, of Somerset Court, esq.
Staffordshire	Samuel Pole Shawe, of Maple Hayes, esq.
Southampton, Co. of	Hon. Sir Edward Butler, of Harefield.
Suffolk	John Josselyn, of St. Edmund's Hill, esq.
Surrey	James Gaddesden, of Ewell Castle, esq.
Sussex	George Carew Gibson, of Sandgate Lodge, esq.
Warwickshire	Chandos Wren Hoskyns, of Wroxall Abbey, esq.
Westmoreland	John Hill, of Castle Bank, Appleby, esq.
Wiltshire	Simon Watson Taylor, of Urchford, esq.
Worcestershire	W. Dowdeswell, of Pull Court, near Tewkesbury, esq.
Yorkshire	James Brown, of Copgrove, near Knaresborough, esq.

ELECTED BY THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

London and Middlesex	R. Hartley Kennedy, esq., Alderman. W. Anderson Rose, esq., Alderman.

WALES.

Anglesey	Hugh Robert Hughes, of Bodrwyn, esq.
Breconshire	John Williams Vaughan, of Velinnewydd, esq.
Carmarthenshire	Samuel Dukinfield Darbyshire, of Pendyffryn, esq.
Carnarvonshire	Edward Ab Adam, of Meddleton Hall, esq.
Cardiganshire	John Battersby Harford, of Petterwell, esq.
Denbighshire	H. Robertson Sanbach, of Havodunos, Llbergele, esq.
Flintshire	Viscount Dungannon, of Brynkinalt.
Glamorganshire	Wyndham Wm. Lewis, of the Heath, near Cardiff, esq.

Montgomeryshire	Edmund Ethelstone Peel, of Llandrinio, esq.
Merionethshire	C. J. Tottenham, of Berwyn House, Llangollen, esq.
Pembrokeshire	John Leach, of Ivy Tower, esq.
Radnorshire	John Abraham Whittaker, of Newcastle Court, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim	Lord Robert Montague, Port Stewart, Coleraine.
Armagh	Joseph Atkinson, Crow Hill, Loughgall, esq.
Carlow	Henry Bruen, Oak Park, Carlow, esq.
Carrickfergus Town	James Barnett, Carrickfergus, esq.
Cavan	Edward Rotherham, Crossdrum, Oldcastle, esq.
Clare	Charles George O'Callaghan, Ballinahinch, Tullamore, esq.
Cork	Montifort Longfield, Castle Mary, Cloyne, esq.
Cork City	Lieut.-Col. North L. Beamish, Cork.
Donegal	J. Wood, Castlegrove, Letterkenny, esq.
Down	Andrew Mulholland, Springvale, Kirkcubbin, esq.
Drogheda Town	Francis Chadwick, New-street, Drogheda, esq.
Dublin	Hon. St. John Butler, Walshestown, Balbriggan.
Dublin City	John Barlow, Sybil Hill, Raheney, esq.
Fermanagh	Robert Collins, Ardsallagh, Navan, esq.
Galway	John Walter Lambert, Aggard, Craughwell, esq.
Galway Town	Edward C. Burke, Dominick-street, Galway, esq.
Kerry	Robert Conway Hickson, Fermoyle, Castlegregory, esq.
Kildare	Edward Cane, St. Wolstan's, Celbridge, esq.
Kilkenny	James Charles Kearney, Blanchville Park, Gowran, esq.
Kilkenny City	Daniel Smithwick, Kilcreen, Kilkenny, esq.
King's County	Robert Enright Mooney, The Doon, Ferbane, esq.
Leitrim	Hugh O'Beirne, Jamestown, Drumsna, esq.
Limerick	Sir Richard De Burgho, The Island, Castleconnell, bart.
Limerick City	Francis Green, Shannon View, Limerick, esq.
Londonderry	Sir Fred. Heygate, Bellerena, Newtownlimavady, bart.
Longford	Nathaniel Callwell, Tonym, Granard, esq.
Louth	Richard Thomas Montgomery, Beaulieu, Drogheda, esq.
Mayo	Mark Blake, Ballinafad, Ballyglass, esq.
Meath	Richard Chaloner, Kingsfort, Moynalty, esq.
Monaghan	Henry Thomas Hope, Castleblaney, esq.
Queen's County	John Croasdaile, Rynn, Mountmellick, esq.
Roscommon	Hon. Robert Edward King, Rockingham, Boyle, esq.
Sligo	Sir Malby Crofton, Longford House, Collooney, bart.
Tipperary	Thomas Butler Stoney, Portland, Borrisokane, esq.
Tyrone	Anketell Moutray, Favor Royal, Aughnacloy, esq.
Waterford	William C. B. Wise, Manor of St. John, Waterford, esq.
Waterford City	Edmond Power, of Tramore, Waterford, esq.
Westmeath	John J. Nugent, Clonlost, Killucan, esq.
Wexford	John Hyacinth Talbot, Ballytrent, Broadway, esq.
Wicklow	George Putland, Bray Head, Bray, esq.

BIRTHS.

1855.

JANUARY.

1. At Eastwell Rectory, Kent, the lady of the Rev. W. R. Finch Hatton, a daughter.

2. At Dunsby Rectory, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. G. W. Keightley, a daughter.

— In Spring-gardens, the lady of the Hon. Sir W. Yardley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, a son.

6. In Harley-street, the lady of the Rev. Edward Thompson, D.D., a daughter.

— At Pera, the lady of the late Major Glazbrook, of the 49th regt., a daughter.

— At Sir G. Sinclair's, Edinburgh, the lady of J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, esq., a daughter.

7. The Countess of Verulam, a son.

8. On board the steamer *Calpe*, off Gibraltar, prematurely, Lady Lionel Smith, lady of Sir Lionel Smith, bart., of the 71st Highland L. Inf., a daughter.

9. At Clapham, the lady of Lt.-Col. Banbury, 23rd Fusiliers, a son.

10. At Hill House, Bridgewater, the Countess of Cavan, a son.

11. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, a son.

— At Stafford House, the Marchioness of Kildare, a daughter.

— At Kirkham Abbey, the lady of Edward Clough Taylor, esq., a daughter.

— At Clegelare, the Lady Clanmorris, a son.

12. In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Daly, a daughter.

— At North Runcton, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. William Hay Gurney, a son.

15. In Endsleigh-street, the lady of W. Atherton, esq., M.P., a son.

16. In Westbourne-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Denman, a son.

18. In Spring-gardens, the Duchess of Manchester, a son.

— At Leamington, prematurely, Mrs. Halkett, widow of the late Major Douglas Halkett, 4th Light Drags., who recently fell at Balaklava, a daughter.

19. In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Winn, a son.

19. In Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Milton, a daughter.

21. At Lapworth Rectory, Mrs. Arundell St. John Mildmay, a son.

— In Chester-square, the lady of Major Ormsby Gore, a son.

22. In Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park, the lady of W. H. Domville, esq., a son.

23. At Thornden, the Lady Petre, a daughter.

— At Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. John Pelham, a son.

24. At Holybank, Hants, the lady of Major Robert Miller Mundy, a daughter.

— At the Priory, Waddon, Croydon, Mrs. John Melhuish, a son and daughter.

25. At Westover, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon. Wm. à Court Holmes, a daughter.

26. In Grosvenor-square, the Lady Julia Mills, a son.

27. At Court of Hill, the lady of Major Lowe, a daughter.

31. At Staines, Mrs. Seymour Conway, a son.

— At Cheltenham, the lady of the Rev. Charles Compton Donville, a daughter.

FEBRUARY.

1. In Tavistock-square, the lady of Edward Solly, esq., F.R.S., a daughter.

— At Flete, Devon, the lady of John Bulteel, esq., a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Little Hallingbury, Essex, the lady of the Rev. Stanley Pemberton, a son.

— At Lawrence Court, Huntingdon, the lady of Arthur D. Veasey, esq., a son.

3. In London, the Lady Saltoun, a daughter.

4. At Ashling House, Hambledon, Hants, the lady of Capt. Henry Lavie, a daughter.

— In Curzon-street, May-fair, the lady of Lt.-Col. Montagu M'Murdo, a son.

5. In Gloucester-gardens, the lady of Lt. Stopford, R.E., a daughter.

6. At Wheatfield Rectory, Oxon, the lady of the Rev. C. V. Spencer, a son.

8. In Grosvenor-place, Lady Skipwith, a daughter.

— At Hollybrook, Skibbereen, co. Cork, the lady of Edm. Waldo Meade Waldo, a son and heir.

9. At Kinnersley Castle, near Hereford, the lady of John Parkinson, esq., a daughter.

— At Badminton, the Duchess of Beaufort, a son.

11. The Viscountess Folkestone, a son.

BIRTHS.

13. At Cirencester, the lady of Sir Charles Watson, bart., a daughter.

— The lady of Henry Spencer Perceval, esq., a son.

14. At Canterbury, the lady of Capt. Leopold Paget, R.H.A., a son.

15. At Berlin, the lady of Lord Augustus Loftus, secretary to H. M. Legation at Berlin, a daughter.

— At Balcarres, Fifeshire, the Lady Lindsay, a daughter.

— At Hasely Hall, Warwickshire, the lady of Arthur Annesley, esq., a son.

17. In Bolton-street, Mrs. Cameron, a daughter.

18. At St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, the lady of the Rev. Alfred Povah, a son.

— At Irthlingborough, the lady of Edwards Rousby, esq., a daughter.

19. At Chilwell Hall, Notts, the lady of T. B. Charlton, esq., a daughter.

— At Cambridge, the lady of the Rev. James Pulling, Master of Corpus Christi College, a daughter.

— At South Withan Rectory, the lady of the Rev. R. W. Lionel Tollemache, a daughter.

21. In Lowndes-square, the lady of the Rev. C. J. D'Oyley, a son.

23. At Brimfield Court, Herefordshire, Mrs. Humphrey Child, a daughter.

24. At Arundel Castle, Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, a daughter.

MARCH.

1. In Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Harvie Farquhar, a daughter.

— The lady of Spencer Follett, esq., Q.C., M.P., a son.

2. At Kilburn, the lady of John L. Merivale, esq. a son.

3. At High Beech, Essex, the widow of the late Lieut.-Col. George Hogarth, C.B., 26th Cameronians, a daughter.

5. At Foss House, Lady Menzies, of Menzies, a son.

— At Painton, Torquay, the lady of Capt. Bouverie, R.N., a son.

6. At the Admiralty House, Portsmouth, Lady Cochrane, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the Lady Cardross, a son.

— At Yately, Hants, the lady of George Byng H. Shute, esq., a daughter.

— At Statton Audley, the lady of Thos. Tyrwhitt Drake, esq., a son.

7. In Hereford-street, the lady of Charles Penruddocke, esq., of Compton Park, Wilts, a daughter.

7. At Bescot Hall, Staffordshire, Mrs. Horatio Barnett, a son.

8. In Dublin, the Lady Adela Goff, a son.

— At Llangennech Park, co. Carmarthen, Mrs. Gwyn Jeffreys, a daughter.

9. At Hinton, Christchurch, the lady of Sir George Gervis, bart., a son and heir.

10. At Port Royal, Jamaica, the lady of Commodore Henderson, a son.

11. At Glen Hill, Walmer, the lady of Capt. Montresor, R.N., a son.

— At Tostock-place, Suffolk, the lady of George James Edward Brown, esq., a son and heir.

12. At Maristow, Devonshire, Lady Lopes, a daughter.

— In Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, the Lady of St. Vincent Jervis, esq., a daughter.

13. In Warwick-villas, Warwick-road, Paddington, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. Stamford, a daughter.

— At Northchurch Rectory, the lady of Sir John H. Culme Seymour, bart., a daughter.

— At Reigate, the lady of Edward Arthur Copleston, esq., a daughter.

14. At Esher, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Charles Clark, a daughter.

— In Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Claude Lyon, a son.

15. At Cairo, the lady of R. J. Elrington, esq., 10th Royal Hussars, a son.

17. At Cresselly, Pembrokeshire, the Lady Catherine Allen, a son.

— At Catton Hall, Norwich, Mrs. John Henry Gurney, a son.

18. At Norton Hall, Derbyshire, the lady of Charles Cammell, a son.

19. The lady of Philip Wykeham Martin, esq., a son and heir.

— In Chester-square, the lady of Edward Heneage, esq., a son.

21. At the Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Aston, twin daughters.

— In Carlton-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. J. Stuart Wortley, a daughter.

— At Waphington Manor, Yorkshire, the lady of Philip Saltmarshe, esq., a son.

22. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Herbert, a son and heir.

23. The lady of Andrew Crosse, esq., of Fyne Court House, Broomfield, Somersetshire, a son.

— In Brunswick-place, Brighton, the lady of Arthur Otway, M.P., a daughter.

24. At Ickleford House, near Hitchin, Herts, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Dudley Ryder, a daughter.

— At Lansdowne House, the Countess of Shelburne, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

24. At Durham, at Burn Hall, the lady of Marmaduke Charles Salvin, esq., a daughter.

25. At Bedfords, West Ham, the lady of Captain Pelly, R.N., a son.

— In Upper Brook-street, the Lady Emma Cust, a son.

— In Montagu-street, Portman-square, the lady of Robert Loder, esq., a son.

27. At Upton Park-villas, Slough, the lady of Edward Matthew Ward, esq., R.A., a daughter.

— At Down Amney, Wilts, the Lady Maria Ponsonby, a daughter.

— At Kingscote, Gloucester, the lady of Major Henry B. O. Savile, a daughter.

28. In Arlington-street, Lady Walsingham, a daughter.

— At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the lady of Capt. Bertie M. Roberts, 26th Regt., a son.

29. At Lavant House, near Chichester, the lady of the Rev. William J. Stracey, a son.

— At Westhay House, Dorset, the lady of Capt. Fowell, R.N., a daughter.

30. At Tetworth Hall, Hunts, the lady of John Harvey Astell, esq., a daughter.

— At Dantsey Rectory, the widow of Lieut.-Col. Swyny, 63rd Regt., who fell at Inkerman on the 5th November, a son.

APRIL.

1. In John-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady Mary Clive, a daughter.

2. At Langley, Slough, the lady of Capt. H. W. Gordon, a son.

3. In Marmion-place, Southsea, the lady of the Rev. Charles Richmond Tate, a son.

— In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Lady Henniker, a son.

4. The lady of Henry P. Cholmeley, esq., Bransby Lodge, York, a daughter.

— At St. Peter's Rectory, Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. H. De Sausmarez, a son.

— At the Homme, Herefordshire, the lady of R. S. Cox, esq., a son and a daughter.

— At Maida-hill west, the lady of the Rev. Octavius F. Owen, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Burstow, Surrey, a daughter.

— In Carlton House-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. Russell, a son.

— At Withington Hall, Cheshire, the lady of the Hon. Carnegie R. J. Jervis, a son.

6. At Whitmore Rectory, Staffordshire, Mrs. C. H. Mainwaring, a son.

8. At Ashburnham-place, the Countess of Ashburnham, a son.

8. In Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, a daughter.

— At Shotton Hall, Durham, the lady of Robert C. Bewicke, esq., a son.

— At Hambrook House, Gloucester, the lady of William Gray Clarke, esq., a daughter.

— At Hadshaw, the lady of Henry Hobhouse, esq., a daughter.

9. At Courtland House, West Clifton, the lady of Frederick Elton, esq., a son.

13. At Finedon, co. Northampton, the lady of the Rev. G. W. Paul, a son.

14. In Portland-place, the Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, twin daughters.

— At Thonock Hall, Lincolnshire, Mrs. Hickman Bacon, a son and heir.

— At Haresfoot, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Smith Dorrien, a daughter.

— At Chatham, the lady of Major Hew Dalrymple Fanshaw, a son.

15. In Manchester-street, the lady of Professor Ansted, a daughter.

18. In Hamilton-place, the Marchioness of Stafford, a daughter.

— At Stoke Hamond, Bucks, the Lady Julia Bouwens, a daughter.

— At Southsea, the lady of Lieut. T. Bridgman Lethbridge, a daughter.

19. At Blithfield, the Hon. Mrs. Bagot, a daughter.

— In Lowndes-square, the Lady Mary Egerton, a son.

20. At Edinburgh, the lady of Col. D. Ewart, a son.

24. At Cheltenham, Lady Hope, a daughter.

25. At Weavering, Maidstone, the Lady North, a son.

27. At Broughton, the lady of Albany Fonblanque, esq., of Manchester, a daughter.

— In Rue de Montagne, Paris, the Countess of Donoughmore, a son.

28. In Eaton-square, the Lady Gilbert Kennedy, a daughter.

— In Eaton-place, the Countess of Enniskillen, a daughter.

— The Hon. Mrs. Caulfield Pratt, a son.

29. At Portledge House, North Devon, the lady of Henry T. Curteis, esq., late Capt. 37th Regt., a daughter.

MAY.

1. In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Brand, a son.

— At Mereworth Castle, Viscountess Falmouth, a daughter.

— At Rufford Hall, the Lady Arabella Hesketh, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

1. At Paris, the lady of Frederick Peere Williams Freeman, esq., a son.

2. In Chester-place, the lady of Osgood Hanbury, jun., esq., a son.

3. At Woodlands, Reigate, the lady of Philip Hanbury, esq., a son.

4. At Fetcham Rectory, Leatherhead, the lady of the Rev. E. Graham Moon, a son.

6. At Aldercar Hall, the lady of Charles Scott Jessop, esq., a daughter.

7. At Berry Hill, Notts, the lady of Sir Edward Walker, a daughter.

8. In Pelham-crescent, Brompton, the lady of General H. Charles Van Cortlandt, a daughter.

9. At Colby House, Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. C. E. Petre, a daughter.

11. In Upper Harley-street, the Lady Caroline Garnier, a daughter.

12. In Great Stanhope-street, the Lady Cremorne, a son.

— At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of the Rev. Edward Hoare, a daughter.

14. At Avott, St. Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish, a son.

— The lady of Capt. Powys, 9th Lancers, a son.

15. At Chettle Lodge, Blandford, Dorset, the lady of Capt. Douglas Curry, R.N., a son.

— In Eaton-place south, the Hon. Mrs. George Denman, a daughter.

— At Bury St. Edmunds, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Donaldson, a daughter.

16. In Chester-square, the lady of Henry Ley, esq., a son.

— At Withcote Hall, Leicester, the lady of Francis Leslie Pym, esq., a son.

— At the Deanery, Peterborough, Mrs. Saunders, a daughter.

— At Sampford Hall, Mrs. Myles Formby, a son and heir.

17. At Weymouth, the lady of Capt. Holden, 13th Light Drags., a daughter.

19. At the Palace, Corfu, the lady of Capt. E. C. Butler, 36th Regt., a daughter.

20. At Luffness, Haddingtonshire, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. George W. Hope, a daughter.

— At the Grange, near Honiton, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. John Gifford, a daughter.

21. In Belgrave-square, the Lady Isabella Stewart, a daughter.

— At East Sheen, the lady of Octavius Ommanney, esq., a daughter.

24. At the Old Court, Tortworth, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Moreton, a son.

— At South Brent, Devon, the lady of Capt. Kuper, R.N., C.B., a son.

25. In Cadogan-place, the lady of H. A. Bruce, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— In Wilton-crescent, the Viscountess Drumlanrig, twins, a son and daughter.

27. At Lesbury House, Northumberland, the lady of Adam Atkinson, esq., of Lorbottle, a son and heir.

29. At Collingwood, Hawkhurst, the lady of Sir John F. W. Herschel, bart., a daughter.

— In Montague-square, the lady of Onley Savill Onley, esq., a daughter.

— At Florence, the lady of Henry E. C. Scudamore Stanhope, esq., a son.

31. At Dashmoden, Biddenden, Kent, the lady of Capt. W. Tylden Pattenson, a son and heir.

— At Grace Dieu Manor, Leicestershire, the lady of Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, esq., a daughter.

JUNE.

1. In Carlton-terrace, the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, a son.

— At Wootton, the lady of George Fownes Luttrell, esq., a son.

— At Kirkmichael House, co. Ayr, the lady of J. Shaw Kennedy, esq., a son.

2. At Aberdeen, the lady of John Turner, esq., of Turner Hall, Aberdeenshire, a son and heir.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Robert Vans Agnew, esq., a daughter.

4. At Welton House, East Riding, Yorkshire, the lady of Major Broadley Harrison, 10th Royal Hussars, a daughter.

5. The Lady William Compton, a son.

6. At the Baths of Lucca, Mrs. Robt. Hay Murray, a daughter.

7. At Littlegreen, the lady of Capt. G. Phipps Hornby, R.N., a daughter.

— In Great Queen-street, Westminster, the lady of Henry S. Keating, esq., Q.C., M.P., a son.

8. At Guildford, the lady of Capt. H. Weston, a son.

— At Shortflatt Tower, Northumberland, the lady of W. Dent Dent, esq., a son.

9. In Westbourne-park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. Yolland, of the Roy. Eng., a daughter.

10. At Purley Park, Berks, the lady of A. H. Popham, esq., a son.

— In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Durham, twin sons.

— At Mount Craig, Ross, Herefordshire, the lady of Bellingham Barnard Hankey, esq., a son.

BIRTHS.

11. At Brafferton Moor, Yorkshire, Lady Payne Gallwey, a son.

— In Sussex-gardens, the lady of Capt. Hansard, a son.

— At Bedale Hall, York, Mrs. Beresford Peirse, a son.

12. At Leyton, Essex, the lady of Edw. Masterman, esq., a daughter.

14. At Gunton Park, the Lady Suffield, a son.

16. At Bookham, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Toler, a daughter.

— In Grosvenor-square, Lady Charles Lennox Fitzroy, a son.

17. At the Old Park House, Derbyshire, the Lady Anna Chandos Pole, a daughter.

— At Milverton, Somerset, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Randolph, a son.

18. At Houghton House, Bedfordshire, the lady of Humphrey Brandreth, esq., a daughter.

20. In Lowndes-street, Lady Blanche Dupplin, a son.

21. In Sussex-square, Hyde Park, the lady of Archibald Little, Lieut.-Col. 9th Lancers, a son.

23. In Westbourne-terrace, the lady of Capt. D. Bethune, R.N., a son.

— In Thurloe-square, the Lady Beaujolais Dent, a son.

— The lady of Comm. H. F. Killop, R.N., a daughter.

24. In Upper Berkeley-street, Mrs. Augustus Wellesley, a daughter.

25. At Tynemouth Lodge, Northumberland, the Hon. Mrs. Linskill, a son and heir.

26. In Eaton-place, the lady of James Heywood, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Torpoint, Cornwall, the lady of Capt. G. H. P. White, R.N., a son and heir.

— At Grenofen, the lady of W. H. Chichester, esq., a daughter.

27. At Chorleywood, Herts, the lady of William Longman, esq., a daughter.

— At Holly Grove, Lady Emily Seymour, a daughter.

— At Potterhanworth Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Arthur Henry Anson, a daughter.

28. In Great Ormond-street, the lady of Major Candy, a daughter.

29. At Hereford, the lady of the Rev. W. P. Musgrave, a daughter.

30. At Rose Hill Hall, near Liverpool, the lady of Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., a daughter.

— In Chesham-street, the lady of C. H. à Court, esq., a daughter.

JULY.

1. In South-street, the lady of R. S. Holford, esq., M.P., a daughter.

2. In Belgrave-square, the Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, a daughter.

5. At Everingham Park, the lady of William Constable Maxwell, esq., a son.

— In Warwick-terrace, Belgravia, the lady of John Brady, esq., M.P., a son, stillborn.

— In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, London, the lady of J. C. Macdermotty, esq., a son and heir.

7. At Ruperra Castle, Glamorganshire, the lady of Sir George Walker, bart., a son.

— At Windleston Hall, Durham, Lady Eden, a daughter.

8. At Malta, the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, a daughter.

— At Wellesbourne Hall, Warwickshire, the Hon. Mrs. G. H. Holland, a son.

9. At Wilton-crescent, Mrs. Eric Carrington Smith, a daughter.

10. In Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park, the lady of J. Bonham-Carter, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— In Old Palace-yard, Westminster, the lady of the Hon. William Napier, a daughter.

— In Eaton-square, the lady of Capt. the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., a daughter.

— At Langley House, Herts, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Askwith, R.A., a daughter.

11. At Magdalene Lodge, Camberwell, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, a son.

12. At Oxford, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol, a daughter.

15. At Bulmershe Court, the Lady Catherine Wheble, a daughter.

16. At Richmond, the lady of Dr. Hooker, F.R.S., a son.

— At Park-square, Regent's Park, Mrs. Henry Hansard, a son.

— At Dawlish, the lady of Charles Abdy Williams, esq., a son.

17. At Vernon-villa, Finchley-road, the lady of Robert Pashley, esq., Q.C., a daughter.

— At South-hill, the Hon. Mrs. Mark Kerr, a son.

18. In Lowndes-square, the lady of E. B. Farnham, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

— At Croft Castle, Herefordshire, the lady of W. T. Kelville Davies, esq., a son.

19. In South-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Bateman, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

19. At Fornham Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, the Lady Manners, a son.

— At Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, the lady of his Excellency Charles Henry Darling, esq., a son.

— At Perth, Western Australia, the lady of the Rev. George P. Pownall, a son.

20. At Elderton Lodge, Gunton, the Hon. Mrs. Burroughes, a daughter.

— In Eaton-square, Pimlico, the lady of J. H. Manners Sutton, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— In Belgrave-square, the Viscountess Downe, a daughter.

— At the Palace Gardens, Kensington, the lady of the Rev. John Hanson Sperling, a son.

21. In Upper Brook-street, the Viscountess Malden, a daughter.

— At Shidfield, Hants, the lady of Capt. Wainright, R.N., a daughter.

— At Exeter, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzmaurice, a son.

22. At Ashwell Thorpe, Norfolk, Lady Tyrwhitt, a son.

— In Albemarle-street, Mrs. Thestlethwayte, a daughter.

23. Lady Olivia Ossulston, a daughter.

— In St. James's-square, Lady Lyttleton, a son.

— At 12, Norfolk-crescent, the lady of Capt. Tyler, Roy. Eng., a son.

25. At Paris, the Hon. Mrs. St. Clair, a son.

26. At Hammersmith, the lady of the Hon. Capt. P. O. Murray, a daughter.

27. At Hampstead, the lady of Mr. Henry Cornick, three daughters.

29. In Carlton House-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, of Kinmel, a daughter.

30. At Stoneleigh Abbey, Lady Leigh, a son.

31. In Bryanstone-square, the Hon. Mrs. Parnell, a daughter.

— At Norley, Cheshire, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lascelles, a son.

— At Appleton, the lady of Comm. T. G. Drake, R.N., a son.

AUGUST.

2. At Drumloe, Lady Hayes, a daughter.

3. At Corsock House, Kirkcudbrightshire, the lady of A. Murray Dunlop, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Felpham House, Sussex, the lady of Lt.-Col. Holcombe, 13th Light Inf., a son.

4. At Newport, Monmouthshire, the lady of Capt. Henry R. Foote, R.N., a son.

— At the Rectory, Slaugham, Sussex, the Hon. Mrs. St. John Methuen, a daughter.

6. At Heronden Hall, Tenterden, Mrs. Curteis Whelan, a daughter.

— At Fornham, Bury St. Edmunds, the lady of Col. Curtis, a daughter.

— At Barnes, the lady of Lt.-Col. Grove, a daughter.

7. At Bolton Hall, the Lady Bolton, a son.

8. In Hertford-street, May-fair, the Lady Charlotte Neville, a daughter.

— At Devonport Dockyard, Lady Plumridge, a son.

9. At Uffington House, Leicester, the lady of the Hon. Montague Peregrine Bertie, a daughter.

11. At Blairgourie House, Blairgourie, Perthshire, the lady of Allen Macpherson, esq., a son.

12. At Corsham Court, the Lady Methuen, a daughter.

13. At Brighton, the lady of the Hon. Charles Hanbury Tracy, a son.

14. At Matham Manor House, East Mousley, the lady of Comm. Lockyer, R.N., a son.

— At Bosahan, Cornwall, the lady of Capt. Glynn Grylls, late 62nd Regt., a daughter.

17. At Cavendish Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Samuel Tyssen Yellowly, esq., a daughter.

— At Vienna, the lady of the Hon. Henry Elliot, H. M. Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, a daughter.

18. At Moulsford, Berks, the lady of Capt. Browell, R.N., a daughter.

19. At Hollington House, East Woodhay, Hants, the lady of the Rev. Nicholas James Ridley, a son.

— At Bragborough Hall, near Daventry, the lady of David Buchanan, esq., a daughter.

20. At St. Margaret's, Ipswich, the Hon. Mrs. Proctor Beauchamp, a son.

— In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the lady of Lt.-Col. Bruce, a son.

21. At Mary's Priory, near Reading, the Hon. Mrs. William Warburton, a son.

—At Shotesham Park, Norfolk, the lady of Brig.-Gen. Mansfield, a son.

22. At Llanarth Court, Raglan, Mrs. Herbert, a son.

— At Farnham Castle, the lady of the Rev. R. N. Milford, a son.

BIRTHS.

22. At Castle Menzies, Perthshire, Lady Login, a daughter.

— At Precincts, Peterborough, the lady of the Rev. Henry Pratt, a son.

23. At Sutton Coldfield, the lady of Vincent Holbeche, esq., twins, a daughter and son.

25. At Maperton House, Somerset, Mrs. Eveleigh Wyndham, a daughter.

26. At Helmingham Hall, Suffolk, Mrs. Tollemache, a son.

— At Leighton Buzzard, the lady of Francis Bassett, esq., three daughters.

27. At Brighton, the lady of John Gough Nichols, esq., a daughter.

29. At Loch Alsh House, the lady of Comm. James Wood, R.N., a daughter.

— At Hamilton, Bermuda, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Whittingham, C.B., 26th Cameronians, a daughter.

30. In Upper Seymour-street, Lady Roberts, a son.

— The lady of Capt. Sherard Osborne, R.N., a daughter.

— Lady Carmichael, a daughter.

31. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, the lady of Major Weare, 50th Queen's Own, a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Upper Clapton, the Hon. Mrs. Lauriston Kneller, a son.

— At Longford Hall, Shropshire, the Lady Hester Leeke, a son.

3. At Stackpole Court, Viscountess Emlyn, a son.

4. At Friar's Park, Elgin, N.B., the lady of the Hon. James Grant, a son.

— In Charles-street, St. James's-square, Mrs. Dunbar, a daughter.

5. At Rokeby Hall, Lady Robinson, a daughter.

6. At Stobo Castle, Peebleshire, the lady of Sir G. Graham Montgomery, bart., M.P., a son.

— In Norfolk-square, the lady of Alfred A. Pollocke, esq., a daughter.

7. At Tilgate Manor, Sussex, the lady of Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq., a son.

8. At Cooper's Hill, the lady of Capt. Alex. M'Kinstry, H.M. 17th Regt., a daughter.

— In Bryanston-square, the Lady Amelius Wentworth Beauclerk, a daughter.

9. At East Barsham, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Delaval Astley, a son.

— In Queen's-terrace, Southsea, the lady of Comm. W. C. Chamberlain, a son.

9. In Portland-place, the lady of Sir John W. H. Anson, bart., a daughter.

10. At Curry Malet Rectory, Somerset, the lady of the Rev. Charles Leigh Pemberton, a son.

11. At Downham Hall, Clitheroe, the lady of Ralph Assheton, esq., a daughter.

12. At Hazelwood Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour, a son.

— At Tawstock Court, Devon, the lady of Edward Weld, esq., a daughter.

13. At Blebo, Fifeshire, the lady of A. Bethune, esq., a daughter.

— At Standon Rectory, Staffordshire, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Salt, a daughter.

15. At Kinsale, the lady of Capt. Duncan, a son.

— At Abbot's Moss, Cheshire, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, a son.

17. At Danbury-place, Mrs. Jolliffe Tuffnell, a son.

18. At Courtown, the Countess of Courtown, a son.

— At Prior's Lee Hall, Shropshire, the lady of Thomas Ellwood Horton, esq., a daughter.

— The lady of the Rev. C. W. Payne Crawfurd, a daughter.

20. At Chatham, Mrs. Fitzroy Somerset, a son.

21. At Scarthingwell Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Henry Constable Maxwell, esq., a daughter.

— At Garswood, Warrington, Lady Gerard, the lady of Sir Robert T. Gerard, bart., a daughter.

22. In Carlton House-terrace, the Countess Somers, a daughter.

23. At Blackheath, the lady of Capt. H. W. Gwyn, R.M., a son and heir.

— On the way from York Factory to the Red River, the lady of the Ven. Archdeacon Hunter, a son.

— At the Priory, Shirehampton, Gloucester, the lady of Major William Hicks, a son.

— At Clungunford Castle, Salop, the lady of John Roche, esq., a son and heir.

24. In Grove-end-road, the lady of Capt. R. A. Oliver, R.N., a son.

— At Lancing, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Carr Lloyd, a daughter.

— Lady Trollope, a son.

26. At Olton Hall, Warwickshire, the lady of the Rev. B. J. Bateman, a son.

— At Woodborough Hall, Notts, the lady of Mansfield Parkyns, esq., a daughter.

27. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. A. Talbot, a son.

BIRTHS.

27. In Upper Eccleston-place, the lady of T. E. P. Lefroy, esq., a daughter.

28. At Westfield, Cramond, Mrs. Balfour, a son.

— At Herriard Park, Hants, the lady of F. J. E. Jervoise, esq., a daughter.

30. At Apley, near Ryde, the lady of Capt. C. Y. Campbell, R.N., a daughter.

Lately. At Parkfield, near Sydney, N.S. Wales, the lady of Prof. Bell, of the University, a daughter.

OCTOBER.

1. At Spa, Belgium, the Lady Charles Beauclerck, a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Great Stanmore, the Lady Ellen Gordon, a son.

— At Llanstephen House, Radnorshire, the lady of Capt. Harman Hopper, a daughter.

— At Rutland Gate, the lady of John Manners, esq., a son.

— At Florence, the lady of Thomas Brinsley Norton, esq., a son.

2. At Sydenham, the lady of S. Laing, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Gortnor Abbey, Mayo, the lady of Newell Connop, esq., a daughter.

3. At the Mote, near Tunbridge, the lady of Major Robert Luard, a daughter.

4. In Wilton-crescent, the lady of H. Lowther, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Culzean Castle, the Marchioness of Ailsa, a daughter.

5. At Sheringham Hall, Norfolk, the lady of H. R. Upcher, esq., a son.

— The lady of Sir A. Chichester, bart., a son.

— At Oxford, the lady of the very Rev. the Dean of Wells, a son.

— In Grosvenor-street, the lady of Edward Hussey, esq., a son and heir.

6. At Croxley Cottage, near Rickmansworth, Herts, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Kelly, H.M.'s 31st Regt., a daughter.

— At Kineton, the Rt. Hon. Lady Willoughby de Broke, a daughter.

9. At Eton College, the lady of the Rev. J. E. Yonge, a daughter.

— At Ham Court, Worcestershire, the lady of Major Johnson, 5th Fusiliers, a son and heir.

10. At Langton Lodge, Dorset, the lady of George Pleydell Mansell, esq., a son.

11. At Oran, Yorkshire, the lady of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, a daughter.

— At Southsea, the lady of Capt. J. Montagu Hayes, R.N., a daughter.

11. At Edinburgh, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Cavaye, a son.

12. At Blunham, Bedfordshire, the lady of A. Mellor, esq., a son.

13. At Westhorpe, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Stanley, a son.

— In Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, the lady of Col. Crofton, a daughter.

14. At Prestwich Rectory, Lancashire, the lady of the Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, a son.

15. At Court House, Cannington, the Hon. Mrs. Clifford, a daughter.

16. At Lawers House, Perthshire, the lady of Brev.-Maj. Nason, 49th Regt., a daughter.

— In Portland-place, the Lady Susan Vernon Harcourt, a daughter.

17. In Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, the Countess Hamilton, a son and heir.

19. At Duntesbourne House, Gloucestershire, the lady of John P. Haines, esq., a son.

— At the Lawn, Swindon, the lady of A. L. Goddard, esq., M.P., a son.

20. In Hyde Park-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. A. Kinnaird, a daughter.

22. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Lady Dorothy Nevill, a son.

— The Countess Spencer, a daughter.

— At Melrose, N.B., the lady of Gilbert B. Rutherford, esq., Com. R.N., a daughter.

23. At Carrigmore, co. Cork, the Countess of Norbury, a daughter.

— In Wilton-crescent, the lady of Major Horne Purves, a daughter.

— At Skeffington Hall, Leicester, the lady of Richard Sutton, esq., a daughter.

24. The Countess of Lisburne, a daughter.

25. In Cadogan-place, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, a daughter.

27. At Government House, Hobart Town, Lady Young, a daughter.

28. At Nosely Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, bart., a son.

29. In Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of John Evans, esq., Q.C., a daughter.

— At Fulham, the lady of H. B. Sheridan, esq., a daughter.

— In Lower Seymour-street, Mrs. Robert Stopford, a son.

30. At Calcutta, the lady of C. H. Lushington, esq., C.S., a daughter.

— In Lowndes-square, Mrs. Streatfield, a daughter.

31. In Curzon-street, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

31. At the Hospital Encampment, in the plain of Renkioi, Asia Minor, the lady of Holmes Coote, Surgeon to the Smyrna British Hospital, and Assist.-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a daughter.

NOVEMBER.

1. At the Rectory, Gayton-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. W. B. Harrison, a son.

2. In Moray-place, Edinburgh, Lady Milliken Napier, a son and heir.

— At Malta, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane Fox, a son.

3. At Bedgebury Park, Kent, Lady Mildred Beresford Hope, a son.

— At Denbies, Dorking, the lady of George Cubitt, esq., a daughter.

4. At Bowden Hill, Wilts, Mrs. Henry Alworth Merewether, a son.

5. In Eaton-place south, Eaton-square, the lady of George Webbe Dasent, esq., D.C.L., a daughter.

6. At Stoke Hill, Bishopstoke, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Walter, a son.

— At Naples, the Duchess of San Arpino (Lady Burghersh), a daughter.

8. At Clifton, Mrs. Reginald Yorke, a daughter.

9. At Streatham Rectory, the lady of the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, a son.

— In Hereford-street, Park-lane, the Lady Catherine Weyland, a son and heir.

— At Claybrook Hall, Leicester, the lady of Sholto Douglas, esq., a son.

10. The Hon. Mrs. Fellowes, a son.

— At Kettlethorpe Hall, near Wakefield, the lady of Harry Burrard Farnall, esq., a son.

— In Tilney-street, the Viscountess Dalrymple, a daughter.

— In Wimpole-street, the lady of John C. Burgoyne, esq., a daughter.

11. In Lyall-street, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Beckett, a daughter.

13. In Wilton-crescent, the Viscountess Newport, a daughter.

15. At Rossie Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, a son.

18. At the Deanery, Westminster, the lady of Edward C. Buckland, esq., a son.

19. At Bath, Lady Wade, a daughter.

— At Eton, the lady of the Rev. G. Frewer, a daughter.

— At St. Peter's College Lodge, Cambridge, the lady of the Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D., a daughter.

19. In Cumberland-terrace, the lady of the Rev. C. F. Broughton, a son.

20. At Holkham, Norfolk, the Countess of Leicester, a son.

— At Rugby, the lady of Granville Bradley, esq., a daughter.

22. In Thurloe-square, the lady of Lt.-Col. George Warren, a son.

— At Hallyburton House, Forfarshire, the lady of Maj.-Gen. W. I. Gairdner, C.B., a daughter.

23. At Clarendon Park, Lady Hervey Bathurst, a son.

— In Onslow-square, the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burne, a son.

— At Bowden Park, Chippenham, the lady of Capt. Gladstone, R.N., M.P., a son.

— In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, Mrs. Joseph Hankey Dobree, a son.

24. At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Barrington, a son.

25. At Northwood House, St. John's-wood, the lady of Mr. Sergeant Bellasis, a daughter.

— In Stanhope-street, Hyde Park-gardens, the lady of the Rev. Baden Powell, a daughter.

26. In Pulteney-street, Bath, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Studd, of Oxton, Devon, a son.

— At Shenstone Lodge, near Lichfield, the lady of Basil Cochrane, esq., a daughter.

29. At Elbury Lodge, Paignton, the lady of John F. Belfield, esq., a son and heir.

— At Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, the lady of Lt.-Col. H. E. Fane, a daughter.

30. At Meean Meer, Lahore, the lady of Lt.-Col. Renny, H. M. 81st Regt., a daughter.

— At Lyndhurst, the lady of Lt.-Col. F. Lushington, C.B., Scots Fusilier Guards, a daughter.

— In Eccleston-square, the lady of Sir William Magnay, bart., a son and heir.

— In Pall-mall, Mrs. Edmond H. St. John Mildmay, a daughter.

DECEMBER.

1. At Abergwilly Palace, the lady of the Rev. Thomas J. Thirlwall, a son.

— In Hill-street, the lady of Henry Hippisley, esq., of Lambourne-place, Berks, a son.

— At Calborne Rectory, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Rev. Arthur M. Hoare, a daughter.

2. At the Rectory, East Bradenham, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. George Robert Winter, a son.

MARRIAGES.

2. At Woolwich, the lady of Major the Hon. David Fraser, Royal Artillery, a son.
— The Countess of Arran, a daughter.
— At Eaton-place, the lady of John S. Bankes, esq., a son.
— At Wingfield Park, Derbyshire, the lady of C. J. Mold, esq., a daughter.
3. At Langham Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Fuller Maitland Wilson, esq., a son.
— At Leamington, the lady of Comm. the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, R.N., a son.
— At the Rectory, Attleborough, the lady of the Rev. Alfred Boyer Smijth, a daughter.
4. At Streatham Common, Lady Muggeridge, a son.
— At Holbrook House, Suffolk, the lady of the Rev. Charles Darby Reade, a son.
5. At Methven Castle, Mrs. Smythe, of Methven, a daughter, stillborn.
— At Foremark Hall, Derbyshire, the lady of Henry Alsopp, esq., a son.
6. At Devonport, the lady of Comm. V. O. Inglefield, of twin sons.
7. In Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. Monckton Milnes, a daughter.
— At Springkell, Lady Heron Maxwell, a son.
— In Chepstow-villas west, the lady of George C. Mends, esq., Comm. R.N., a son.
— At Gibraltar, the lady of Lieut.-Col. C. E. Michel, 66th Regt., a daughter.
9. At Ivy House, Teignmouth, the lady of the Rev. W. C. Raffles Flint, two boys and a girl; the latter since dead.
— At Walesby Rectory, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. William B. Philpot, a son.
10. At Worthing, Sussex, the lady of Major W. Leader, a daughter.
11. At Leamington, the lady of Capt. Robert Tryon, R.N., a son.
— At Ryde, Lady Simeon, a son.
12. In Eaton-square, Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, of Bracklin Castle, a daughter.
13. At Wrenbury Hall, Cheshire, the lady of Major Starkey, a son.
16. In Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. George Augustus Browne, a son.
— At Maretimo, Black Rock, the Marchioness of Kildare, a daughter.
17. At Gifford's Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Major Gresley, H.E.I.C.S., a daughter.
— At Saltmarshe, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden, a daughter.
18. At Ringrone, Devonshire, Lady Kingsale, a daughter.
19. In Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a daughter.
19. In Eaton-square, the Countess of Galloway, a son.
21. At Coatham Hall, the lady of Calverley Berwicke, esq., a daughter.
22. At Euxton Hall, Lancashire, the Lady Emma Anderton, a son and heir.
— At High Park, Worcestershire, the lady of Theodore H. Galton, esq., a son.
— At Agra, the lady of the Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, a son.
23. At Dodington, the Lady Georgiana Codrington, a son.
— At Edinburgh, the Lady Jane Johnstone Douglas, a daughter.
25. In Eaton-square, the Countess de Morella, a son.
27. In Curzon-street, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Byron, a son.
— At Roecliffe, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir Frederick William Heygate, bart., a daughter.
— At Hampton Court, the lady of the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, a daughter.
28. The lady of the Rev. William J. Irons, D.D., Vicar of Brompton, a daughter.
29. In Eccleston-square, the lady of the Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., a son.
— At Byfield House, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Bennet Wrottesley, a son.
— At Long Stratton, Norfolk, the lady of Randall R. Burroughes, esq., a daughter.
30. In Chesham-street, the Lady Marcus Hill, a son.
31. At Wrotham Park, the Viscountess Enfield, a daughter.
— At Taunton, the lady of the Rev. Richard Mant, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1854.

Sept. 18. At Christchurch, New Zealand, Thomas Cass, esq., chief surveyor to Government, to Mary Ann, widow of the late David T. Williams, esq.

Dec. 7. At Auckland, New Zealand, Kenneth Robert Murchison, esq., Lieut. H.M. 58th Regt., to Harriet Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Major Travers, K.H.

MARRIAGES.

1855.

JANUARY.

2. At Lamport, the Rev. Charles Lyndhurst Vaughan, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan and the Dowager Lady St. John, to Jane Elizabeth Anna, daughter of Capt. Coote.

— At Lamport, Northamptonshire, Robert Barry Close, esq., to Augusta, daughter of the Rev. J. J. Vaughan.

— At St. Pancras, George Robertson, esq., eldest son of the Hon. Lord Benholme, to Lucy Mary, daughter of Capt. Fraser, R.N.

— At Tor Church, the Rev. R. C. Browne, to Caroline, daughter of Arthur Carthew, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Warre, to Georgiana Emily, widow of William Pitt Adams, esq.

— At Alveston, Warwickshire, Capt. Robert Tryon, R.N., to Lelia Sophia Skipwith, daughter of the late Sir Gray Skipwith, bart.

— At Allahabad, Edward Davidson, esq., Bengal Eng., to Eleanor Maria, daughter of the late Sir G. H. Freeling, bart.

4. In Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lord Massy, of Duntryleague and Hermitage, Limerick, to Isabella, daughter of the late George More Nisbett.

— At the Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Right Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, to Mary, daughter of the Hon. William Blowers Bliss, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

— At St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, Horatio Phillips, esq., 40th Regt. N.I., to Elizabeth Ellen, daughter of Lieut.-Col. G. Holmes, C.B., late of the Bengal Army.

— At Didbrook, the Rev. Edward Dupré, to Marianne Westenra Gist, niece to the Earl of Rossmore.

— At Dublin, the Rev. Latham Coddington Warren, to Harriet, daughter of the late J. H. Davidson, esq.

— At St. James's, Paddington, John Craven Mansergh, esq., of Rock Savage, Cork, to Jane Anne, daughter of Major Campbell.

6. At St. James's Church, the Right Rev. Dr. Tomlinson, the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, to Eleanor Jane, daughter of Col. Fraser, of Castle Fraser, N.B.

— According to the rites of the Catholic Church, and afterwards in St. James's Church, Paddington, Maurice James O'Connell, esq., eldest son of James O'Connell, esq., to Emily Clunes, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard O'Conor, K.C.H.

8. Neil Arnott, esq., M.D., of Bedford-square, to Marianne, widow of M. K. Knight, esq.

9. At Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, Capt. Edward Charles Ralph Sheldon, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Loftus.

10. At Trinity Church, Bath, Robert Peel Floyd, esq., Capt. 1st Devon Militia, to Jane Caroline, relict of the late Charles William Montgomery, esq.

11. At Teddington, William Horatio Harfield, esq., to Emma Eliza, daughter of the late Capt. Christopher West, R.N.

— At Teddington, Lieut. William Henry Hore, Royal Marines, to Anna Maria Seaward, daughter of the late Lieut. Lutman, R.N.

— At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Charlton N. Tucker, esq., 8th Bengal Lt. Cav., to Harriet, daughter of the late H. B. Mason, esq.

— At Exeter, T. Wilson Caird, esq., to Harriet Anne, daughter of the late Major Joseph Hutchinson, 7th Royal Fus.

13. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Edward Everard Rushworth, esq., D.C.L., to Amelia Adelaide, daughter of the late H. N. De les Derniers, esq.

— At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, William C. Capper, esq., B.C.S., to Sarah, daughter of Alderman Copeland.

15. At Alderton, Suffolk, Lieut. Francis James D'Aguilar, R.N., to Mary Phillis, daughter of Dr. Samuel Weeding.

— At Kilkenny West, Capt. Charles F. Young, R.A., to Georgina Maria, daughter of the late Lieut. J. E. F. Murray, R.N.

16. At St. James's Church, Westbourne-terrace, John S. Cannon, Lieut. H.M. 96th Regt., to Mary Edith, daughter of the late James Shaw, esq., Judge in the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut, Calcutta.

— At Oxford, the Rev. Charles Terry, of Harlestone, Suffolk, to Isabella Henrietta, youngest daughter of James A. Ogle, M.D.

17. At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Rugby, Sir Humphrey De Trafford, bart., to the Lady Annette Talbot, daughter of the late Col. Charles Talbot.

— At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, Capt. H. P. de Teissier, Bengal Art., to Mary Shirley, daughter of the late H. Miller, esq.

18. At Leamington, the Rev. Bolton Waller Johnstone, to Charlotte Lydia, daughter of the late Thomas Coker, esq.

MARRIAGES.

18. At South Brent, Somerset, the Rev. Temple Hamilton Chase, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Barons Northcote, esq.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Tierney, late of the Coldstream Guards, to Mary, daughter of the late F. G. S. Farrer, esq.

22. At St. George's Church, Montreal, John Miller Grant, esq., to Fanny, daughter of the late G. S. Henshaw, esq.

23. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Capt. Nias, R.N., C.B., Superintendent of the Royal Naval Hospital and Royal William Victualling Yard, Plymouth, to Caroline Isabella, only child of John Laing, esq.

— At St. Mary's-the-Less, Cambridge, the Rev. Henry W. Cookson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College, to Emily Valence, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College.

24. At Colombo, Ceylon, George Christian, esq., to Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Bainbrigge.

25. At the Cathedral, Melbourne, Ross Richards Homfray, esq., to Agnes Elizabeth Jeannette, daughter of Charles F. Elderton, esq.

— At Charlton Church, Robert John Russell, esq., of Great Finborough, Suffolk, to Lady Frances Catherine Nelson, eldest daughter of the second Earl Nelson.

30. At. St. James's, Piccadilly, John Clarke, esq., of Hertford-street, Mayfair, to Helen, daughter of Henry Alexander, esq.

31. At Marden, Kent, John William Hoare, esq. fifth son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Surrey, to Henrietta Mary, daughter of the Rev. Julius Deedes.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Tilmanstone, Kent, the Rev. Emilius Bayley, to Marianne Sophia, daughter of Edward Rice, esq., M.P.

— At the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, John Dowell Fitzgerald Grace, esq., to Grace, daughter of the late Thomas Thistlewayte, esq.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Henry Griffin Williams, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, to Frances, daughter of the late Charles Meredith, esq.

6. At St. Peter's, Rome, Richard Lamb, esq., of Axwell Park, Durham, to Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of the late Stephen Eaton, esq.

— At the church in Gordon-square, the Rev. George Benjamin Richings Bausfield, to Georgiana Mary Floyer Gambier, daughter of Rear-Adm. Gambier.

6. At Calstock, Cornwall, the Rev. Frederick T. Batchelor, M.A., Rector of Calstock, to Charlotte, daughter of W. L. S. Trelawny, bart.

7. At Warblington, Capt. Chambers, R.N., to Emma, daughter of Admiral Sir John Ommanney, K.C.B.

8. At St. James's, Paddington, Henry Flower Every, esq., to Gertrude, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel.

— At Bolarum, James Giberne Bell, esq., Second European Light Inf., to Anna, daughter of G. A. Bushby, esq., British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad.

13. At St. Thomas's, Newport, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Arthur Robert Pennington, M.A., to Anne, daughter of the late George Denecke, esq., M.D.

— At St. John's, Paddington, Thomas R. Crawley, esq., Capt. 15th Hussars, to Catherine, daughter of the late Col. Taylor, C.B., of the 29th Regt.

15. In the Chapel of the British Embassy, at Paris, Evan P. Montagu Baillie, esq., to the Lady Frances Anne Bruce, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

— At Dunse Castle, Robert Graham Moir, esq., of Leckie, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of William Hay, esq.

— At Highclere Church, Hampshire, the Earl of Portsmouth, to the Lady Eveline Alicia Juliana Herbert, sister of the Earl of Carnarvon.

— At Edinburgh, Niel Fergusson Blair, esq., of Balthayock, Perthshire, to Elrington, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Niel Douglas, K.C.B. and K.C.H., and widow of James Vaughan Allen, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Charles Cunliffe Smith, bart., of Suttons, Essex, to Agnes Frederica, daughter of Capel Cure, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. Eardley Wilmot, to Emily Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Whitmore, esq.

— At. St. George's, Bermuda, Lieut. Lewis Frederick Hall, R.A., to Amelia Caroline, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Williams.

— Major-Gen. Studd, of Oxton, to Beatrice Emma, daughter of the late Charlton Bayly, esq.

16. At Sligo, J. C. Johnstone, esq., to Maria, daughter of the late Capt. Gethin, 17th Foot.

17. At Ampthill, the Rev. Richard

Bryans, to Eleanor Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Lyon, K.C.B.

19. At Skenfrith, Edw. Baskerville Mynors, esq., to Horatia Charlotte Campbell, daughter of John Crawford, esq.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry George Bowyer, esq., to Katherine Emma, only child of the Rev. George Sandby.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Captain Henry Guise, to Frederica, daughter of Sir William Verner, bart., M.P.

— At Funtingham Church, Sussex, Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, esq., Capt. 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, to Sophia Horatia Churchill, daughter of Henry Lawes Long, esq., of Hampden Lodge, Surrey, and the Lady Catherine Long.

— At Tulnuk House, Galway, the Rev. William David Cowley, A.M., to Margaret Catherine, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Thomson, C.B.

— At Peartree, near Southampton, John Turner Turner, esq., to Marian Maria Dorothea, only daughter of Joseph P. Hoare, esq., of Bitterne.

— At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Frederic Erskine Manners, esq., E.I.C.S., to Harriet, daughter of Col. Robson, E.I.C.S.

24. At St. George's Church, Lieut. Walter C. Nangle, R.A., to Mary, daughter of the late Hon. Arthur Annesley.

MARCH.

1. At Wolverley, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsdale, to Adelaide, only daughter of J. P. Brown Westhead, esq., of Lea Castle, Worcestershire.

— At Wellington, Somerset, James Kershaw, esq., only son of James Kershaw, esq., M.P., to Eliza Jane, daughter of Thomas Elworthy, esq.

— At St. Paul's Church, Thomas Beckham, esq., Resident Magistrate, Auckland, to Henrietta Clinton, daughter of Col. Baddeley, Commanding Royal Engineers, New Zealand.

3. At Paddington, Thomas Houldsworth Hussey, esq., to Flora Macdonald, daughter of Benjamin Cuff Greenhill, esq.

8. At the church on Mount Zion, the Rev. R. Grant Brown, Missionary to the Jews in Alexandria, to Susannah Frances, daughter of Robert Crawford, esq.

— At Edinburgh, Alexander Oswald Brodie, esq., Ceylon C. S., to Jessie Anne, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Spottiswoode, Bengal Army.

12. At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, the Rev. Henry William Haygarth, to Emma, daughter of the late John Harcourt Powell, esq.

13. At Horton, Gloucestershire, Joseph Robert Lumley, esq., of Harleston, Northamptonshire, to Sarah, relict of Renn Hampden, esq., of Balls, Barbados, and late M.P. for Marlow, Bucks.

— At the British Embassy, Dresden, Beaumont Williams Hotham, esq., youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B., to Charlotte Amelia, daughter of Rear-Adm. Rich.

15. At St. James's, Paddington, Thos. Matthew Gisborne, esq., to Caroline Frances, daughter of William Wilberforce Bird, esq.

— At Charlton, Capt. Douglas M'Donald, R.N., to Lucy, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Smith, R.N.

— At Cheltenham, the Rev. T. W. Norwood, to Jane, widow of the Rev. George Palmer and daughter of the late Thomas Gaskell, esq., of Ingersley Hall, Cheshire.

19. At Calcutta, Frederick Josceline Watkins, esq., to Anne, daughter of Col. Win Shaw.

24. At Sherborne, Dorset, Frederick Wentworth Bennett, esq., to Catherine Eliza, only child of the late John Thomas Croft, esq.

26. At the British Episcopal Church, Buenos Ayres, Frank Parish, esq., H.B.M.'s Acting Chargé d'Affaires to the Argentine Confederation, to Margaret Greelaw, daughter of the late John Miller, esq.

27. At Clifton, Lieut.-Col. Sparks, H.M. 38th Regt., to Eliza Maria, daughter of the late Henry Lucas, M.D.

— At St. John's Church, Chatham, Capt. Henry Droz Gaynor, 87th (South Cork) Regt., to Louisa Milford, only daughter of the late Commissary-Gen. Sir Charles Dalrymple.

29. At St. Thomas's Church, Ryde, Capt. John Hill, Bombay Eng., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Williams, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. J. J. Holles, 25th Regt., to Jane, widow of Major William O'Connor.

APRIL.

4. At Edinburgh, Major Duff, to Jane, daughter of the late Alan C. Dunlop, esq.

5. At Rossend Castle, Fifeshire, James Ivory, esq., son of the Hon. Lord Ivory, to

Harriette Jane Oakley, only daughter of William Alexander Laurie, esq.

10. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Chas. Schreiber, esq., to Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Guest, widow of the late Sir John J. Guest, bart., M.P., and only daughter of the late Earl of Lindsey.

11. At Egyhayasfäln, Hungary, Gustavus Frederick Brown, esq., to Countess Alexandrina, daughter of Count Festitics.

— At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, Robert Byron Miller, esq., to Emily, daughter of G. B. Harrison, esq.

12. At Dinnington, in Northumberland, O'Bryen Bellingham Woolsey, esq., Capt. Roy. Art., to Anna, daughter of Sir John Walsham, bart.

— At Mortlake, Surrey, Capt. James Dolphin, late Rifle Brigade, to Agnes, daughter of the late Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney, bart.

— At Bramdean Church, Hants, Maj.-Gen. William Cowper Coles, to Honora Augusta, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus George Legge.

— At Cottesford, Oxford, F. F. C. Hamilton, esq., Comm. R.N., to Laura, daughter of J. B. Parry, esq., Q.C.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square William Grey Pitt, esq., late 11th Hussars to Fanny, widow of the Rev. Willoughby Burrell.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Calley, esq., of Burderop Park, late Major 19th Regt., to Frances Elizabeth, only child of Charles Bowyer, esq.

— Robert Follett Synge, esq., Capt. 67th Regt., to Catherine Weddle-Boyd, daughter of David Miller, esq.

— At Neemuch, Rajpootanah, Henry Erskine Forbes, esq., Bomb. Lancers, to Letitia Angelina, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Lawrence, 2nd Beng. Cav.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. William Crowther, to Susannah, daughter of John Bendyshe, esq.

16. At Funtingdon Church, Sussex, Capt. Francis William Hastings, R.A., to Emma Sophia, third daughter of Henry Lawes Long, esq., of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, and the Lady Catherine Long.

17. At All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, the Earl of Munster, to Wilhelmina Kennedy Erskine, daughter of Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton.

— At All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, Hay Erskine Wemyss, esq., of Wemyss Castle, Fifeshire, to Millicent Anne Mary Kennedy Erskine, daughter of the Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton and the late Hon. John Kennedy Erskine.

17. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Gascoigne Douglas, to Annamaria Harriet, daughter of Richard Richards, esq.

— At Clifton, Rev. Henry F. Huet, M.A., of Oxford, to Eliza C. Guest Scale, daughter of the late Edward Hutchins, esq.

— At Whitby, Sir W. Ridley Charles Cooke, bart., to Harriet Eloise, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Trebeck.

18. At Hamburg, the Rev. Dr. A. Stern, Chief Rabbi of Hamburg, to Jeanette, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. N. Adler, Chief Rabbi of Great Britain.

— At Kilkeedy Church, Hugh Lynedoch Barton, esq., to the Hon. Anna Emily Massey, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Clarina.

— At Whatfield, Suffolk, Major Strickland, of Douro, Canada West, and Reydon Hall, Suffolk, to Katherine, daughter of the late Thomas Rackham, esq.

19. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lionel Seymour William Dawson Damer, Capt. Scots Fus. Gds., to the Hon. Harriet Lydia Montagu, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Lord Rokeby.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. Francis Sutton, Royal Horse Guards, to Evelyn Mary Stuart, daughter of the Hon. George Lionel D. Damer.

— At Trinity Church, Roehampton, William Dickason Clay, esq., eldest son of Sir William Clay, bart., to Mariana Emily, daughter of Leo Schuster, esq., Roehampton.

— At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Fitzjames Stephen, esq., to Mary Richenda, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham.

— At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Montagu Watts, Madras Art., to Catherine Jane, daughter of the late John Bird, esq.

— At Lymington, John Francis Ward, esq., to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. George Baker, R.N.

21. At Newington, Oxfordshire, the Rev. Henry Pennant Cooke, Rector of Nuneham Courtney, Oxon., to Janetta, daughter of the late Rev. James Baker, Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham.

23. At the British Embassy, Paris, Lieut.-Col. Walter Douglas Phillipps Patton, 74th Highlanders, to Julia, only daughter of Sir Howard Elphinstone, bart.

24. At Welton, Northamptonshire, Robert Arthur Walter Charles Stuart, esq., to Louisa Frances, daughter of E. S. Burton, esq.

25. At the Abbey, Malmesbury, George Miller, esq., of Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Luce, esq., M.P.

MARRIAGES.

26. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Charles Spring Rice, second son of Lord Monteagle, to Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of William Marshall, esq., M.P.

— At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Thomas Dealtry, M.A., only son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, to Harriet, daughter of the late John Wing, esq.

28. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Robert Pigot, esq., to Anna Maria, daughter of the late General Sir William Clinton.

30. At St. Luke's, Jersey, Major Graham Dickson, 30th Regt., to Louisa Harriet, daughter of Capt. Mecham.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Major Henry Warter Meredith, 41st Regt., to Sophia Henrietta, daughter of the late Capt. Parry, R.N., of Llwynleun, Denbighshire.

MAY.

1. At Aure Church, Gloucestershire, James Charles Hill, esq., to Eliza Lucretia, daughter of Henry Crawshay, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Warwick, Frederick Blake Pemberton, esq., to Lucy, daughter of John Lane, esq.

2. At Radway, Warwickshire, F. L. Ward, esq., to Jane Anne, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Miller, C.B.

3. At St. Leonards, Thomas William Charles Riddell, esq., to Henrietta Maria Plunkett, daughter of the Earl of Fingall.

— At Dawlish, Capt. Herbert Roche, 49th Regt., to Frances Jane, daughter of E. F. Dayrell, esq.

5. At St. Paul's Church, Valetta, Malta, Alfred Christian, esq., to Fanny Emily, daughter of the late Capt. Basil Hall, R.N.

8. At Dawlish, Edwin Grove Helyar, esq., to Arabella Maria, daughter of the late Rev. G. Walsh.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. William J. Vernon, second son of Lord Vernon, to Agnes Lucy, daughter of Sir John Boileau.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Henry Reginald Corbett, esq., to Anna Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Grep Egerton, bart., M.P.

— Frank William Dundee, esq., to Sarah, daughter of Maj.-Gen. S. H. Williams, R.E.

— At Thornes, near Wakefield, by the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., the Rev. Fitzgerald Wintour, Vicar of Rampton, Notts, to Isabel, second daughter of J. Milnes Gaskell, esq., M.P.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. Sullivan to Euphemia Caulfield, widow of Capt. Dalton, R.E.

8. At Surbiton, Rowley, W. C. Richardson, esq., of the Admiralty, to Sarah Emma, daughter of Capt. Radcliffe, R.N.

9. At St. James's Church, Westbourne-terrace, Slingsby, second son of Sir Richard Bethell, Her Majesty's Solicitor-Gen., to Caroline, daughter of William James Chaplin, esq., M.P.

10. At Egham Hill, Thomas Ward Swinburne, esq., to Matilda, daughter of John Remington Mills, esq.

— At Leigh, Worcestershire, Capt. Hill Tomkinson, R.A., to Elizabeth Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Henry Somers Cox.

— At Chart, Kent, William Ffarington, esq., to Cecil Frances Harriet, daughter of the Rev. James Tyrwhitt.

— At Hallaton, J. H. Spencer, esq., to Georgina, daughter of the late Sir Henry Bromley Henrich.

— At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Borlase Hill Adams, esq., to Harriet Anne, widow of Thomas Rose, esq.

12. At St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, Robert Vaughan Williams, esq., to Sarah Jane, daughter of the late James Reid, M.D.

15. Walter Williams, esq., of the Gascoignes, Lyndhurst, to Grace Steuart, daughter of the late Sir E. Poore, bart.

— At Stretton-en-le-Field, Derbyshire, Mylles Cave Brown Cave, esq., late 11th Hussars, to Isabelle, daughter of John Taylor, esq.

— At Hove, Brighton, Lewis John Bayly, esq., to Rebecca Agnes, daughter of the late Robert Kerr, esq.

16. At the British Embassy, Paris, George Ommanney Willes, Comm. R.N., to Georgiana Matilda, daughter of the late William Lockwood, esq.

— At Sydenham, John Wilton Frankland Blundell, M.D., to Eliza, daughter of John Davis, esq.

— At Sydenham, Rhodes Cobb, esq., to Lydia Jane, daughter of John Davis, esq.

— At Bradford, Everard Calthorp, esq., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late E. Edmonds, esq.

17. At Llantrissant, Glam., Henry Pickering Clarke, esq., to Francis Mary, daughter of Major Hewett, R.N.

18. At Edinburgh, Rev. Donald Masson, M.D., to Helen Jane, daughter of the late Archdeacon Browne.

19. At St. Marylebone, W. Grenfell Borlase, esq., of Barnstaple, to Catherine, daughter of the late Capt. Tresahar, R.N.

MARRIAGES.

19. At Friern Barnet, the Rev. Henry Vincent Le Bas, M.A., to Georgiana, daughter of the late Rev. G. H. Tompson.

22. At Enfield, Francis Withers, esq., to Fanny Maria, daughter of T. Challis, esq., M.P.

— In St. Mary's Church, Leicester, Lieut.-Comm. Robert Hamilton Handfield Mends, R.N., to Emma Maria, daughter of Lieut. Thomson, late H.M. 67th Regt.

24. At St. James's, Westminster, Rob. George Stapylton, esq., to Madalina, daughter of the Very Rev. George Hull Bowers, D.D., Dean of Manchester.

— At Ideford, Capt. Edwin L. Scott, 21st Bombay N.I., to Matilda, daughter of the Rev. E. B. St. John.

— At St. Just, in Roseland, Cornwall, Thomas James, esq., to Eliza, daughter of Samuel Libbey, esq., R.N.

25. At Constantinople, Capt. E. A. C. Gordon, Roy. Eng., to Augusta, daughter of Col. Bolton, Roy. Eng.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Alan Hyde Gardiner, of the Indian Navy, to Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of the late Frederick Richard Coore, esq.

— At Warminster, Wilts, Thomas Colfox, esq., of Rax House, Bridport, to Louisa, third daughter of the late Henry Wansey, esq.

— At Westminster, William Colfox, esq., B.A., of Bridport, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry Wansey, esq.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. T. Richardson Fussell, Incumbent of Chantry, Somersetshire, to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of the late R. W. Hall Dare, esq., M.P.

— At Horningsham, Arthur Rice Jenner, esq., to Ellen, daughter of Charles Haskell, esq.

31. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Alexander Young Spearman, esq., to Mary Anne Betha, daughter of Sir Joseph Bailey, bart., M.P. for Breconshire.

— At Milton, Kent, the Rev. Joseph Dornford, M.A., Rector of Plymtree, Devon, and Prebendary of Exeter, to Emma Louisa, daughter of the late Josiah Dornford, Lieut. R.N.

JUNE.

1. At Esher, William Ralph Neville, esq., to Mary, daughter of Charles John Brown, esq.

— At St. John's, Paddington, F. M. Clifford, esq., Beng. Army, to Caroline Anne, daughter of the late T. Davies, esq.

2. At the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, Thomas Coningsby Norbury, esq., Capt. of Carabineers, to the Hon. Gertrude O'Grady, second daughter of the late Viscount Guillamore.

2. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Col. J. L. Dennis, 94th Regt., to Jane Amy, relict of the late Lieut. John Elliott, 3rd West India Regt.

4. At the Anarkullee Church, Lahore, Capt. William Alexander Hickey, 15th Irregular Cav., to Emily Georgiana, daughter of the Rev. Warren Mercer, M.A.

5. At Tullyallen Church, Townley Hall, Capt. Alexander J. H. Elliott, 5th Drag. Guards, to Gertrude Mary, daughter of the late J. Williams, esq.

— At Tullyallen Church, Townley Hall, St. Leger R. Glyn, esq., second son of G. C. Glyn, esq., M.P., to Florence Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late J. W. Williams, esq.

— At Marylebone, John Keith Rennie, esq., to Fanny, daughter of the late John Campbell Dick, esq.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, M.P. for Devonport, to Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Sir John V. B. Johnstone, bart., M.P. for Scarborough.

— At Bingley, Yorkshire, Edward Hailstone, esq., of Horton Hall, Yorkshire, to S. H. Lilla Ferrand, daughter of W. Ferrand, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Frederick Erskine Johnston, R.N., to Clementina Frances, daughter of Rear-Adm. Henry T. B. Collier.

— At St. Alphage Church, Greenwich, Capt. Charles Taylor Du Plat, to Marie Christina, daughter of Sir William Cunningham Dalylle, bart., R.N.

— At Stoke Damerel, Plymouth, William Biddulph Parker, esq., eldest son of Adm. Sir William Parker, bart., G.C.B., to Jane Constance, only daughter of the late Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart.

7. At Wimbledon, Alexander C. Campbell, esq., to Elizabeth Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. James Drummond.

— At the Holy Trinity, Brompton, John L. B. de Courcy, esq., to Emily Sophia, daughter of the late George Edmund Bower, esq.

— At Melrose, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Douglas, third son of the Earl of Morton, to Mary, daughter of George Baillie, esq.

9. At Aston, Warwickshire, Ebenezer Robins Williams, esq., to Sarah Selina, daughter of John Birch, esq.

11. At Plympton St. Mary's Church, Major Wyndham E. Bewes, 73rd Regt., to Mary, third daughter of George W. Soltau, esq.

— At Plympton St. Mary's Church, Capt. Henry S. Hillier, R.N., to Anna Louisa, fourth daughter of G. W. Soltau, esq.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Ronald John Macdonald, R.N., Master of Clanronald, to the Hon. Adelaide Louisa Vernon, second daughter of Lord Vernon.

— At Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, Kenneth Bruce Stuart, esq., of H.M.'s 63rd Regt. of Foot, to Clementina Julia Ogilvy, daughter of the Hon. Donald Ogilvy.

— At Preshute, Wilts, Rev. Townley Ward Dowding, M.A., Vicar of Preshute, to Lucretia Francis, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Turner, Bomb. Eng.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Charles Townsend Wilson, to Georgina, daughter of the late James Hope Vere, esq.

— At Odiham, Capt. William Parker, S. Lincoln Militia, to Auguste Millet Harriot, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Short.

14. At Ipswich, Capt. Henry Jervis White Jervis, R.A., to Lucy, eldest daughter of John Chevalier Cobbold, esq., M.P.

— At St. Paul's, Cheltenham, Simpson H. Ricketts, Comm. R.N., to Emma Gertrude, daughter of the late W. G. Pigou, esq.

— At Enborne, Berks, William Frederick Palmer Morewood, esq., to Lucy Anne Maria, daughter of the late Rev. C. J. Johnstone.

— At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Rev. James Taylor, to Frances Helen, daughter of Capt. Davis.

16. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, R. Dashwood Fowler, esq., Comm. R.N., to Marion Helen, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir James Sutherland, K.L.S., H.E.I.C.S.

— At Hackney, Edmund Collier, esq., to Susan, only daughter of the late Charles Smith, esq.

— At Hampton Court Palace, Francis Fortescue, esq., to Catherine Frederica, daughter of the late Capt. Ellice.

17. At Oxburgh, Norfolk, Capt. Nevill, Roy. Fusiliers, to Matilda, daughter of Sir Henry P. Bedingfield, bart.

18. At Chester, John Hurleston Leche, esq., to Eleanor Frances, daughter of Capt. Jones.

19. At St. Marylebone, Capt. John Bourmaster Dickson, R.N., son of the late Adm. Sir Archibald Collingwood Dickson, bart., to Sarah Matilda Poynder, daughter of Thomas Poynder, esq.

19. At Brighton, the Rev. Francis Bacon, M.A., to Caroline Cecilia, third daughter of P. C. Cazalet, esq.

— At Brighton, the Rev. William Meade, M.A., Rector of Binegar, Somerset, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of P. C. Cazalet, esq.

— At Alverstoke, Capt. Edward M. Grain, R.E., to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Cock, H.E.I.C.S.

— At Kirby, Misperton, Rev. Richard Hugh Cholmondeley, to Emily, daughter of the late Henry Ralph Beaumont, esq.

20. At Great Malvern, Comm. Arthur Tower, R.N., to Augusta Fredericka Mary Jenkinson, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop of St. Davids.

— At Great Malvern, George Innes, esq., 22nd Bombay N. Inf., to Judith, daughter of the late William Colquhoun Stirling, esq.

21. At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the Hon. W. H. B. Portman, M.P., to the Hon. Mary S. C. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, only daughter of Selina, Viscountess Milton, and the late Viscount Milton.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Capt. Augustus Frederick Kynaston, R.N., to Catherine Mary, third daughter of Gen. and Lady Charlotte Bacon.

— At Hertingfordbury, Herts, Henry Negus Burroughes, R.N., to Ida, daughter of the late Henry Fynes Clinton, esq.

— At Egham, Surrey, Lieut.-Col. Edward J. Watson, eldest son of Gen. Sir James Watson, K.C.B., to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of George Frederick Furnival, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Anthony Browne, esq., to Isabella Jane, widow of William Crispe, esq., of Bombay.

23. At Tor Church, Devonshire, Egerton William Harding, esq., to Harriet Georgiana, daughter of the late Sir William Howe Mulcaster.

— At Walcot Church, Bath, Richard Parry, esq., to Louisa, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard England, K.C.B.

— At Headington, Oxfordshire, Robert Brough Watson, esq., to Maria, daughter of the late George Davonport, esq.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Frederic Baillie, esq., of Leys Castle, Inverness, to Georgiana Anne, widow of the late Sir Thomas Pigott, bart.

26. At Tonbridge Wells, Major T. Blaquiere Mann, to Mary Anne Jane, daughter of the late Robert Bellers, esq.

MARRIAGES.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Morant, esq., to the Lady Henrietta Somerset, daughter of the Duchess of Beaufort.

— At Coolhurst, Charles Spencer Scrase Dickens, esq., to Anna Maria, daughter of Robert Aldridge, esq.

— At South Stoneham Church, James Edmund Tannatt Nicholls, Lieut. Bengal Eng., to Louisa Ross Parry, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Barbados.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edmund Roderick Ximenes Barlow Gwynne, to Jane Eliza Anna Maria, daughter of the late Col. Holford.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Scott, esq., to Rosa Playters, daughter of the late Capt. Moore, 1st Life Guards.

28. At Lymington Church, Hants, Lieut.-Col. Charles Edmund Law, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Fitzgerald Day, of Beaufort House, Killarney.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Williams, esq., to Arabella, daughter of the Rev. G. T. Pretyman, Chancellor of Lincoln.

JULY.

1. At St. James's Church, Paddington, Augustus Frederick Raper, esq., 39th Regt. Bengal Army, to Sarah, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Shaw, Bengal Army.

2. At Oxburgh, Capt. Nevill, Royal Fusil., to Matilda, daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Paston Bedingfeld.

3. At Whitehall, near Clitheroe, Lancashire, the Rev. Francis H. Coldwell, Vicar of Deane, Lancashire, to Annie, last surviving child of the late Ralph A. Thicknesse, esq., M.P.

4. At St. George's Church, the Hon. Edward Stuart Wortley, eldest son of Lord Wharncliffe, to Lady Susan C. Lascelles, daughter of the Earl of Harewood.

— At the Chapel of the Spanish Embassy, the Hon. Arthur Petre to the Lady Catherine Howard, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wicklow.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Robert Whiston, M.A., Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb., and Head-master of the Rochester Cathedral School, to Ellen, daughter of Richard Wedd, esq.

— At Eccles, Elijah Armitage, esq., to Hannah Llewellyn, daughter of the late Rev. John Johnson.

— At Littleham, Devon, the Rev. Jas. Augustus Atkinson, to the Hon. Charlotte Adelaide, third daughter of the Viscount Chetwynd.

5. At East Dereham, William Earle Gascoigne Bulwer, esq. to Mary Ann Dering, only child of the late William Wilson Warner, esq.

7. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Francis Hallowell Carew, esq., of Beddington, Surrey, to Mary Fanny, daughter of the late F. H. Cornewall, esq.

9. At Cawnpore, George Hamilton Freeling, B.C.S., to Adelaide Helen, daughter of the late Major Mylne, H.M.'s 11th Light Drag.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Samuel Whitbread, esq., M.P., to Lady Isabella C. Pelham, daughter of the Earl of Chichester.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Arthur Hay, Lieut. R.N., third son of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, to Katherine Louisa, daughter of C. Derby, esq.

— At St. Mary's Church, Scarborough, John Dent Dent, esq., M.P., to Mary Hebden, daughter of John Woodhall, esq.

11. At Moulmein, Lieut. MacMahon, 30th Regt. M.N.I., to Horatia Anna, daughter of the late Comm. A. Davies, R.N., and Elizabeth, his wife, niece of Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson.

12. At Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Hugh Stowell, esq., to Ellen Elwyn, daughter of the late William Elwyn Moore, esq., of London.

— At St. James's Cathedral, Port Louis, Mauritius, Lord John Henry Taylour, Capt. H.M.'s 85th Regt. L. Inf., to Mary Hammond, daughter of Robert Macfarlane, esq.

— At Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, James Alexander, of Belfast, to Lucia Margaret, daughter of Sir William H. St. L. Clarke Travers, bart.

— At Offord, D'Arcy Huntingdon Wm. Goodenough Hayter, esq., to Fanny, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Walker.

16. At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Thomas Dunlop Findlay, esq., to Hamilton, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.H.

— At Pevensey, Charles Thomas, esq., to Mary Olive, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Robinson Welsh.

— At Edinburgh, the Rev. J. Seaton Karr, Vicar of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, to Anna, widow of Richard Campbell, esq.

17. At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, the Rev. Edward Thomas Austen, M.A., Rector of Barfreston, Kent, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Jane Newnham

Collingwood, daughter of the late Captain Clavell, R.N.

17. At Ormesby in Cleveland, Yorkshire, Capt. Forbes Macbean, 93rd Highlanders, to Frances Maria, daughter of Capt. Pennyman.

— At Southhill, Bedfordshire, Turner Arthur Macan, esq., of Carriff, Armagh, to Florence Louisa Jane, daughter of Henry Lawes Long, esq., and the Lady Catherine Long, of Hampton Lodge, Surrey.

— At St. John's, Notting-hill, Joseph Henry Stanbrough, C.S., to Agnes Walker, daughter of the late Col. Robert Mark Hallyburton, 7th Roy. Fusil.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. H. Wilcox, esq., late Capt. 39th Regt., to Jane Marian Rutherford, only child of the late John Todd, esq.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William B. Denison, esq., to the Hon. Helen Duncombe, youngest daughter of Lord Feversham.

— At St. James's, Paddington, George Mackeson, esq., to Eleanor, daughter of W. J. Chaplin, esq., M.P.

— In St. Mary's Church, Woolwich, Capt. Alfred Charles Knox, H.M.'s 73rd Regt., to Victoria Ame, daughter of the late Col. Hunt, Royal Art.

19. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Lieut.-Col. Muller to Margaret Leigh, daughter of Edward Leigh Pemberton, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Henry Hayman, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Matilda Julia, daughter of the late George Westby, esq.

— At Littleham, Devon, Robert James Elton, esq., of White Staunton, Somerset, to the Hon. Mary Henrietta, eldest daughter of Viscount Chetwynd.

— At St. Paul's Church, Exeter, the Rev. S. Kingsford, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Headmaster of the Grammar School, Chard, to Helen, daughter of the late W. Lethbridge, esq.

— At All Saints, Marylebone, the Hon. Thomas Edward Lloyd Mostyn, M.P., eldest son of Lord Mostyn, to Lady Henrietta Augusta Nevill, second daughter of the Earl of Abergavenny.

— At Chiselborough, Somerset, T. G. Whitby, esq., to Sophia Jane, widow of Lieut.-Col. Schonswar.

— At Waltham Abbey, Capt. Thomas Inglis, Roy. Eng., to Ellen Dorothy, youngest daughter of Joseph Jessop, esq.

24. At East Teignmouth Church, John Chappell Tozer, esq., to Lady Strachan, of Cliffden, Teignmouth.

24. At Mangotsfield Church, George Lyall, esq., of Nutwood, Gatton, to Frances, eldest daughter of D. Cave, esq.

— At St. Mary Magdalen Church, Oxford, the Rev. William Thomson, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, and Rector of All Souls', St. Marylebone, to Zöe, daughter of James Henry Skene, esq., H.B.M. Consul at Aleppo.

— At Durham, the Rev. Edmund Lyde Butcher, to Dorothy, eldest daughter of Thomas Marsden, esq.

— At St. John's, Notting-hill, Major D. M. Bethune, 9th Regt., to Frances, only daughter of the late Capt. Mackreth.

25. At Hillsborough, the Rev. George Holloway, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the Ven. Walter B. Mant, Archdeacon of Down.

— At Tipperary, Bernard B. Shaw, esq., 36th Regt., to Katherine Malvina, second daughter of the late James Roe, esq., M.P.

26. At Eythorne, Kent, Edmund Gilling Hallewell, esq., of Morne Park, co. of Down, to Anne Farbrace, daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Winthorp.

28. At the British Embassy, Paris, John Feilde Jackson, esq., to Isabella Julia Matilda, daughter of the late John Mackeller, esq., Admiral of the Blue.

31. At the Cathedral, Barbadoes, Capt. William Shepherd Milner, 69th Regt., A.D.C., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Wood, C.B., K.H., Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

— At the church in Gordon-square, John Leslie, esq., to Eliza Maria, daughter of the late Rev. Jasper Peck.

AUGUST.

1. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Francis Charles Fitzroy, son of the late Lord Henry Fitzroy, to Harriet Anne, daughter of the late Christopher Musgrave, esq.

— At St. Pancras Church, Alexander W. Williamson, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, to Emma Catherine, daughter of Professor T. Hewitt Key.

— At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Hugh W. Austin, esq., Secretary to his Excellency Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., to Maria Theodora Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Walter G. Stewart, Island Secretary.

— At Humpington, Cambridge, Henry Hurrell, esq., of Harston, Cambridge, to

MARRIAGES.

Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Metcalfe.

1. At Edinburgh, Edmund Forest, esq., to Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Wm. F. Elliott, bart.

2. At St. Mark's, Surbiton, Surrey, Thomas Dickason Rotch, esq., of Drumlanford House, Ayrshire, to Sarah, cousin of the Lord Bishop of Hereford, and widow of Edward Sidney Wason, esq.

— At the Cathedral, Manchester, Samuel Leach, esq., of Liverpool, to Elizabeth Priscilla, daughter of the late Rev. J. Greenwood.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Muncaster, to Lady Jane Grosvenor, daughter of the Marquis of Westminster.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Donald Nicoll, esq., Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster, to Melina, daughter of Lewis Jones, esq.

7. At the parish church of Marylebone, Robert Bateson Harvey, esq., to Diana Jane, daughter of the Ven. Stephen Creyke, Archdeacon of York.

— At St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Rear-Adm. B. M. Kelly, K.C., to Juliana, daughter of the late William Boyd, esq.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Sir Edmund S. Prideaux, bart., of Netherton Hall, Devonshire, to Louisa, widow of the late George Watlington, esq., and daughter and coheiress of the late Robert Bodle, esq.

— At Runwell, Essex, George Cressner Tuffnell, M.A., to Gratiana Fanny, daughter of the Rev. T. Collingwood Hughes.

8. At Humbleton, near Hull, Robert, son of the late Lieut.-Col. James M'Nair, K.H., of Greenfield, Lanarkshire, to Charlotte Helen, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Dixon.

9. At St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, William Rennell Coleridge, esq., South Devon Militia, to Katherine Frances, daughter of the late Capt. Barton.

— At Chettle, Capt. John Swinburn, 18th Regt., to Edith Mary, daughter of Edward Castleman, esq.

14. At Simon's Town, South Africa, John C. Gawler, esq., Brevet-Major 73rd Regt., and Military Magistrate in British Kaffraria, to Clara Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Edward Judge, M.A.

— At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Capt. J. W. C. Hartopp, esq., late 17th Lancers, to Charlotte Frances, daughter of the late Edward Gyles Howard, esq.

— At St. James's Church, Paddington, Lieut. Henry Hathway, esq., 14th Light Drag., to Julia, daughter of F. Herbert Roe, esq., Q.C.

14. At St. Marylebone, John Godfrey Teed, esq., Q.C., to Louisa, the widow of the late John Campbell, esq.

15. At Achnagairn, Inverness-shire, the Rev. Alexander Ronald Grant, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Jane Sophia Dundas, daughter of the late W. Grant, esq.

16. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, the Rev. Henry Longueville Mansell, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, and Member of the Hebdomadal Council, Oxford, to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Daniel Taylor, esq., of Clapham Common.

— At Bryansford, the Hon. John Jocelyn, to Helen, daughter of Capt. Hill.

— At Brotherton, Lieut. George Skene Tayler, R.N., to Anna Maria, seventh daughter of David Scott, esq.

— At Cheltenham, James Horne, esq., to Constance Mary, daughter of Edward Warner Shewell, esq.

18. At the British Embassy, Hanover, Sir John Bayley, bart., to Selina, daughter of the late Col. Marlay.

— At St. Mary's, Carlisle, Lieut.-Col. George Erskine, 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regt., to Frances Ellen, third daughter of John Slater, esq.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Alexander Campbell, bart., of Barcaldine, to Harriette, daughter of Rear-Adm. Collier.

22. At St. Mary's Church, Marlborough, Charles Reed, esq., to Jane La Villin, widow of the late Major Coddington, 40th Regt., and daughter of the late Col. Trelawny, Governor of St. Helena.

23. At Tor Church, Torquay, George Augustus Luard, esq., of Blyborough Hall, Lincolnshire, to Louisa Maria Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Story.

— At Hove Church, near Brighton, the Rev. John Fraser Taylor, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to Mary Georgiana, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hebden, late 58th Regt.

— At Richmond Church, Sir Courtenay Honywood, bart., of Evington Place, Kent, to Annie Maria, daughter of William Paynter, esq.

— At Leamington, Capt. Garnett Warburton, to Georgiana Henrietta, daughter of John Hampden, esq.

25. At Iver, Bucks, Capt. Charles Tre-

ville Surtees, 3rd Light Drag., to Bertha, daughter of N. S. Chauncy, esq.

28. At Worsbrough, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, the Hon. Francis D. Stuart Wortley, second son of Lord Wharncliffe, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mrs. Martin, of Worsbrough Hall.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Cunliffe, esq., to Lætitia, daughter of the Ven. Archd. Williams.

— At Pensax, William Parker Howell, esq., to Gertrude Elizabeth Dorothea, daughter of Col. Brock.

29. At Clewer Church, George Harry, seventh Earl of Stamford and Warrington, to Katherine, second daughter of the late Henry Cocks, esq.

30. At Reigate, the Rev. Vernon Musgrave, Vicar of Mattersey, Notts, to Frances, daughter of James W. Freshfield, jun.

— At Hardwicke, Herefordshire, John Toller Nicholetts, esq., of South Petherton, Somerset, to Blanche, daughter of the late Sir Arthur Chichester, bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Douglas Cooper, esq., of Killymoon, co. Tyrone, to Ellen, daughter of the late Col. Bolton, C.B., and Aide-de-camp to the Queen, 31st Regt.

— At Eastry, Kent, the Rev. Daniel Fox Sandford, Curate of St. John's Church, Edinburgh, to Elizabeth Barratt, daughter of the late James Rae, esq.

— At Whippingham, Isle of Wight, Major Fitzhardinge W. L. Hancock, 74th Highlanders, to Clara, widow of Robert Macdonald, esq.

— At Kilkenny, Thos. Mahon, esq., Roy. Art., to Katherine Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut. Murray, R.N.

SEPTEMBER.

4. At Edinburgh, Thomas Ogilvy, esq., of Corrimony, Inverness-shire, to Jemima, daughter of the late James Hay, esq., and the Lady Mary Hay.

— At Lower Comber, F. F. W. Hervey, esq., to Eleanor Augusta Killowen Acheson, daughter of Acheson Lyle, esq.

— At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Hector Tulloch, esq., Madras Eng., to Sophia Jane, daughter of George Smith, esq.

5. At Kensington, Capt. Fletcher Morphy, 64th Regt., to Mary Frances, daughter of W. Jefferd, esq.

— At Guernsey, Capt. Robert Hudson Wood, 67th Regt., to Agnes Penelope, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Deverell.

6. At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. Robert Henry Lowth, 86th Regt., to Emilia Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, bart.

— At Antony, John Lindsey, esq., of Zante, to Eliza, daughter of the late Capt. Travers.

11. At St. Paul's Church, Southsea, Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, bart., to Anna, daughter of the late Robert Wright, M.D.

— At St. Pancras Church, Benjamin Kington Finnimore, esq., of the Bombay Art., to Julia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Dickinson, R.A.

— At North Meols, Lanc., George Robertson, esq., to Adelaide Fleetwood, daughter of the Rev. Charles Hesketh.

12. At Heidelberg, the Baron von Ungern Sternberg, to Theodora, daughter of the Chevalier Bunsen, late Prussian Minister at the Court of St. James's.

— At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, Gilbert Wakefield, esq., to Margaret M'Connel, daughter of the late W. Davidson, esq.

13. At Hagley, William Cecil Standish, esq., to Emma, daughter of W. Robins, esq.

— At Marylebone, Charles Peto, esq., to Louisa Anne, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Barry.

15. At Melbourne, Victoria, Richard Youl, esq., M.D., to Sarah Anne Jane, daughter of Robert Martin, esq.

18. At Farmington, Gloucestershire, Edward John Beckett Marriott, esq., to Georgiana Mary, daughter of H. E. Waller, esq.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Bromley, esq., to Clara Fitzroy Paley, only child of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P.

— At Hutton Bonville, near Northallerton, James Stovin Pennyman, to Mary Mackenzie, daughter of W. J. Coltman, esq.

20. At Barnbarrack House, Wigton, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Brodie, Beng. Army, to Janet, daughter of the late W. Haigh, esq.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Rev. F. Bathurst, to Catherine Georgiana, daughter of the Rev. C. F. Moore.

— At Fairford, the Rev. James Gerald Joyce, Rector of Strathfieldsaye, Hants, to Ellen, only daughter of the Rev. Francis William Rice.

— At Midhurst, Sussex, George Gammie, esq., of Shotover House, Oxfordshire,

to Ellen, eldest daughter of Maj.-Gen. Yaldwyn, Madras Army.

20. At Bampton, Oxon., Carl Wilhelm Peter Eisen, Lieut. in the service of H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, to Edith Firenze Georgina, elder daughter of the late Capt. Johnstone, R.N.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Capt. George Ross, R.E., to Harriet Isabella, daughter of E. R. Northey, esq.

25. At Bangalore, Capt. Charles Walters D'Oyly, 58th Regt. Bengal Army, and A.D.C. to the Governor-General of India, to Emilie Jane, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Nott, Madras Army.

— At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, and afterwards at St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Hon. Francis Stonor, second son of Lord Camoys, to Eliza, daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, bart.

— At Rothley Church, the Rev. Edward Joseph Rose, M.A., Rector of Weybridge, Surrey, to Mary Ellen, daughter of the late Vice-Chancellor Parker.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Julius Talbot Airey, esq., to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. W. Davenport Bromley.

— At Paris, Christopher Richardson, esq., of Whitby, to Ann, daughter of the late Aaron Chapman, esq., M.P.

— At Brighton, the Rev. Digby Walsh, son of Sir J. John Walsh, bart., M.P., to Fanny Matilda, only child of the late Henry Stroud, esq.

— At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Lewis Robertson, to Eliza, daughter of the late Charles Herley, esq.

26. At Owslebury, Charles James Bastard, esq., to Annie, third daughter of John Gully, esq.

— At Bombay, Lieut. Robert Gordon Hope Johnstone, 13th Bombay N. I., to Agnes, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Swanson.

— At Hawthorne, near Melbourne, William George Palmer, esq., to Anna Maria, daughter of E. Young, esq., M.D.

27. At All Souls' Church, St. Marylebone, Charles Edward Boothby, esq., to the Hon. Georgiana Mary Anson, widow of the late George Edward Anson, esq.

— At Richmond, John Davenport Shakespear, esq., Major Roy. Art., to Louisa Caroline, daughter of Robert Sayer, esq.

28. At Onchan, Isle of Man, the Rev. William Bell, M.A., Brazenose College, Oxford, and Head Master of the Cathedral School, Carlisle, to Clara Jane, daughter of Henry Harrison, esq.

29. At Gresford, Denbighshire, John Coutts Antrobus, esq., to Fanny, daughter of the late Clement Swetenham, esq.

29. At St. Mary's Church, Weymouth, Capt. Peter Valentine Purcell, 13th Light Drag., of Halverstown, Kildare, to Agnes Maria, daughter of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, bart.

OCTOBER.

2. At Eglingham, the Hon. George H. E. Grant, youngest son of the late Earl of Seafield, to Eleanora, daughter of the late Sir William G. Gordon Cumming.

— At Edlesborough, Bucks, the Rev. T. Vernon Mellor, Incumbent of Ideridgehay, to Elizabeth Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. W. B. Wroth.

— At the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, Capt. Paget Butler, 7th Royal Fusil., and Aide-de-camp to the Earl of Carlisle, to Geraldine Sydney, daughter of Lord William Fitz-Gerald.

— At Caversfield House, Oxfordshire, Comm. Arthur William Acland Hood, R.N., to Fanny Henrietta Maclean, daughter of Sir Charles Fitzroy Maclean, bart.

— At Chatham, Turner P. Clarke, esq., to Margaret Aletta, daughter of Major Webb, R.M.

— At Southsea, Capt. Stephens, 2nd Roy. Cheshire Regt., to Jane Eliza, daughter of the late Major Uniacke, R.M.

3. At Swansea, Charles Gardiner Guthrie, esq., to Annie Bassett Hewson, daughter of the late Rev. William Hewson, D.D.

— At Vallengin, Canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Charles Joseph La Trobe, esq., late Lieut.-Gov. of the colony of Victoria, Australia, to Rose Isabelle, widow of the late Auguste Louis de Meuron.

4. At St. James's Church, the Lord George John Manners, youngest son of the Duke of Rutland, K.G., to the Lady Adeliza Matilda Fitzalan Howard, youngest daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

— At East Parade Chapel, Leeds, John Wrigley Willans, esq., to Charlotte, daughter of Edward Baines, esq., of Leeds.

— At Plympton St. Mary's, George Frederick Truscott, esq., to Frances Hastings, daughter of the late J. Phillips, esq.

— At Dorchester, C. W. Griffin, esq., of Werrington Hall, to Emily, daughter of W. Watson, esq.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Melville Portal, esq., M.P., to the Lady Charlotte Elliot, daughter of the Earl of Minto.

— At Challacombe, Charles Pine Coffin, esq., of East Down House, Devonshire,

and of Impington Hall, Cambridge, to Margaret Juliana, daughter of the late Rev. William Carwithen, D.D.

10. At Slindon, the Rev. Richard William Ferguson, Incumbent of Llandogo, Monmouthshire, to Ellen, daughter of the Rev. Maurice Smelt.

— At Ivy House, Stranraer, Maurice Cole, esq., of Paston Hall, Northamptonshire, to Mary, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. M'Nair, C.B.

— At Edinburgh, Sir Benjamin F. Outram, C.B., Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals, R.N., to Sally, daughter of Joseph Outram, esq.

— At Chardstock, the Rev. J. P. Andrew, to Staphanie Laura Langton Neville, grand-daughter of P. Massingberd, esq.

— At Sturminster Newton, Dorset, Robert Howard Shout, esq., of Yeovil, to Ann, daughter of S. W. Long, esq.

11. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, William Townley Mitford, esq., of Pitt's Hill, to Margaret, daughter of Lord Kenyon.

— At St. Nicholas's, Rochester, Walter Lawrence Ingles, esq., 74th Highlanders, to Elizabeth Odell, daughter of the Rev. George Best.

— At St. Paul's, Southsea, the Rev. J. S. Hunt, B.A., Curate of Staple-grove, Taunton, to Josephine, daughter of Capt. Cammilleri, R.N., C.M.G.

13. At Charlton, Kent, the Rev. A. W. Dorset Fellowes, Vicar of Nether Wallop, Hants, to Helena Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. John Morgan Rice.

— At Ootacamund, East Indies, Major J. S. Banks, 33rd B.N.I., Military Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor-Gen., to Elizabeth Hutchinson, daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Fearon, C.B.

16. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Philip Charles Cavan, esq., late Lieut.-Col. 30th Regt., to Mary, daughter of General T. H. Berkeley.

— In the parish church of Paignton, Devon, Capt. William Samuel Greathead, esq., Hants Militia Inf., to Amelia Frances, daughter of Hugh James Baillie, esq.

— At St. John's Church, Chatham, William Collingwood Hughes, esq., to Fanny Agnes, daughter of Lieut.-Col. James Fynmore.

— At Edinburgh, Yeats Henry Goldsmid, esq., of Park-crescent, London, to Dora, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Mackenzie Stuart, E.I.C.S.

17. At Stonor Park, Charles Frederick Smythe, esq., to Maria, daughter of Lord Camoys.

17. At St. Paul's, Wolverhampton, Capt. Henry Kent, 77th Regt., to Caroline, daughter of the late William Ward, esq.

18. At Esher, Surrey, Capt Hugh Clutterbuck, to Sophia Ellen, daughter of J. W. Spicer, esq.

— At Haverfordwest, Charles Edward Coleridge, esq., to Georgina, daughter of Gilbert J. Harries, esq.

— At Budock, near Falmouth, Marshall Valentine Bull, esq., late 10th Foot, to Lucy, daughter of the late Col. Bromhead.

20. At Hythe, George William Hicks, esq., to Katherine Mary, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Ross, C.B.

22. At St. John's Lee, Northumberland, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Buller, K.C.B., to Henrietta, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B.

— At St. Thomé, Madras, Francis Hastings Cobbe, A.B., esq., of the Madras Artillery, and Executive Engineer at Mhow, to Alice Prescott Faber, the eldest daughter of Colonel Faber.

23. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. Patrick L. C. Paget, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Fanny, daughter of the Rev. Richard Garth.

— At St. Nicholas's, Brighton, William Coward, esq., to Rosamond, daughter of the late Rear-Adm. John Hayes, C.B.

— At Canterbury, Henry Phelips, esq., Roy. H. Art., to Annie, daughter of the late Major Majendie.

— At Crediton, Jacob Barrett, esq., of Armagh, to Felicia, daughter of the late C. Weaver, esq.

24. The Viscount Forth, son of the Earl of Perth and Melfort, to Harriet Mary, daughter of the Hon. Adolphus Capel.

— At Bray parish church, Lieut.-Col. Forde, Royal South Down Militia, to Adelaide, daughter of the late General the Hon. Robert Meade.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Anstruther Herbert, Lieut. Roy. Navy, to Georgiana Margaret, daughter of the late Dep. Commis.-Gen. Thomson.

— At Patna, Bengal, Lord Henry Ulick Browne, B.C.S., to Catherine Henrietta, daughter of W. S. Dicken, esq., B.M.S.

27. At St. Mary's, Woolwich, Joseph Graham, esq., Advocate of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, to Elizabeth, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Coryton.

30. At the Catholic Chapel, Spetchley, Simon Thomas Scrope, esq., to Emily Jane, daughter of Robert Berkeley, esq.

— At Jullundur, Lieut. James John

M'Leod Innes, Bengal Eng., to Lucy Jane, daughter of the late Dr. Macpherson.

31. At St. Paul's, Herne Hill, the Rev. John Warner, M.A., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and High Hall, Wickham Bishops, Essex, to Anna Maria, daughter of the Rev. Matthew Andersen.

— At the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, Major Henry Chas. Cunliffe Owen, Roy. Eng., to Agnes, daughter of Lewis Cubitt, esq.

— At St. Anne's Church, Dublin, Henry G. J. Clements, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford, and Curate of Sidmouth, Devon, to Selina, daughter of the late Colonel Clements, M.P.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Droylsden, near Manchester, the Rev. Charles E. R. Robinson, M.A., to Elizabeth, daughter of John Wood, esq., of Clayton Vale.

— At St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, Col. Sir Thomas St. V. Troubridge, bart., C.B., one of H.M.'s aides-de-camp, to Louisa Jane, daughter of Daniel Gurney, esq., and the late Lady Harriet Gurney.

— At Ellough, near Beccles, Suffolk, Capt. Richard J. Edgell, Bengal Army, to Isabella Jane, daughter of Richard A. Arnold.

— At Paris, Henry Williams Hodgson, esq., to Frances Maria Sophia, daughter of the late F. C. J. Pemberton, esq.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Gaynsbury Hurrell, esq., of Sudbury, Suffolk, to Bessey Amy, daughter of T. Young, esq.

6. At the Sub-Deanery Church, Chichester, the Rev. Henry Smith, M.A., of Densworth Cottage, Chichester, to Fanny Eyre, daughter of Sir William Burnet, K.C.B., K.C.H.

7. At St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, Major A. Cumming Dewar, Bengal Army, to Jane Eliza, daughter of the late Colonel A. Cumming, 7th Bengal Light Cav.

— At Croxton Church, Astley Paston Cooper, esq., to Etheldreda Julia, daughter of the late George Newton, esq.

8. At Trinity Church, Paddington, H. L. Tennent, esq., to Agnes, daughter of H. W. R. W. Halsey, esq.

10. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Theodore Duka, esq., M.D., of the Bengal Med. Serv., to Anna Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Taylor, D.D.

— At Calcutta, Lieut. Henry Paul Wynch, 59th Bengal N.I., to Marie, daughter of the late Capt. Kelly, 87th Regt.

12. At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Thomas Henry Charleton, esq., 69th Regt., to Penrose Durell, daughter of J. Hammond, esq.

13. At Soberton, Hants, the Rev. George Martyn Gorham, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Walkeringham, Notts., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Holmes, D.D.

14. At St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, Lieut. Edward Cumberland Blenkinsop, 50th Regt. Madras Army, to Harriett Jane, daughter of the late Major Loder.

15. At the Church of St. Bartholomew, Upper Sydenham, Kent, the Rev. R. W. Bacon, M.A., Rector of Ewhurst, Sussex, to Sarah Emily, daughter of J. J. Tuck, esq.

— At Dundurn Castle, Canada, Viscount Bury, only son of the Earl of Albemarle, to Sophia, daughter of Sir Allan Napier M'Nab, Premier of Canada.

17. At the British Embassy, Brussels, the Hon. William Harbord, to Gertrude Hyde, daughter of Charles Dennis, esq.

— At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the Rev. W. Pender Roberts, M.A., Curate of Eggesford, Devon, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. W. H. Yelverton.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Henry Augustus Steuart, esq., to the Hon. Kathleen Eleanor Henrietta O'Grady, daughter of the late Viscount Guillamore.

— At Dingley, Northamptonshire, W. Capel Clarke, esq., to Clara, only child of the late T. Thornhill, esq.

— At Tor, Torquay, Henry John Arthur Lockwood, esq., to Dora Keith Falconer, daughter of the late Capt. the Hon. William Keith.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. William Parker, to Sophia Mary, daughter of N. C. Barnardiston, esq.

— At the Chapel of St. Luke, Countess-Wear, near Exeter, the Rev. Howard Rice, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. the Hon. Charles Irby, R.N.

— At Chester-le-Street, Alexander Dunbar, esq., to Ellen, widow of Raleigh Henry Yea, esq.

— At Moreton, Dorset, Rupert Pennefather Fetherstonhaugh, esq., of Balrath, Westmeath, to Louisa Mary, daughter of H. Frampton, esq.

23. At Dublin, Capt. Charles Preston Molony, esq., Madras Army, to Rosa Eli-

zabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Sir T. F. Fetherston, bart.

27. At the Parish Church, West Derby, Lancashire, Capt. Brooksbank, H.M. 38th Regt., to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Rev. Henry G. Lonsdale.

28. At St. Marylebone Church, Charles H. J. Rich, esq., son of Sir Charles H. Rich, bart., to Harriet Theodosia, daughter of the late John Stuart Sullivan, esq.

29. At Totteridge, Herts, John Lee, esq., LL.D., F.R.S., of Hartwell Park, Bucks, to Louisa Catharine Heath, daughter of Robert Wilkinson, esq.

— At St. John's Church, Darlington, Canada West, Frederick Thomas Roche, esq., to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Macnab, D.D.

— At Elmley Castle, Worcester, the Rev. Henry Tindal, to Emma, daughter of J. H. Hill, esq.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Marquis of Winchester, to the Hon. Mary Montague, eldest daughter of Lord Rokeby.

— At Bray, Comm. William Gore Jones, R.N., to Arabella Meliora, daughter of T. Furnell, esq.

DECEMBER.

3. At York, Christopher Cradock, esq., of Harlforth Hall, to Georgina Grace Abercromby, daughter of the late Major Duff.

4. At Milford Church, Hants, Robert Harcourt Chambers, esq., to Julia Eliza Dormer, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Robinson.

— At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. Thomas B. G. Moore, Vicar of Broxbourne, Herts, to Margaret Mary Jannette, daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Young.

— At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. T. Marsland Hopkins, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Katharine Hannah, daughter of Rear-Adm. Beechey.

— At Betley, Staffordshire, the Rev. Charles Whately, Rector of Taplow, Bucks, to Elizabeth, daughter of F. Twemlow, esq.

— At Meldrum, Aberdeen, Capt. James Hyde Champion, 24th Bombay N.I., to Henrietta Susan, daughter of Beauchamp C. Urquhart, esq.

5. At Guernsey, the Rev. S. Lovick Astley Cooper, to Margaretta Sarah, daughter of Frederick Lukis, esq.

6. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut. Frederic Freeman Remmington, Bengal Art., to Mary Lindsay, daughter of F. H. Ramsbotham, esq., M.D.

6. At Kington St. Michael, Major Onslow, to Mary, daughter of the late J. Salter, esq.

— At Wartling, Sussex, the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, Vicar of Colerne, Wilts, to Eliza Julia, daughter of the late Sir Godfrey J. Thomas, bart.

— At Witley, Wm. Wight, esq., of Polsted, to Mary, widow of the late John Leech, esq.

— At George-square, Edinburgh, Daniel Drimmie, esq., Panmurefield, Forfarshire, to Isabella, daughter of Thomas Leburn, esq., Solicitor, Supreme Courts of Scotland.

— At Byculla Church, Bombay, Rodney Payne O'Shea, esq., H.M.'s 75th Regt., to Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Adm. Sir Lucius Curtis, bart., C.B.

— At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, John Chidley Coote, esq., late Capt. of the 43rd L.I., to Margaret Mary Pole, daughter of the late Sydney Cosby, esq.

8. At St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, Edward Somerset Cleveland, esq., to Frances Henrietta, daughter of the late Thomas Dowse, esq.

— At Ross Cathedral, Ross Carberry, Henry Jones Hungerford, esq., to Mary, daughter of H. A. Cowper, esq., H.M. Consul for Pernambuco.

— At Trinity Church, Hyde Park, Capt. Frederic Ernest Appleyard, Roy. Fusil., to Louisa, daughter of Alex. Andrew, esq.

11. At St. James's, Paddington, George Jonas Barker, esq., of Albrighton Hall, Salop, to Sarah, daughter of the late James Cunliffe, esq.

— At Crudwell, William Brookes, esq., of Elmeston, Roy. North Glouc. Mil., to Anne, relict of the late C. W. Paul, esq.

— At Ennismore Chapel, Belgravia, Capt. A. W. Clifton, to the Lady Bertha Hastings, second daughter of the Marchioness Hastings.

— At All Souls', Langham-place, William Ireland Blackburne, esq. (now W. T. Blackburne Maze, esq.), to Charlotte Emma, daughter of P. Maze, esq.

12. At Bhagulpore, Bengal, Henry Cockburn Richardson, esq., H.E.I.Co's. Civil Service, to Jane, daughter of Jonathan Chapman, esq., Wanstead, Essex.

— At Bothamsall, Notts, Capt. Thomas Knox, Roy. Art., to Mary Katherine, daughter of the late Clinton J. F. Clinton, esq.

— At All Saints', St. John's Wood, Hugh O'Rielly, esq., late 7th Drag. Gds.,

to Louisa de la Pere, daughter of the late De la Pere A. J. Robinson, esq.

12. At Benares, G. B. Pasley, esq., Bengal C.S., to Ellen Ann, daughter of the late Capt. Nicholl, Bengal Art.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Reginald John Cust, esq., son of the Hon. and Rev. H. Cockayne and Lady Cust, to the Lady Elizabeth Bligh, daughter of the late Earl of Darnley.

— At Clapham, Montague George Burgoyne, esq., formerly of the Coldst. Guards, to Louisa Theodosia Frances, daughter of the late E. Vernon, esq.

15. At Bangalore, Capt. Pereira, 26th M.N.I., to Louisa Bower, daughter of the late A. H. Langston, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alfred George Lapworth, and Henry James Lapworth, twin sons of Alfred Lapworth, esq., of Old Bond-street, to Jane and Matilda, daughters of Thomas Stroud, esq.

18. At Stoke Damerel, Devonport, Capt. Dawson, 93rd Highlanders, to Blanche, daughter of Rear-Adm. Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B.

— At St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Dalmahoy, Henry Lee Harvey, esq., to the Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan.

19. At Mellor Church, George Horrocks, esq., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, to Jane Anne, daughter of Jonathan Jowett, esq.

— At St. Michael-at-Plea, Norwich, the Rev. Charles B. Scott, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Head Master of Westminster School, to Susan Georgina, daughter of Edward Smyth, esq.

— At Hull, Elphinstone Pourtales Robertson, esq., Bomb. C.S., to Margaret, daughter of H. Sandwith, esq., M.D.

20. At Aughrim Church, Edward Hyde Clarke, esq., of Hyde Hall, Cheshire, to Maria Anne, daughter of Thomas Wade, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Evan H. Baillie, esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, to Emma, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Bailie, daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir William Douglas, K.C.H.

— At Elm Cottage, Forres, Lieut.-Col. Charles D. Campbell, to Mary Anne Catherine, daughter of the late Charles Gordon, esq.

— At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Frederick Fanshawe, Fellow of Exeter College, and Head-master of the Bedford Grammar School, to Mary Louisa, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B.

24. At Meggetland House, Edinburgh, Professor C. Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal of Scotland, to Jessie, daughter of the late Thomas Duncan, esq.

27. At Hargrave, Northamptonshire, the Rev. George Rowe, Vice-Principal of the Training College, York, to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. W. L. Baker.

— At Chepstow, Richard Peake, esq., to Gertrude, daughter of T. King, esq.

DEATHS.

1854.

SEPTEMBER.

3. Aged 88, Henry Fourdrinier, esq. This gentleman was descended from an ancient family of France, whence they were driven by religious persecution. In conjunction with his brother, he patented the invention of the paper-making machine, in perfecting which he expended nearly 60,000*l.* This useful and beautiful invention ruined the inventors, for their patent was invaded and they could gain no redress, until, in 1840, Parliament generously voted 7000*l.* in compensation of their defective legislation, for an invention which produced an increase to the revenue of 500,000*l.* a-year, and a saving of 8,000,000*l.* to the country.

OCTOBER.

27. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 39, Golding Bird, M.D., Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, and Geological Societies, Fellow and one of the Curators of the Royal College of Physicians, Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Member of seven learned bodies on the Continent, and author of some excellent works on professional subjects.

1855.

JANUARY.

1. At Edinburgh, aged 83, Sir Adam Ferguson, knt., Deputy Keeper of the Regalia of Scotland, and a retired Captain in the army; the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott. Sir Adam was the eldest son of Dr. Adam Ferguson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. It was at the mansion of the Professor that Scott, then a mere boy, saw and received a word of recognition from Robert Burns; and the intimacy between Sir Walter and Sir Adam, begun in very early life, was only terminated by the death of the former. Entering the army in the early part of the present century, Ferguson attained the rank of Captain in the 101st Foot, Feb. 4, 1808, and served with the Duke of Wellington in several of the Peninsular campaigns. In Oct. 1812, he was taken prisoner, and was not released until the peace of 1814, when he returned home to find Scott busy with the building of Abbotsford. On the 8th of October, 1816, he went on half-pay. In the year 1818 he was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Regalia of Scotland, which had been recently found; and received the honour of knighthood from George IV. on the occasion of his visit to Edinburgh four years after. The wit, fun, and gallantry of true heartiness of Scott's friend can never be forgotten by those who are acquainted with the biography of the poet. Sir Adam married in 1821 the widow of George Lyon, esq., of London, and daughter of John Stewart, esq., of Stenton, Perthshire.

2. At his seat, Killadoon, co. Kildare, in his 87th year, the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, second Earl of Leitrim (1795), Viscount Leitrim (1793), and Baron Leitrim of Manor Hamilton, co. Leitrim (1783), Baron Clements of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, (in the peerage of the United Kingdom 1831,) K.P., a Privy Councillor for Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of co. Leitrim, Custos Rotulorum of co. Donegal, and Colonel of the co. Donegal Militia. His Lordship was the elder son of Robert the first Earl by Lady Elizabeth Skeffington, eldest daughter of Clotworthy, first Earl of Massareene. Before the Union, he was a member of the Irish House of Commons for the borough of Cavan. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 27, 1804. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom at the coronation of King William IV., in 1831; and nominated a knight of the order of St. Patrick in 1834. Since the year 1829 his Lordship had declined to receive an hereditary state pension of 985*l.*, to which he was entitled in compensation for the abolished place of Searcher of the Customs in Ireland. The Earl of Leitrim married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late William Bermingham, esq., of Rosshill, co. Galway, and has left issue.

3. At Maidstone, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Andrew Fraser, 45th Foot, late Major 42nd R. Highlanders.

— At Cairo, aged 42, Henry Edward Goldsmid, esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

— At Swindon, Catherine Mary, widow of the Rev. James Grooby, Vicar of Swindon. She has left upwards of 10,000*l.* to charitable purposes:—Church Building Society, 2,000*l.*; Clergy Society, 2,000*l.*; Clergy Orphan Society, 2,000*l.*; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2,000*l.*; Christian Missionary Society, 1,000*l.*

— At Anglesey, Gosport, aged 86, Harriot, widow of Adm. George M'Kinley, sister to the late Vice-Adm. Hollis.

4. At the residence of her son, Duke-street, Westminster, aged 79, Sophia, widow of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel.

— At Fairy Hill, Gower, aged 54, the Hon. Juliana Hicks, wife of the Rev. Samuel Phillips, Rector of Pickwell, Leicestershire, and Vicar of Llanddewi, Glamorganshire, youngest daughter of the late Sir Gerard Noel Noel, and sister to the Earl of Gainsborough.

5. Aged 63, Charles Biggs Calmady, esq., of Langdon Hall, Devonshire, son and heir of Adm. Charles Holmes Everett, who, having married the heiress of the very ancient Devonshire family of Calmady, assumed that name by Act of Parliament. He married in 1816, Emily, eldest daughter of William Greenwood, esq., of Brookwood, Shropshire. That lady died only four days before him, on the 1st of January.

— At Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Hon. Charlotte Wharton, widow of the Rev. William Wharton, Vicar of Gilling, near Richmond, and aunt to the Earl of Zetland; second daughter of Thos. first Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte Wentworth, sister to William Earl Fitzwilliam.

— In Grosvenor-square, aged 86, Ro-

bert Knight, esq., of Barrells, Chadshunt and Studley, in the county of Warwick, a Magistrate and High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1797. He sat in Parliament for Wootton Bassett in 1806 and 1811, for Rye in 1823, and was elected for the borough of Wallingford in 1826, 1830, and in 1831. Mr. Knight married the Hon. Frances Dormer, youngest daughter of Charles, eighth Lord Dormer; and by that lady, who died on the 18th December, 1842, he had issue a son, Henry, who died in Paris, November 14, 1800, and two daughters,—Frances Elizabeth and Georgiana.

6. At Saxlingham, Norfolk, in his 67th year, the Rev. Sheldon Jodrell, Rector of that parish, brother to Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, bart.

— At Seighford Hall, aged 81, Francis Eld, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Staffordshire.

7. At Brighton, at her son-in-law's, W. D. Seymour, esq., M.P., Emilia, relict of the Rev. Brackley C. Kennett, Rector of East Ilsley, Berks, youngest daughter of the late Rev. H. Vaughan, of Tretwr, Brecon.

— At St. Leonards, aged 40, Lady Anna Maria Charlotte Wyndham, wife of William Johnson Monsell, esq., M.P. for co. Limerick, and sister to the Earl of Dunraven.

— At St. Andrew's, John Argyll Robertson, M.D., F.R.S.E., late President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

9. At Wootton House, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Hood, who was killed in the action between the *Mars* and *l'Hercule*, in 1798.

10. Suddenly, of apoplexy, in Drummond-place, Edinburgh, aged 60, the Hon. Patrick Robertson, one of the Judges of the Court of Session. He was born in Edinburgh in 1794, the son of James Robertson, esq., a writer to the Signet. He was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1815. In November, 1842, he was elected dean of the faculty of advocates: and on the retirement of Lord Meadowbank, in November, 1843, he was appointed a Lord of the Court of Session. In 1848 he was elected Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. Lord Robertson was the author of "Leaves from a Journal and other fragments;" and a second volume of his Poems has recently appeared. He married in 1819 a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ross, D.D., Minister of Kilmonivaig.

— At Brighton, Caroline, widow of Major-Gen. James Power, R.A., and eldest daughter of the late Henry Browne, esq., of Portland-place.

10. At Clapham, aged 27, William Edward Wing, esq., F.L.S., Secretary of the Entomological Society.

— At Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, Rear-Adm. Sir Richard O'Conor, knt., and K.C.H. Sir Richard entered the navy in 1798, and saw a great deal of active service. During 1813 he superintended the naval yards on the Canadian lakes, and in 1814 was flag-captain to Comm. Sir J. L. Yeo at the capture of Oswego, where he had the direction of the boats and gun-vessels employed in landing the troops. He was advanced to post-rank on the 16th August following, and in 1815 returned home. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order on the 25th January, 1836, and knighted on the same occasion by King William the Fourth.

— At Swallowfield Cottage, near Reading, aged 68, Miss Mary Russell Mitford. Miss Mitford was born at Alresford, in Hampshire, on the 16th December, 1786. She was the only child of a physician, practising at Reading; her mother was the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Russell, of Ashe, in Hampshire, a man of scholarship and letters. Her father, as her own "Reminiscences" have told us, was a sanguine, cheerful, and speculative man, who tried physic, played at whist, spent every one's money, and something more (including a 20,000*l.* prize won in a lottery), and made every living creature about him love him, lend to him, and forgive him. To this love and to his extravagance his daughter's life was sacrificed. Miss Mitford's education, from ten to fifteen, was received in a school in Han's-place, Chelsea. At this school was a teacher who had been governess in several families of distinction, wrote poetry and plays, taught her pupils to do the same, and was a clever woman. Miss Mitford was placed under the special care of this lady; and being very frequently taken to Drury Lane Theatre when John Kemble was in his glory, both became devoted to the drama, and Miss Mitford received an impression which had an important influence on her future life. No other influence seems to have proved so powerful on her subsequent literary career, except, perhaps, her eager perusal of the dramatic works of Voltaire and Molière, and her recollection of the dramatic exhibitions at Reading School, under the famous Dr. Valpy, of which she was always a spectator.

These reminiscences are charmingly told in her introduction to her dramatic works. Of her first appearance as an author she thus pleasantly speaks in the same autobiographical memoir. "In my very early girlhood I had followed my destiny, as a pupil of Miss Rowden, by committing the sin of rhyming. No less than three octavo volumes had I perpetrated in two years. They had all the faults incident to a young lady's verses, and one of them had been deservedly castigated by the 'Quarterly.'" "Mr. Gifford," she adds, "afterwards made amends for the severity of his strictures on the young girl's book, by giving a very favourable and friendly notice of the first series of 'Our Village.'" The volumes in question all appeared in 1806. Her passion as an authoress was dramatic composition, and her principal works which made their way to the public stage were "Julian," 1823; "Foscari," 1826; "Rienzi," 1828; and "Charles the First." She has related with great frankness many interesting details connected with their production. "Rienzi" had a temporary success; and, among other critics of mark, we are told that "Maria Edgeworth, Joanna Baillie, and Felicia Hemans vied in the cordiality of their praises." The author of "Ion" also cheered her by his advice and sympathy; through his suggestion it was that she wrote her next best play, "Foscari." Her "Charles the First" was suppressed by George Colman, the licenser, as of dangerous principles, though the spirit of the piece was ultra-loyal, and, as the author herself said, "in taking the very best moment of Charles's life, and the very worst of Cromwell's, she had, in point of fact, done considerable injustice to the greatest man of his age." To the magazines, the annuals, and other periodicals, Miss Mitford's contributions were numerous. At length, in the sketches of "Our Village," she hit upon the vein most profitable in its direct advantages, and most favourable for her literary reputation. The "Lady's Magazine" had the honour of first bringing these charming papers before the public, about the year 1819. The general verdict of popular taste has approved of "Our Village," as presenting true sketches of English rural life, while a warm and cheerful tone of kindliness and domesticity pervades the work. Those who look for romance and excitement in what they read, have little patience for scenes so quiet and homely; but there will always be a goodly number of sympathising admirers of Mary Russell Mitford's stories. Happy both for herself and for her readers was it, when, in the words of her own affecting narrative, "the pressing necessity of earning money, and the uncertainties and delays of the drama at moments when disappointment or delay weighed upon me like a sin, made it a duty to turn away from the lofty steep of Tragic Poetry to the every-day path of Village Stories." Four other volumes of sketches were added, the fifth and last in 1832. For her work entitled "Belford Regis; or, Sketches of a Country Town," the neighbouring town of Reading suggested the materials. Numerous other tales followed, all of which were very popular. In 1852 Miss Mitford produced her "Recollections of a Literary Life; or, Books, Places, and People," in three volumes, 12mo. This was not a personal narrative, but "an attempt to make others relish a few favourite authors as heartily as I have relished them myself." However, the anecdotes and reflections which form the bulk of the book, while rendering it delightful reading, furnish the best illustrations of the writer's taste and character. A new edition of "Our Village" appeared in the same year, and in 1854 her dramatic works were collected in two volumes, 12mo. Her last work was "Atherton, and other Tales," 1854. Very pleasant is the picture of the peaceful evening of her life in her cottage home in Berkshire, as given in her own pages, and in those of kindred hearts who have visited her. In some recent American records of travel, there are gratifying notices of Mary Russell Mitford in her old days. Declining health, and an accident about three years ago from her pony-chaise being overturned, have required greater seclusion of late; but the active and genial disposition of her mind remained, and she has passed away amidst regrets which surviving writers may well be ambitious of equally meriting.

11. At Cheltenham, aged 42, Capt. John Erskine, late of 17th Regt., third son of the late Colonel Erskine, C.B., 48th Regt., and nephew of the late Marquess of Winchester.

— At his residence in the North Bailey, Durham, aged 93, John Ralph Fenwick, esq., M.D., a magistrate for the county.

— At Bourton-on-the-Hill, co. Gloucestershire, in the 92nd year of his age, the Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford, D.C.L., Rector of that parish, and of Lydiard Millicent, Wilts, and an Hon. Canon of Gloucester Cathedral. Dr. Warneford was born in 1763, at Sevenhampton, near High-

worth, in North Wilts. His father, the Rev. Francis Warneford, was the eldest son of Richard Warneford, D.D., Vicar of St. Martin's, Coney-street, York, and subchanter of the cathedral. The family of Warneford is the most ancient of any in North Wilts which has retained any of its original possessions, which are traced from the period of the first Crusade. The family were distinguished in the Great Rebellion. The greater portion of the family estates have passed away by marriage; but a small portion, which had descended in a direct male line from the reign of King John, devolved upon Dr. Warneford. He was educated at University College, Oxford, and having taken holy orders, he was presented to the livings of Lydiard Millicent, and Bourton-on-the-Hill. The income derived from these preferments was greatly augmented by his marriage in 1796 with Margaret, daughter of Edward Loveden Loveden, afterwards Pryse Pryse, by whom he had no family. He thus found ample means for the exercise of his truly generous spirit in a manner and with a practical effect rarely equalled, and probably never excelled. He considered that by making judicious donations in his lifetime on a large scale, he should be able to see the operations of his bounty, to prevent or correct abuses, and to establish the best means of securing a proper application of his charities; and thus the Doctor's name has been long associated with a series of benefactions unsurpassed in extensiveness, munificence, and utility. In a detail of his wide-spread benefactions our space would fail. Commencing with his own parish, where he founded schools, almshouses, and kindred institutions, they ranged throughout the kingdom, embracing alike schools, colleges, and hospitals, and not omitting those great societies by which the Church seeks to spread a knowledge of the Gospel among the heathen, and to circulate the word of God in our own country and the colonies. The Queen's Hospital in Birmingham, a hospital at Leamington bearing his name, another for lunatics at Oxford, and others in the metropolis, attest his sympathy with the suffering poor; his gifts to the Propagation Society, and the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, manifest his care for the extension of religious truth; and the Queen's College in Birmingham, and the King's College, London, prove his liberal and comprehensive views on education. When Mr. Sands Cox, in a spirit of admirable self-sacrifice, established the School of Medicine at Birmingham, it was Dr. Warneford who, by liberal pecuniary assistance and friendly encouragement, enabled him to expand the infant institution into a college, sanctioned and patronised by royalty. As this institution grew, the benefaction of Dr. Warneford supplied the means of extended utility, and raised it to eminence. To Dr. Warneford, also, is due the erection of that noble charity, the Queen's Hospital (also at Birmingham), at once a nursery of surgical instruction, and an incalculable blessing to the poor of the district. Not only, however, did he contribute the pecuniary means for the achievement of such noble ends—though these alone represent benefactions amounting to more than 25,000*l.*—but by his foresight, his sound counsel, his earnest watchfulness, and his cordial co-operation with Mr. Sands Cox, he aided in no ordinary degree the arduous task the promoters of the college and hospital set themselves to accomplish. To other objects his benefactions were on a scale scarcely less liberal. To the Clergy Orphan School he had given in all 13,000*l.* He has bequeathed 2000*l.* to the Christian Knowledge Society, and 2000*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in addition to his former gifts. These acts of noble and enduring munificence were performed as unobtrusively as it was possible for them to be; for, while the magnitude of his donations, and the excellent objects to which they were applied, commanded universal recognition and admiration, the donor himself never came prominently before the public gaze. In memory of the munificent deeds a statue has been erected to his honour by public subscription. It is scarcely necessary to say that his benevolence to his own parishioners was unbounded. He was deeply beloved by all; and his body was borne to his grave in Bourton Church, by his flock. The streets were lined by those with whom his name had through many years become a household word, and the church was filled with sincere though humble mourners.

12. The royal family of Sardinia has suffered the bereavement, within little more than a month, of three of its principal members. On the 12th of January died, at Turin, Her Majesty Maria Theresa, Queen Dowager of Sardinia, and mother of the present King; the eldest daughter of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. She was married in 1817 to Charles Albert, then Prince of Savoy-Carignan, and afterwards King of Sardinia, who died in 1824. Eight days after, on the 20th January, died Her

Majesty Maria Adelaide, younger daughter of the Archduke Reinier of Austria, Viceroy of Lombardy. She was married to King Victor Emmanuel in 1842; and has left issue, five sons and two daughters, having been confined of the youngest prince on the 8th of January. Her death ensued from typhus fever. The young Queen, who was a gentle and beautiful woman, was greatly beloved by the people of Sardinia. The death of the King's younger brother, Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, followed on the 10th of February. He was born in 1822. In the wars of 1848 and 1849 he greatly distinguished himself as commander of a division, and since the peace had devoted himself to the improvement of the artillery, of which he was general-commandant. It had been intended that the Duke should command the auxiliary corps sent by the Piedmontese Government to the Crimea; but this plan was relinquished on account of his declining health. In 1848 the Duke of Genoa was chosen by the National Assembly of Sicily for their constitutional monarch, but the offer was refused by his father, King Charles Albert. In 1850 he married the Princess Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the present King of Saxony, by whom he has left two children.

13. At Worthing, Sussex, aged 67, Rear-Adm. Henry Forbes, youngest son of General Gordon Forbes, of Ham, in Surrey. He entered the navy in 1799. In 1804 he was wounded in the Mediterranean at the cutting-out of a man-of-war brig; and in consequence received a grant from the Patriotic Fund. In 1805 he bore a part in the battle of Trafalgar, and was acting lieutenant of the *Donegal* 74, in the action off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806. Having been confirmed to that ship by commission, dated April 9, 1806, he was still serving in her when she formed part of the escort of Sir Arthur Wellesley's army from Cork to Portugal in 1808, and in 1809 at the destruction of three frigates at Sable d'Olonne, and the destruction of the French shipping in Basque roads. He was afterwards actively engaged. He attained post rank on the 7th December, 1819, and accepted the rank of a retired Captain, October 1, 1846, and subsequently he was for some time Commissioner of Pilotage at Shoreham.

— At Burgh Hall, Norfolk, the residence of her son, Francis L'Estrange Astley, esq., aged 87, Hester, widow of Sir Jacob Henry Astley, of Melton Constable, co. Norfolk, bart.; youngest daughter and coheir of Samuel Browne, esq., of King's Lynn, and mother of the present Lord Hastings.

14. At Rottingdean, near Brighton, aged 82, Thomas D'Oyly, esq., D.C.L., Serjeant at Law, eldest son of the Ven. Matthias D'Oyly, Archdeacon of Lewes, and Rector of Buxted in Sussex. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls in 1800. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, November 9, 1798, and became a Serjeant in Hilary term, 1819, obtaining a patent of precedency. He was attached to the Home Circuit, and was for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Western division of the county of Sussex.

— In Gloucester-square, Lady Arthur, widow of Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, bart., who died in September last. She was the daughter of Major-Gen. Sir John Frederick Sigismund Smith, K.C.H.

— In George-street, Hanover-square, in his 63rd year, Sir George Wombwell, the third Baronet (1778), of Wombwell, co. York, well known in fashionable circles.

— At Worthing, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Leach, C.B., formerly of the Rifle Brigade. He commenced his military career in 1801, in the 70th Regt., and served for three years in the West Indies. In 1807 he accompanied the Rifle Brigade on the expedition to Copenhagen, and was present in the battle of Kioge. He subsequently served in the Peninsula from 1808 to the end of the war in 1814, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Busaco, the action of the Coa, retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, retreat from Madrid, battle of Vittoria, various actions in the Pyrenees, passage of the Bidassoa and attack on the enemy's position at the pass of Vera, battles of the Nivelle and Nive, action of Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, besides numerous affairs of van- and rear-guards and skirmishes. For these services he received the silver war-medal with no fewer than twelve clasps; and the brevet of Major upon the battle of Vittoria. He also served during the campaign of 1815, and in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo; in which last, after the two superior officers of the battalion had been wounded, the command devolved upon him for the remainder of the day. He received a contusion from the fragment

of a shell. The brevet rank of Lieut.-Col., dated on the 18th of June, was conferred upon him for Waterloo, with the companionship of the Bath.

15. In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, John Sullivan esq., of Upton Park, Slough, late a Member of the Supreme Council of Madras.

— In Dalyston, co. Galway, aged 80, Charles Farrell, esq., M.D. and J.P., late Inspector-General of Military Hospitals.

16. In Dublin, Caroline Susan, wife of Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart., M.P., second daughter of the late Thomas Goold, esq., Master of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; sister to the Countess of Dunraven, and to the late Wyndham Goold, esq., M.P.

— At Walmer, aged 82, Duncan McArthur, esq., M.D.C.B., F.L.S., late Physician to the Fleet, and for many years Physician to the Royal Naval Hospital, Deal.

17. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in his 82nd year, General Sir Andrew Francis Barnard, G.C.B., and G.C.H., Lieut.-Governor of that establishment, and Col. of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. Sir Andrew was born in Donegal, in 1773, and was son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Barnard, and grandson of the Lord Bishop of Derry. He entered the army in 1794; served at St. Domingo in 1795, and accompanied the expedition under Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies, and was at the reduction of Morne Fortunée. In 1799 he accompanied the expedition to the Helder, and was present in the actions of 27th August, 10th September, and 2nd and 6th October. He subsequently took part in the gallant struggle in the Peninsula, and was engaged at Barossa, where he was severely wounded, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, Nivelle, where he was again severely wounded, Orthes, and Toulouse. During the last four years of the war in the Peninsula he commanded the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade. Sir Andrew received the gold cross and four clasps for his services in Portugal and Spain. He afterwards shared the dangers and glories of the campaign of 1815, and was slightly wounded at Waterloo. On that occasion he received the Russian order of St. George, and the Austrian order of Maria Theresa. His great captain, the Duke of Wellington, had such a high opinion of his military services, that, on the capitulation of Paris, he was appointed commandant of the British division occupying the French capital. In 1821 George IV. appointed him a Groom of the Bedchamber, and in 1826 he was made Equerry to His Majesty. On the accession of William IV., he became Clerk Marshal in the royal household, and for many years, indeed up to Her Majesty's decease, he was Clerk Marshal to Queen Adelaide. Sir Andrew was appointed Colonel of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade on the 25th August, 1822, and on the death of General Sir George Anson, he was selected by the Duke of Wellington to become the Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, which appointment he received on the 26th November, 1849. He attained the full rank of General in 1851. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1834, and a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1840. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by the University of Cambridge in 1842. He was a Governor of the Royal Academy of Music, of which institution he was one of the early promoters.

17. At Cameron House, Dumbartonshire, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Louisa Leslie Cumming, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Cumming, esq., of Logie, Morayshire.

— At Colinshays, Somerset, aged 65, Mary Charlotte, relict of the Rev. John Dampier; only child of the late Rev. Charles Digby, Canon of Wells, and Rector of Kilmington, Wilts.

— At Hastings, Janet, wife of Frederick North, esq., M.P., of that place, and Rougham in Norfolk, and daughter of the late Sir John Majoribanks, bart., of the Lees, Berwickshire, formerly M.P. for that county.

19. At Boulogne, aged 68, Sir John Boyd, the third Baronet (1775), of Danson, co. Kent.

— At Brighton, aged 77, the Most Noble Harriet, Duchess dowager of Roxburghe, daughter of Benjamin Charlwood, esq., of Windlesham, Surrey; became second wife of the late Duke of Roxburghe in 1807, and had by him an only child, James Henry, the present Duke. Her Grace was left a widow in 1823, and married secondly, in 1826, Lieut.-Col. Walter Frederick O'Reilly, C.B., younger brother to the late William O'Reilly, esq., of Knock Abbey Castle, co. Louth, who died in 1844.

— Aged 87, Lady Murray Threipland, of Fingask. She was the daughter of William Scott Kerr, esq., of Chatto, widow

of Sir Patrick Murray Threipland, the third Baronet, who died in 1837, and mother of Sir Patrick the present Baronet.

19. At Spondon, aged 72, Eleanora Charlotte, fourth daughter of Sir William Earle Welby, bart., the first Baronet.

— John Wright, esq., formerly of Belsize Park, Hampstead, and for many years head of the banking-house of Wright and Co., Covent Garden, London.

20. At Walmer Lodge, Deal, aged 81, Rear-Adm. Sir John Hill, knt. Sir John entered the navy in 1781, and after seeing much service under eminent captains, in 1798 served in the *Minotaur* 74, Capt. Thomas Louis. In that ship he was engaged in the victory of the Nile, and for his conduct as a senior lieutenant on that occasion was promoted to the rank of Commander by commission dated the 8th October in the same year. From 1820 to 1838 he was Capt.-Superintendent of the Victualling-yard at Deptford; on the 8th March in the latter year he became Superintendent of the Dockyard at Sheerness; and on the 11th December, 1841, he returned in that capacity to Deptford, where he remained until promoted to the rank of Rear-Adm. in 1851. He received the honour of knighthood from King William IV. on the 31st August, 1831.

— At Breamore House, Hants, aged 73, Maria Lady Hulse, relict of Sir Charles Hulse, bart., second daughter of the late John Buller, esq., a Lord of the Treasury.

— At Cluny Castle, Inverness-shire, aged 82, Mrs. Macpherson, sen., of Cluny Macpherson, youngest daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron, of Fassfern, bart.; married in 1798 to the late Duncan Macpherson, of Cluny, Lieut.-Col. 3rd Guards, who died in 1817.

— Aged 26, Horace Andrew, only son of Francis Walpole, esq., of Eaton-square, by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Andrew Knight, esq., of Downton Castle, co. Hereford.

— At Brighton, aged 84, William John Campion, esq., of Danny Park, Hurst-Perpoint, Sheriff of Sussex in 1820.

21. At Paris, William Williams Hope, esq., High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1832. This gentleman was the son of John Williams Hope, esq., one of the Hopes of Amsterdam, long proverbial for their inordinate wealth. Mr. Hope possessed a full share of this patrimonial blessing, which he expended at Paris in a style of very questionable eccentricity. He was, however, received by the best society of Paris, and was undoubtedly a man of talent and taste. The beautiful collection of pictures and articles of virtù which adorned his Parisian hotel have been sold, and were highly valued by connoisseurs. Mr. Hope also possessed a large estate at Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire, where there was a very fine library, and a good collection of works of art, which also have been sold.

21. At Thornton, Yorkshire, aged 68, Richard Hill, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the North Riding, and Chief Bailiff of Pickering Lyth.

22. At Tehidy Park, Cornwall, in her 74th year, the Right Hon. Frances Bassett, Baroness Bassett, of Stratton, co. Cornwall. Sir Francis Bassett, of Tehidy in Cornwall, the father of this lady, was a distinguished leader in the West of England, and after serving for some years in the House of Commons, was raised to the peerage in June, 1796, by the title of Lord de Dunstanville. As he had no male heir, in November of the following year he received a second barony, the remainder of which (in failure of male issue) was limited to his only daughter, the lady now deceased. As her ladyship remained unmarried, this peerage also has become extinct.

— At Brighton, in his 78th year, General the Hon. Arthur Percy Upton, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, a Companion of the Bath and Knight of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, uncle to Lord Viscount Templetown. General Upton served with the Coldstream Guards under the Duke of York in Holland, where he went through the winter campaign of 1794. In 1799 he was appointed Aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby, and took part in the operations of the landing near the Helder. In 1807 he served in the Walcheren expedition, and assisted in the siege of Flushing. From 1811 to 1812 he served at Cadiz, and from 1812 to the close of the war in 1814, in the Duke of Wellington's army, on the Quartermaster-General's staff. In 1815 he was employed as Military Correspondent with the Bavarian army, and was present with it in its various operations. In acknowledgment of his service whilst so engaged, and especially at the passage of the Saare, on the 23rd June, 1815, he received the order of Maximilian Joseph. He also received the gold medal and one clasp for Vittoria and the Nive; and the silver war medal with one clasp for Ni-

velle. He attained the full rank of General in 1851.

22. At Harpton, Radnorshire, aged 74, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, a Privy Councillor and M.P. for the Radnor district of boroughs, and Chairman of the Economic Life Assurance Company. Sir F. Lewis was the only son of John Lewis, esq., of Harpton Court, and was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. From 1806 until the close of the war he was Lieut.-Col. of the Radnorshire Militia. He was first returned to Parliament in 1812 for Beaumaris, which he represented until the dissolution of 1826; for Ennis from 1826 to 1828; and for Radnorshire to 1835. At the dissolution of 1835 he retired, having become Chairman of the Poor Law Commission. In 1847 he returned to Parliament as member for the Radnor district of boroughs, which he continued to represent until his decease. Sir Frankland Lewis was for many years an active servant of the public. In 1821 he was a Commissioner of Inquiry into the Irish Revenue, and from 1822 to 1825 a Commissioner of Inquiry into the Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland. From 1825 to 1828 he was First Commissioner of Inquiry into Education in Ireland. On the 4th September, 1827, he was appointed Joint Secretary of the Treasury; and on the formation of the Duke of Wellington's Administration in the following February he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, on which occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor, but was succeeded by Mr. Courtenay in May following. On the 25th February, 1830, he was made Treasurer of the Navy, which office he retained until the following December. From 1834 until 1839 he acted as chairman of the Poor Law Commission. Lastly, in 1843, he was one of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the outrages of the Rebecca rioters in Wales. He was created a baronet by patent, dated June 27, 1846. Sir Frankland Lewis was twice married: first, in 1805, to Harriet, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornewall; and secondly, in 1839, Mary Anne, only surviving daughter of the late John Ashton, esq. By the first lady he has left issue.

— At Stoke, Capt. Henry Dickson Parker, R.N. He was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, the capture of Ceylon, and the surrender of the Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay. He was acting Lieutenant of the *Pegasus* at the landing in Aboukir Bay in 1801.

— At Ilfracombe, Rear.-Adm. Edward Augustus Down. He served in Lord Howe's actions in the *Barfleur;* and in 1797, when in the *Excellent* 74, was wounded in Sir John Jervis's victory over the Spanish fleet. In 1817 he captured *El Verga del Rosario,* a Spanish privateer of 2 guns, and in 1811 *La Victorieuse,* a French privateer of 4 guns. He was posted in 1812, and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1846. He was for many years afflicted with blindness, and was admitted to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital in 1828.

23. At Woodside, near Lymington, Hants, aged 87, Maryanne, widow of William Rooke, esq., Bengal Civil Service, and sister of the late Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart.

— At the rectory, Hurstmonceux, aged 59, the Ven. Julius Charles Hare, M.A., Archdeacon of Lewes, a Canon of Chichester, Rector of Hurstmonceux, and Chaplain to the Queen. Archdeacon Hare was son of the Rev. Robert Hare, Rector of Hurstmonceux and Vicar of Ninfield, Sussex, and was Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was instituted to the rectory of Hurstmonceux (the advowson of which was in his own family) in 1832; was collated to a prebend at Chichester in 1851; was appointed Archdeacon of Lewes by Bishop Otter in 1840; and nominated one of Her Majesty's chaplains in 1853. The name of Julius Charles Hare was first distinguished in the literary world as one of the translators of Niebuhr's History of Rome, in conjunction with Mr. Connop Thirlwall, the present Bishop of St. David's. Since this publication a vast number of works, professional and critical, have proceeded from the Archdeacon's pen, and have been received with the highest approbation; for he was a most original and profound thinker, and in his controversial writings always preserved a just candour and impartiality.

24. At Shiplake House, near Reading, in his 80th year, Joseph Phillimore, esq., D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, Chancellor of the dioceses of Oxford, Worcester, and Bristol, Commissary of the deaneries of St. Paul's and Westminster, Judge of the Cinque Ports, Advocate to Her Majesty in her office of Admiralty, a Deputy Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, and F.R.S. Dr. Phillimore was the eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill in Leicestershire. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected to Christ Christ in 1793. In 1793 he ob-

tained the Christ Church prize for Latin verse, subject "Ierosoluma ab Omaro capta;" and in 1798 that for the Latin essay, subject "Pisistratus;" and in the latter year the University prize was also adjudged to him for his English essay on Chivalry. After some residence in foreign parts, he settled in London, and was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons on the 21st November, 1804. On the death of Dr. Lawrence in 1809, he was nominated Judge of the Cinque Ports by Lord Hawkesbury; Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford by Bishop Moss; and, on the 31st October, Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, an office upon the reputation of which his classical taste and language have shed additional lustre. The Latin orations delivered by him on the numerous occasions upon which he presented illustrious personages, both foreigners and fellow-countrymen, for the honorary degree of D.C.L., were highly admired, particularly those at the installation of Lord Grenville in 1809, on the visit of the Allied Sovereigns in 1814, and at the installation of the Duke of Wellington in 1834. In 1817 he received from the University a large-paper copy of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, "in acknowledgment of the distinguished manner in which he discharged his official duty in the Theatre, on the occasion of the Royal Visit, and more recently on that of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia." On the installation of the Marquess Camden as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in 1835, Dr. Phillimore received an honorary degree from that University. He was made Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and King's Advocate in his office of Admiralty, in 1834; Chancellor of the diocese of Bristol in 1842; and Judge of the Consistory Court of Gloucester in 1845. Dr. Phillimore was employed on several commissions by the Grenvilles, of which party he was an adherent. On the death of Mr. Horner, Dr. Phillimore was returned to Parliament for the borough of St. Mawes, in 1817, and represented that borough until the dissolution in June, 1826. He was then elected for Yarmouth, for which he sat until the dissolution in 1830. He made many remarkable speeches on subjects having an important bearing upon questions of great interest, foreign and domestic, especially on the Foreign Enlistment Act, on International Law and the affair at Terceira, on the Law of Marriage, on the Roman Catholic Claims, and on the grant of a pension to Mr. Canning's family, which he advocated with great spirit. On the accession of his friends to office Dr. Phillimore was appointed a Commissioner for the Affairs of India, in 1822, which office he held until the dissolution of Lord Goderich's Administration in 1828. He was a Commissioner for the settlement of the French, Danish, and Spanish Claims. He was also nominated Chairman of the Registration Commission, in 1836, and drew up the able report which closed its labours. Dr. Phillimore contributed a few papers to the earlier numbers of the *Edinburgh Review;* was the author of numerous pamphlets, essays, and letters, on various subjects within his cognizance as a civil lawyer; and edited some reports of the ecclesiastical courts. Dr. Phillimore married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Walter Bagot, M.A., Rector of Blithfield and Leigh, and Precentor of St. Asaph, younger brother to William, first Lord Bagot; and by that lady he had issue a large family.

24. At Gloucester, Lieut.-Col. Charles Cother, C.B. In 1806 this officer covered the landing of the force under Sir David Baird at the Cape of Good Hope, and was present in the general action of Blue Berg, and in all the operations that took place until the surrender of the colony. He covered the advance of the forces under General Beresford at the reduction of the River Plate, and was engaged in several affairs in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres. On the surrender of that place he was taken prisoner, together with his whole force, and was marched nearly a thousand miles into the interior. In 1808 he commanded in Portugal the light companies of the brigade under General Ferguson, at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera; and was afterwards at Corunna. In 1811 he was again in Portugal, and was at Arroyo de Molinos when General Gerard was surprised. Having commanded the storming parties at the taking of the forts at Almaraz, on the Tagus, he obtained the brevet of lieut.-col., June 19, 1812. He led the 71st at the battle of Vittoria, and there received three musket-balls through his clothes, and in his saddle, and was wounded by a fourth. He subsequently passed seventeen years in Ceylon, and commanded in the eastern provinces in the Kandian country during the rebellion of 1818. Lieut.-Col. Cother was nominated a Companion of the Bath, December 8,

1815, and was decorated with a gold medal for Vittoria, and the silver war medal.

24. At Norwood Park, Notts, aged 25, Mary Emily, wife of Lord Arthur Edwin Hill, M.P.; eldest daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, bart.

— At St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, aged 13, Lord John Montagu Hobart Kerr, brother of the Marquess of Lothian.

25. At his residence, Brookfield, near Teignmouth, Devon, in his 80th year, Clement Winstanley, esq., of Braunston House, near Leicester, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate of Leicestershire. High Sheriff in 1817. He was formerly in the Prince of Wales' Fencibles, in which he served in Ireland during the rebellion, and was subsequently Lieut.-Col. of the Leicestershire Militia.

— At Clayton, Sussex, aged 79, Hannah, widow of James Brogden, esq., M.P., of Clapham and Trimsaran, South Wales.

— Vicesimus Knox, esq., of Stratford-place, London, and late of Writtle House, Essex, esq., bencher of the Inner Temple, and Recorder of Saffron Walden; son of the Rev. Dr. Vicesimus Knox, Head-master of Tunbridge School.

— At Pennoyre, Brecknock, Eliza Luther, wife of Col. John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P.

— At Rydal Mount, aged 84, Dorothy Wordsworth, sister to the Poet.

26. At the East India College, Haileybury, in his 64th year, the Rev. Richard Jones, M.A., one of the Chief Commissioners of the Charitable Trust Commission, and late Professor of Political Economy and History in Haileybury College. Mr. Jones, having taken holy orders in 1819, was for several years actively engaged in ministerial duties in Kent and Sussex. During his residence in these agricultural districts, his attention was turned to the theory of political economy; and he published a valuable volume, popularly known as "Jones on Rent." By this and similar works Mr. Jones became well known as a practical political economist; and, in 1835, was appointed Professor of Political Economy and History at Haileybury College, as the successor of Malthus. Having been mainly instrumental, conjointly with the late Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, in constructing that grand scheme of compromise for the commutation of tithes which has conclusively settled the tithe rent-charges throughout England and Wales, he was appointed one of the Chief Commissioners for carrying out the provisions of that important measure. Mr. Jones subsequently held, for a short time, the office of Secretary to the Capitular Commission, until his administrative talents were again required by the Government for a more responsible office. He was lately appointed one of the Chief Commissioners of the Charitable Trusts Commission, which office he retained at the time of his decease. He had recently resigned his Professorship at Haileybury College, in which he was succeeded by Sir James Stephen.

26. At Alton, Hampshire, aged 52, the Rev. Mark Henry James Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks; second son of the late Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr.

— At the Priory, Pittenweem, co. Fife, in his 88th year, the Right Rev. David Low, D.D., LL.D., formerly Bishop of the united diocese of Ross, Moray, and Argyle. This venerable prelate was born near Brechin in 1768, educated at the University of Aberdeen, and afterwards under Bishop Gleig at Stirling. He was ordained a deacon in 1787, and settled as pastor at Pittenweem in 1790, since which period, for more than half a century, he unintermittedly fulfilled the duties of the pastoral office in that town, having officiated as late as Christmas-day last. He was consecrated Bishop of the united dioceses of Ross, Moray, Argyle, and the Isles, in 1819. A few years ago he effected the separation of the latter, and its erection into a separate see, by his own endowment; and, finally, he resigned his episcopal jurisdiction in 1850, when he was succeeded by Bishop Eden.

— At North Berwick, aged 87, Mrs. George Dalrymple, relict of Col. George Dalrymple, of the 19th Regt.; mother of the Countess of Stair.

— At Westbury House, Hants, aged 58, the Hon. Thomas William Gage, only brother of Lord Viscount Gage.

— At Edinburgh, in his 54th year, Augustus Maitland, esq., writer to the Signet, second son of the late Sir Alexander Maitland Gibson, bart., of Clifton Hall, co. Mid-Lothian.

27. At Orchardstown House, near Clonmel, aged 77, General John Millet Hamerton, C.B., Col. of the 55th Regt. He served under the Duke of York on the Continent in 1794. He embarked for the West Indies in the latter part of 1795, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and assisted at the capture of the island of St. Lucia in 1796; he served also in Sicily; in Spain; in the Nether-

lands and France; and at Waterloo he particularly distinguished himself in checking a sudden charge of French lancers. He was left for dead on the field of Waterloo, having received several severe wounds in the head and thigh. Owing to the attachment of a faithful non-commissioned officer, who brought his wounded and insensible commander under the care of skilful medical treatment, he slowly recovered, and with his devoted follower returned to his native country. Shortly after he was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

27. In Paris, John Edward Blackburn, esq., late of the Foreign Office, eldest son of the late E. B. Blackburn, esq., Chief Justice in the Mauritius.

— At Isleworth House, Middlesex, aged 85, Lady Cooper, relict of Sir William Henry Cooper, bart.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 78, the Rev. Arthur Henry Kenney, D.D., Rector of St. Olave's, Southwark, and formerly Dean of Achonry, Ireland. He was a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

— At St. Leonard's, Exeter, John Powney, esq., Capt. R.N. and K.H. Capt. Powney was the youngest son of Pennyston Portlock Powney, esq., of Ivesplace, Maidenhead, Lieut.-Col. of the Berkshire Militia, Custos Rotulorum of that county, and for many years M.P. for Windsor, who died in 1794. He entered the navy in 1800. He served on the home station and in the East Indies, and distinguished himself in the blockade of the Mauritius and Isle of Bourbon. He was appointed in 1807 to the *Zenobia* 18, in which he assisted at the capture of Flushing, and in all the operations of 1809 in the Scheldt. Capt. Powney was subsequently employed on various services; but chiefly in attendance on the Court at Weymouth, the favourite marine residence of George III. On the 4th October, 1825, he was appointed to the *Royal George* yacht; and while on the books of that vessel he was entrusted with the command of the *Calliope* tender, and ordered to convey the Mexican Chargé-d'affaires, Señor Rocafuerte, with a treaty of commerce, from England to New Spain, where he was presented by the Government of that republic with a table-service of plate. On his return home with a valuable freight in the spring of 1827, he was lent, with the crew of the *Royal George*, to the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, Capt. Sir W. Hoste, in which he escorted the Queen of Wurtemberg to England, and accompanied H.R.H. the Lord High Admiral and the Duchess of Clarence on several marine trips, at the termination of which he was presented with a Commander's commission, bearing date June 26, 1827. From April, 1831, until the commencement of 1834, Capt. Powney acted as an Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Aldborough. He was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, January 1, 1837.

28. At Hardwick House, near Bury St. Edmunds, aged 77, the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the eighth Baronet, of Hawsted, co. Suffolk (1660).

— At his brother's rectory, Durham, co. Gloucester, aged 57, Sir George Best Robinson, the second Baronet (1823). Sir G. B. Robinson was born at the Cape of Good Hope on the 14th of November, 1797. His father, Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, of Batt's House, co. Somerset, was some time Military Auditor-General in Bengal, and afterwards one of the Directors of the East India Company, and M.P. for Honiton; and was created a baronet in 1823. Sir George succeeded his father on the 13th February, 1832. He was for some years Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent in China, in which post he succeeded Lord Napier, and his administration in that capacity was mentioned with approbation by the leading statesmen in both Houses of Parliament in the debates on the Opium war, in 1840.

29. At Brighton, aged 82, Miss Sarah Rogers, sister to Mr. Samuel Rogers, the Poet. During the lifetime of her brother, Mr. Henry Rogers, the banker of London, she resided with him in Highbury-terrace, where, by his taste and skill, he had formed a very considerable collection of pictures and works of art, and where he died about 1833 or 1834, very much regretted by those who were acquainted with his many amiable qualities. He left his works of art to his sister; by whom the collection was bequeathed to her surviving brother the Poet.

30. At Clapton, Hackney, in his 84th year, Joshua Watson, esq., D.C.L., a gentleman held in the highest esteem for the earnestness of his Christian piety; his charity and the unpretending liberality with which he contributed his worldly goods to the worship of God, and the support of every scheme of Christian charity. Mr. Watson was the son of a wine-merchant, which business he followed for some years with diligence and success, and then retiring with an ample fortune devoted his wealth and the remainder of his days

to works of benevolence and piety. The skill which he had acquired as a man of business was turned to a more sacred use, when he toiled unsparingly and with admirable success as the treasurer of many public charities. In that capacity he was officially connected with the venerable societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and that for Building Churches; he was one of the founders and first treasurer of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, and of the Additional Curates' Fund; he was one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building new Churches; he took a leading part in the institution of King's College, London, and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; and was a wise and zealous friend of the Clergy Orphan School, the completion of which, on its new site at Canterbury, was what he most wished to see in this world, and the munificent benefactions of the Rev. Dr. Warneford to that valuable charity were transmitted through his hands, in reliance on his judgment, and in pursuance of his recommendation. It appears from evidence that has come to light since his decease, that he exceeded the measure of Zaccheus, and bestowed more than "half his goods" in works of charity and piety. Mr. Watson had two daughters, of whom one died unmarried, and the other, Mary, was the second wife of the Rev. Henry Mitchell Wagner, Vicar of Brighton; by whom she has left two sons.

30. In Great Cumberland-street, aged 91, Gen. George Carpenter, Col. of the 94th Bengal Native Inf., the oldest General in the East India Company's service.

— At his Chambers, aged 75, John Parkinson, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and of Gray's-inn-square.

FEBRUARY.

1. At the Gloucester Hotel, Piccadilly, aged 39, Pryse Loveden, esq., of Gogerddan, Lord-Lieutenant of Cardiganshire, and M.P. for the Cardigan district of boroughs. He was born at Woodstock in 1815, the eldest son of the late Pryse Pryse, esq., who represented the Cardigan district of boroughs, from 1818 until his death in 1849. After his father's death he relinquished the surname of Pryse, which had been assumed by his father in 1798, and took his father's former name of Loveden, by royal licence, dated in July, 1849. He was returned to Parliament for the Cardigan district of boroughs on his father's death, and represented them until his own. He married, in 1836, Margaretta-Jane, third daughter of the late Walter Rice, esq., of Llwyn-y-brain, co. Carmarthen.

2. At the Anglesea Barracks, Portsea, aged 26, Henry William Willis Fleming, third son of the late John Fleming, esq., of Stoneham Park, Hampshire, and the Right Hon. Lady Downes.

3. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in his 85th year, Gen. the Hon. Thomas Edward Capel, uncle to the Earl of Essex. General Capel served in the campaign in Flanders under H.R.H. the Duke of York; and in 1811 was Assistant Adjutant-Gen. at Cadiz. He attained the full rank of General in 1846. He was unmarried.

— At Penrice Castle, Glamorganshire, aged 79, Lady Mary Lucy Cole, second daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester. She was married first, in 1794, to Thomas Mansel Talbot, esq., of Margam, co. Glamorgan, who died in 1813; and secondly, in 1815, to Capt. Sir Christopher Cole, R.N., K.C.B., who died in 1836.

— At Stanhope-street, Hyde Park-gardens, the Right Hon. Agnes Lady Rollo, widow of John, eighth Baron Rollo, of Duncrub; daughter of William Greig, esq., of Gayfield-place; married in 1806, and left a widow in 1846, having had issue William, the late Lord Rollo, and other children.

— At Trehill, Devonshire, in his 52nd year, the Rev. Villiers Plantagenet Henry Somerset, Rector of Honiton; third son of Lord Charles Henry Somerset, son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort.

5. At his residence, in St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, John O'Brien, esq., of Elmvale, co. Clare, late M.P. for Limerick.

6. At Chingford, Essex, aged 86, George Count de Bruhl, the celebrated chess-player, once famous as the principal antagonist of Philidor.

— In Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, Elizabeth, widow of Major Thomas Edgeworth, of Edgeworth Town.

7. At Fornham St. Martin's, Suffolk, in her 72nd year, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Henry Adams, B.D., Rector of Bardwell, in that county; eldest daughter of George Boldero, esq., of Ixworth.

— At Limerick, Anne, wife of Col. Charles Douglas, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., eldest son of Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, bart., G.C.B.

— At Nice, the Rev. Joseph Butter-

worth Bulmer Clarke, Rector of Bagborough, co. Somerset (1837), and an Hon. Canon of Wells (1845); youngest son of Dr. Adam Clarke, an eminent minister of the Methodist connection, well known for his Commentary on the Bible.

7. At his house in Cumberland, in his 77th year, Vice-Adm. Brian Hodgson. This officer entered the navy in 1787, and assisted in the capture of a French convoy off Granville in 1795; in the destruction of *l'Ecureuil*, a national corvette of 18 guns, in 1796, and in the battle off Cape St. Vincent in 1797. In the *Seahorse* he assisted at the capture of *le Belliqueux* privateer of 18 guns, and of the French frigate *la Sensible*, of 36 guns, in 1798. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant in the *Seahorse*, December 11, 1799; and having escorted a fleet of Indiamen to Calcutta in 1801, was paid off in October, 1802. He was made post in the *Trusty* 50, in 1806, and accompanied the expedition sent against Copenhagen in August, 1807. In 1801 he was appointed to the *Barbadoes* 24; and in 1811 to the *Owen Glendower* 42, both on the East India station. Capt. Hodgson attained flag-rank in 1838, and was promoted to Rear-Adm. in 1849. He had a good-service pension of 150*l*.

— At Eaglescairnie, co. Haddington, aged 78, Gen. the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G., Col. of the 44th Regt., a Deputy-Lieutenant of East Lothian, a Director extraordinary of the Bank of Scotland, and a Director of the Royal Academy of Scotland: second son of Alexander, tenth Lord Blantyre, and uncle of the present Lord. The General served with the 19th Regt. in the East Indies; served in the Ionian Islands; and in 1830 had the command of the forces in Scotland. In September, 1837, he became one of the Colonels Commandant of the 60th Rifles; Col. of the 44th Regt. in 1843; and in that year he was appointed Governor of Malta, which post he retained until October, 1847. He was in consequence nominated a Grand Cross of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Patrick Stuart attained the full rank of General in 1851. He married in 1810, Catharine Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Hon. John Rodney, and has left issue.

8. At Great Malvern, aged 74, the Rev. Charles William Davy, M.A., of Heathfield, near Southampton; brother to Gen. Sir William Davy, C.B. and K.C.H., and himself formerly a Captain in H.M. 29th Regt.

— At Bath, aged 85, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Brown, uncle to Lord Kilmaine.

9. At Oxford-square, Hyde Park, Ann, relict of Adm. Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, G.C.B., of Beddington Park, Surrey; daughter of Capt. John Nicholson Ingledew, Commissioner of the Navy.

— At the Hotel Meurice, in Paris, aged 28, Lady Harriet Anne Gertrude Elliot, youngest daughter of the Earl of Minto, and sister of Lady John Russell.

— At Shottesbrook Park, Berks, aged 68, Florance Thomas Young, esq., of Great Cumberland-place.

— At Sampford Hall, Essex, aged 73, Gen. Sir William Cornwallis Eustace, C.B. and K.C.H., Col.-Commandant of the 60th Rifles. Sir William Eustace entered the army before the Irish rebellion of 1798, during which he was at the battles of Ross and Vinegar-hill, and at Wexford. He went to Naples with Sir James Craig; from thence to Sicily and Calabria, and was present at the action on landing at St. Eufemia Bay, the battle of Maida, and siege of Scylla. He was on board the *Loire* frigate when she captured the *Ganymede*. On the 23rd August, 1810, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the Chasseurs Britanniques, with which he served at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the siege of San Christoval, the battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, the defence of Olmos in front of Burgos, various engagements in the retreat from thence, actions in the Pyrenees (severely wounded 31st August), and other affairs, in one of which he was wounded, and in another he had a horse killed under him. He received the gold medal and one clasp for Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca; and the silver war medal and two clasps for Maida and the Pyrenees. He was also nominated a Companion of the Bath, and a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He gained the rank of a full General by the promotion of last year. He became the junior Colonel of the 60th Rifles on the 2nd of November, 1842.

10. At Callander House, near Stirling, aged 48, William Forbes, esq., of Callander, M.P. for Stirlingshire, and Vice-Lieut. of the same.

— At Singleton, near Swansea, aged 69, John Henry Vivian, esq., M.P. for Swansea, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of Glamorganshire, Major in the Royal Stannary Artillery, one of the directors of the South Wales Railway, and Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies: High Sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1827.

11. Aged 72, the Rev. Isaac Gosset, Vicar of Windsor, and Chaplain to Her Majesty's Household in Windsor Castle; son to the Rev. Isaac Gosset, D.D., F.R.S., a noted bibliomaniac. In 1818 Mr. Gosset was appointed by Queen Charlotte Chaplain to the Royal Household in Windsor Castle, with a stipend of 200*l*. He held that appointment during four reigns.

— At Brighton, aged 42, the Rev. Robert Palk Hartopp; younger son of Edward Hartopp, esq., of Little Dalby, co. Leicester, by Anna Eleanora, eldest daughter of Sir Bourchier Wray, bart.

12. At Black Rock, Dublin, aged 76, the Rev. Edward Archibald Douglas, Rector of Drumgoon, co. Cavan; eldest son of Archibald Douglas, esq., of Darnock, cousin to Charles, third Duke of Queensberry.

— At Versailles, aged 45, Phillipine Anne Victoire, wife of Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, bart., of Haldon House.

— At Shane's Castle, co. Antrim, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. John Bruce Richard O'Neill, third Viscount and Baron O'Neill (1793 and 1795) of that place, and a Representative Peer of Ireland; a General in the army, Vice-Adm. of the coast of Ulster, and Constable of Dublin Castle. He was born at Shane's Castle on the 30th December, 1780, the younger son of John, the first Viscount (who was killed by the rebels at Antrim in 1798), by the Hon. Harriet Frances Boyle, only daughter and heir of Charles Lord Dungarvon, eldest son of the fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery. Lord O'Neill sat in Parliament for nearly forty years—namely, from 1802 to 1841 as one of the Members for the county of Antrim. He succeeded to the peerage on the 26th March, 1841, on the death of his elder brother, who had been advanced to the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Ireland in the year 1800, but died without issue. In February, 1842, he was elected one of the Representative Peers for Ireland; he, however, took little part in parliamentary affairs. The deceased Viscount, who never married, was the last of the great house of O'Neill, whose career in Ireland extends full a thousand years.

13. Aged 52, James Dennistoun, esq., of Dennistoun and Colgrain, N.B., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Renfrew, and a member of the faculty of Advocates. Mr. Dennistoun was the representative of one of the oldest families in Scotland. He was called to the Scottish bar; but being possessed of an ample fortune, did not practise. He devoted himself to literature and the fine arts, in both of which he was a very distinguished proficient. Mr. Dennistoun was a member of most of those societies formed for collecting materials for, and adding to and illustrating the literature of Scotland, and, besides editing several important publications by the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, contributed many interesting papers on subjects connected with Art to most of the leading periodicals, particularly to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. A residence in Italy gave a new bent to his studies. He wrote the very interesting paper on "The Stuarts in Italy," published in the *Quarterly Review* for December, 1846. But by far the most considerable result of Mr. Dennistoun's Italian sojourn was his "Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino." This work is of great value, as illustrating the state of Italy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the portion devoted to the Arts of the period being particularly interesting. Mr. Dennistoun was the writer of the article on Mr. Barton's History of Scotland in the *Edinburgh Review* for October, 1854; and also of the masterly analysis lately given in the same periodical of the Report by the Commission on the National Gallery. He had completed another very interesting work, the "Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange," the celebrated engraver, and of his brother-in-law, Andrew Lumisden, secretary to the Stuart princes, and author of the "Antiquities of Rome." Sir Robert Strange was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Dennistoun. To that lady, Isabella Katharina, eldest daughter of the Hon. James Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie, a Lord of Session, Mr. Dennistoun was married in 1835.

13. At the King's Hotel, Loughborough, in his 59th year, John Hildyard, esq., Recorder of Leicester, Stamford, and Grantham, and Judge of the Leicestershire district of County Courts. Mr. Hildyard was the second son of the late Rev. William Hildyard, Rector of Winestead, in the East Riding of the county of York, and brother of Robert Charles Hildyard, esq., M.P. for Whitehaven. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1821, and practised in the Common Law Courts, and went the Midland circuit; and had a considerable practice, when, on the passing of the County Courts Act, he was appointed Judge of the Leicester district.

— At his residence, Westfield Lodge, Hayling, Havant, in his 83rd year, George Booth Tyndale, F.S.A., and a Cottonian

Trustee of the British Museum; and on the 16th, three days afterwards, at the same place, and after a union of nearly 59 years, Margaretta Catherine, his widow, aged 78; second daughter of the late Thomas Rundell, M.D., of Bath. Mr. Tyndale was the senior representative of an ancient family of this name, which had its residence, during the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles the First, at Eastwood Park, Gloucestershire, and subsequently at Bathford, Somersetshire; and was descended from Sir John Cotton, the founder of the Cottonian department in the British Museum, in consequence of which he was nominated the family trustee.

13. At Knockbane, Lieut.-Col. Edward Caulfield Archer, son of the late Maj.-Gen. Archer, of the Guards.

14. At Highbury Park, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Aaron Chapman, esq., formerly M.P. for Whitby.

— At Ham House, Upton, Essex, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Gurney; daughter of James Shepherd, esq., formerly of Ham House; sister-in-law to the late benevolent Mrs. Fry, and will be long remembered for her own acts of charity.

— In Bulstrode-street, Catherine, relict of Major-Gen. Reeves, C.B. and K.H., Lieut.-Governor of Placentia.

15. At Cheltenham, aged 66, John Anderson, esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

— In Eaton-square, aged 63, John Harcourt Powell, esq., of Drinkstone Park, Suffolk, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1853.

17. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Right. Hon. Charlotte Lady Colborne, widow of the late Lord, who died on the 2nd of May last, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Thomas Steele.

18. At North Allerton, aged 76, Francis Dighton, esq., late Chief Clerk at the Commander-in-Chief's office, and for many years private Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of York.

At Dawlish, aged 93, Charles Douglass Smith, esq., formerly Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, elder brother of the late Adm. Sir William Sidney Smith, G.C.B.

20. At Sedgeford Hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Anne Geraldine, widow of J. J. Hamilton, esq., of Ballymacall, co. Meath, and great aunt to the present Lord Kingsale.

— At Roxton, Beds, aged 69, Charles James Metcalfe, esq., Sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1835.

20. At Clapham, Surrey, aged 68, the Rev. William Jowett, Incumbent of St. John's, Clapham Rise. He was the first clergyman of the Church of England, who volunteered, in 1813, for the foreign service of the Church Missionary Society. His field of labour was in the countries of the Mediterranean, and the fruits of his observations were published in his "Christian Researches," one volume of which is entitled "Christian Researches in the Mediterranean from 1815 to 1820," and another, "Christian Researches in Syria and the Holy Land, in 1823 and 1824." From 1832 to 1840 he acted as Clerical Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

— At his seat, Burnley Hall, Norfolk, aged 78, Joseph Hume, esq., M.P. for the Montrose district of Burghs, a Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex, a magistrate in Westminster and the counties of Middlesex and Norfolk, a Vice-President of the Society of Arts, F.R.S., and F.R.A.S. Mr. Hume was a native of Montrose, and born in January, 1777. His father was the master of a coasting vessel trading from that town. Mrs. Hume was early left a widow with a large family, of whom Joseph was a younger son. The mother, ill provided, established a retail crockery shop in that burgh, and by her industry and management reared and educated her children. Mr. Hume's elementary education was obtained in the local schools of his native town. Reading, writing, "accounts," and a smattering of Scotch Latinity constituted the sum total of his "schooling." About the age of thirteen he was placed apprentice to a surgeon-apothecary of Montrose, and remained with his master about three years. In 1796 he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. At the commencement of the following year he received the appointment of assistant-surgeon in the marine service of the East India Company. Whoever aided the young Scotch surgeon in his first steps in life, Joseph Hume, by his own talents and perseverance, was the meritorious architect of his own subsequent fortunes and celebrity. The industry of his first voyages obtained him the notice of influential passengers, and the young man gained Indian patrons. His keen instinct led him immediately to observe that few of the Company's servants acquired the native languages. He lost no time, therefore, in setting to work and mastering that difficult accomplishment. The authorities early

recognised in young Hume a valuable and laborious servant. In 1802–3, on the eve of Lord Lake's Mahratta war, much consternation at the seat of Government occurred, on a discovery that the gunpowder in store was useless from damp. Mr. Hume's knowledge of chemistry fortunately came in aid of bad administration. He undertook the restoration of this all-important munition of war, and succeeded. During the Mahratta war, from 1802 to 1807, he filled the office of Persian interpreter to the army; and at the same time not only continued his medical duties, but filled successively important posts in the offices of paymaster and postmaster of the forces, in the prize agencies, and the commissariat. Not only did he gain high reputation by these multifarious civil employments, but he realised large emoluments, and, at an earlier age than in modern times falls to the lot of the servants of the East India Company, he resigned his civil employments, and arrived in England in 1808 the possessor of an honestly-earned fortune of 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* The year 1810, and part of 1811, he spent in travelling in Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, &c. The two ultimate objects of Joseph Hume, thus independent in circumstances, and in the prime of life, were the acquisition of seats in the East India Direction and in Parliament. The future Radical first entered the House of Commons as a Tory. The patron of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, and one of its members (Sir John Lowther Johnstone) having died, Mr. Hume succeeded to the vacant seat in Jan. 1812, "for a consideration." Parliament was dissolved in the following autumn, and Mr. Hume did not again obtain a seat until 1818, when he was returned for Aberdeen. During his six years' exclusion from the House of Commons, Mr. Hume was not idle. He was an active member of the Central Committee of the Lancastrian School system, and became deeply interested in the promotion of the moral and intellectual interests of the working classes, and in the improvement of their physical condition; and he also published a pamphlet advocating the establishment of Savings' Banks, and on the principles of their subsequent foundation. Mr. Hume's natural ambition for a seat in the East India Direction found him now at liberty also for the untiring pursuit of this second object of personal honour and interest. Although invariably unsuccessful, it incensed his constant exposure of Indian abuses in each periodical meeting of the proprietary. His canvass for the Direction also, by one of the fortunate accidents of life, was destined to have great influence on his future prosperity and happiness. On one occasion Mr. Hume had obtained access to a proprietor enjoying four votes —a gentleman of great influence, but of peculiar aversion to canvassers for the Direction—the late Mr. Burnley, of Guildford-street. Nevertheless, Mr. Hume effected his visit, and his forcible representation of Indian abuses, and of the efficacy of his curative prescriptions, if elected a director, and of the consequent advantages to stockholders, established him in the good graces of the old gentleman, and, what was of more value, in those of the daughter. Although he failed to force the India House, he won and wedded the lady. In 1818, Mr. Hume was returned to represent the Aberdeen district of Burghs, comprehending his native town of Montrose. This was the stepping-stone to his permanent and independent position in the House of Commons. In 1830, Mr. Hume relinquished the Scotch burghs, being returned with the late Mr. Byng, unopposed, for Middlesex. He continued to sit for the Metropolitan county till 1837, when Colonel Wood defeated him by a small majority. Mr. O'Connell in the same month returned him for Kilkenny. The great Conservative reaction in 1841 threw him out of Parliament; at the general election of that year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the town of Leeds; but in 1842 he returned to his old political love, Montrose, and he has died in the service of his fellow-townsmen.

"It is impossible to convey any idea of Mr. Hume's indefatigable industry in his parliamentary duties, his innumerable speeches, his motions, his returns, his select committees, his reports, his personal and party contests in the House of Commons, much less his various agitations "out of doors." His speeches alone occupy volumes of *Hansard*. He spoke oftener, and frequently made longer speeches, than any other member of the House. He proposed sweeping and repeated plans of reform, of the army, navy, and ordnance, and of almost every civil department, of the Established Churches and ecclesiastical courts, and the civil and criminal laws, of the system of public accounts, of general taxation, duties, and customs. He early advocated the abolition of military flogging, naval impressment, and imprisonment for debt. He carried almost single-handed the repeal of the old combination laws, the prohibition of

the export of machinery, and the Act for preventing workmen from going abroad. He led forlorn hopes against colonial abuses, against town and country municipal self-elect government, election expenses, the licensing systems, the duties on paper, print, on "tea, tobacco, and snuff." He assaulted and carried by storm Orange lodges and close vestries, to say nothing of his aid of Catholic Emancipation, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the Reform Act of 1832. He was the unrelenting persecutor of sinecurists, drones, and old men pretending to do the work of the young in the State.

"No brief notice of this kind can do justice to so long and so useful a career as that of Joseph Hume. His greatest merit was his usefulness. An uncompromising honesty; an instinctive hatred of abuses; an inborn love of liberty; and an unflinching will to extend its benefits to others—these, and the close experience of men derived by himself during the earlier part of his life, rendered Mr. Hume one of the most powerful, and at the same time one of the most practical, of reformers in a reforming age. Others might make more flowery speeches, but he secured more lasting fruits. His long, independent, and disinterested career; his untiring advocacy of the extension and improvement of the education of the people; his unflinching opposition to official abuses; his resolute exposure of their causes and consequences; his constitutional hatred of extravagance—enabled him to effect reforms of the most useful kind, of which few men have kept a record, but of which the effects are shown in the improved condition of the people, in the simplification and lucidity of the public accounts, in the establishment of a system of public morality till his time unknown, and, above all, in the guarantees established against the renewal of the abuses he overthrew. It would, however, be wrong to suppose that Mr. Hume's mind was contracted to the effecting mere pecuniary savings, although the mountain of abuses he had to destroy rendered necessary an incessant application to the task. He was a reformer of a higher order, quite capable of appreciating the influence of public honesty and morality on the national character, and desirous to elevate by education the standard of national intelligence. He met with his reward in the tardy but sincere homage paid to his integrity and long service by his most inveterate political opponents, and in the eulogy publicly passed on him by the most competent Parliamentary judge of modern times—the late Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Hume passes to the grave honoured not more for his public services than for his private worth, his unswerving integrity, his unselfishness, his gentleness, and his unvarying consideration for others. His unostentatious but eminently successful and useful career remains as an example to those who may succeed him, in the admirable qualities he displayed, although, happily, his exertions have left them without the same field for their display."—(*Morning Chronicle.*) Mr. Hume has left a numerous family.

21. At 5, Foxley-road, North Brixton, Charles Roger Dod, esq., of Drumlease, co. Leitrim. Mr. Dod was the only son of the Rev. Roger Dod, Vicar of Drumlease, where he had a small patrimony. Mr. Dod was originally destined for the bar, but the rewards of journalism detached him from legal studies, and he devoted to literature an undivided attention. After having been part proprietor and editor of a provincial journal, he eventually settled in London, where for 37 years his pen has been unceasingly employed; for a considerable portion of that period—viz. 23 years—the *Times* newspaper has had the benefit of his services. For this journal he managed the Parliamentary reporting with a skill and independence which gained him the highest respect and reputation. The admirable biographical sketches which appeared in that journal on the decease of any person of eminence, mostly proceeded from his pen, and for their minute and accurate knowledge, and the large view of the career of the eminent deceased, are very remarkable productions. They were usually written within a few hours of the event which called them forth, and prove the extent and readiness of Mr. Dod's knowledge. In another capacity many thousands of the public know Mr. Dod's name, on the title-pages of the Parliamentary Companion and the Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, which publications owe their origin to him.

— At Brighton, aged 84, the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Viscount Ponsonby (1839), and second Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly, co. Cork (1809), and G.C.B. Lord Ponsonby was the eldest son of William Brabazon, first Lord Ponsonby, and grandson of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He succeeded to the barony of Ponsonby, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, on the death of his father, Nov. 5, 1806. Hav-

ing been educated for diplomacy, he became Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1826, and at Rio de Janeiro in Feb. 1828. He was sent on a special mission to Belgium in Dec. 1830; was Envoy at Naples from June to Nov. 1832; was Ambassador at Constantinople from Nov. 1832 to March 1837, and at Vienna from Aug. 1846 to Feb. 1851. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1834; and advanced to the rank of a Viscount in 1839. His Lordship married, on the 13th of June, 1803, Lady Frances Villiers, sixth daughter of George Bussey, fourth Earl of Jersey, but having no issue, the viscounty has become extinct; but the barony devolves on William Ponsonby, esq., the posthumous son of Major-General the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B., who was killed at Waterloo.

22. At Wyke Regis, near Weymouth, aged 68, the Rev. John Hill, Rector of that parish (1851), and formerly Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

24. At Hoveton House, Norfolk, aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofield, Rector of Hellesden with Drayton, in that county, Vicar of Hoveton, Rector of Felmingham, and a magistrate. He married in 1802 Mary Caroline, third daughter and eventually only surviving child of Captain Francis Grose, F.S.A., the celebrated antiquary.

— At Hastings, aged 86, John Benbow, esq., of Mecklenburgh-square, M.P. for Dudley, and a director of the North Western and of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railways.

— At South Sea House, Hampshire, aged 78, Sir John Morris, the second Baronet, of Clasemont, co. Glamorgan (1806).

— At Broke Hall, near Ipswich, aged 50, Sir Philip Vere Broke, the second Baronet (1813). He was born on the 15th June, 1804, the eldest son of Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, K.C.B., who was created a baronet in 1813, in acknowledgment of his victory, when commanding the *Shannon*, over the American frigate *Chesapeake*, and who died an Admiral of the Blue in 1841. The second Sir Philip Broke was educated at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, and entered the navy in December, 1819. He served on board the *Genoa* 74, Commodore Bathurst, as senior lieutenant at the battle of Navarino, October 28, 1827. After that event he was appointed to the *Asia* 84, the flag-ship of Sir Edward Codrington. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy June 2, 1841; and in 1844 served the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk.

25. At Cheltenham, aged 80, Anne, relict of the Rev. Richard Huntley, M.A., of Boxwell Court, Gloucester, daughter of the Ven. James James Webster, LL.B., Archdeacon of Gloucester, by Elizabeth, sister and sole heir of the eminent Dr. William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester.

— At Gredington Hall, Flintshire, aged 78, the Right Hon. George Kenyon, the second Baron Kenyon of that place (1788), and a Baronet (1784), a barrister-at-law, Custos Brevium of the Court of Queen's Bench, a Commissioner for Building Churches, a Vice-President of the Royal Cambrian Institution, D.C.L., and F.S.A. Lord Kenyon was the second but eldest surviving son of Lloyd, first Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1801, and was created D.C.L. in 1814. He succeeded his father in the peerage, April 4, 1802. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1811, became a bencher in the same year, served as reader in 1815, and as treasurer in 1823. He married, in 1803, his cousin Margaret Emma, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hanmer, bart., by Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of George Kenyon, of Peel Hall, esq.; and by that lady, who died February 24, 1815, has left issue.

27. In the Paragon, New Kent-road, aged 86, Bryan Donkin, esq., F.R.S., Magistrate for the county of Surrey: an eminent civil engineer.

Lately. Count Melchior de Polignac, Governor of the Chateau of Fontainbleau under the Restoration, the last brother of Prince Jules de Polignac, Minister of Charles X.

MARCH.

1. In his 83rd year, the Right Hon. and Rev. John Horsley-Beresford, D.D., second Baron Decies, of Decies, co. Waterford (1812). His Lordship was born in Dublin, January 20th, 1773, the second but eldest surviving son of the Most Rev. William Beresford, Lord Archbishop of Tuam (third son of Marcus, first Earl of Tyrone, and brother to the first Marquis of Waterford), who was created a Peer of Ireland by the title of Lord Decies in 1812. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, September 6, 1819. He married, July 26, 1810, Charlotte-Philadelphia,

daughter and sole heir of Robert Horsley esq., of Bolam House, Northumberland, and on that occasion took the additional name of Horsley before his own. By this lady, who died in 1852, he has left issue.

2. At Chevening Park, near Sevenoaks, aged 73, the Right Hon. Philip Henry Stanhope, fourth Earl Stanhope (1718), Viscount Stanhope, of Mahon, in the island of Minorca, and Baron Stanhope of Elvaston, co. Derby (1717), Keeper of the Records in the Birmingham Tower at Dublin, a Vice-President of the Society of Arts, and F.R.S. His lordship was born in Harley-street, Middlesex, on the 7th December, 1781, and was the eldest son of Charles, the third Earl, by his second wife Louisa, only daughter and heir of the Hon. Henry Grenville, uncle to the first Marquis of Buckingham. In November, 1805, Lord Mahon was appointed Keeper of the Records in the Birmingham Tower at Dublin. At the general election of 1806, Lord Mahon entered the House of Commons as one of the Members for Windsor. He was re-elected in 1807, but took his seat for Kingston-upon-Hull, for which he was returned at the same time; but in 1812 was defeated. In December, 1812, he was elected for Midhurst. Before the close of that Parliament he succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, December 15, 1816. He voted for the Reform Bill at the decisive division in 1832, but had not latterly engaged in politics. On the resignation of Sir James M'Grigor, Earl Stanhope was elected President of the Medico-Botanical Society. Earl Stanhope married, in 1803, the Hon. Catharine Lucy Smith, fourth daughter of Robert, first Lord Carrington; and by that lady, who died in 1843, has left issue, Viscount Mahon, the historian, and Lady Harry Vane.

— At Poplar, at the great age of 108, Mr. G. Fletcher, a Methodist minister. He was born at Clareborough, co. Nottingham, on the 2nd February, 1747. He spent 83 years in active occupations; being for 21 years a farmer, 26 years in the army, during which he was in the battle of Bunker's Hill and in the campaign in Egypt, and 36 years in the service of the West India Dock Company. He had been a Methodist from the age of six.

— At St. Petersburgh, in his 60th year, Nicholas the First, Emperor of all the Russias. Nicholas Paulowitch was born at St. Petersburgh on the 7th of July, 1796, being the third son of the Emperor Paul, by his second wife, Mary of Würtemberg. Under the superintendence of his mother, an accomplished woman, the Grand Duke received a very excellent education. At an early period he applied himself with great ardour to military pursuits, for which he evinced great aptitude, especially in the art of fortification. He also studied the science of political economy, and was a considerable proficient in music and the European languages. However, in youth his instructors formed no high estimate of his abilities; he was taciturn, melancholy, and, when not engaged in his military studies, absorbed in trifles. When the French invasion took place, Nicholas was too young to take part in the noble defence which Russia made, or to join in those great military operations which ultimately led to the overthrow of Napoleon, and the occupation of his capital. He was, however, old enough to be an observant, though distant, spectator of the greatest struggle in which the people that he was afterwards called upon to govern were ever engaged; and the recollection of the enthusiasm and devotion then exhibited by them in a just cause may have lured him on to those fatal and boundless schemes of aggression which now suddenly have been brought to a close. On the restoration of peace in 1814, he left Russia to travel, and visited the principal battle-fields of Europe. In 1816 he arrived in England, where he received a cordial welcome. On returning home, he visited the different provinces of Russia, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the actual condition of the population. In July, 1817, he married Charlotte Louisa, the eldest daughter of Frederick William, King of Prussia, and sister of the present king. At that time Nicholas had little expectation of succeeding to the imperial crown; but on the 1st December, 1825, his eldest brother, the Emperor Alexander, died at Taganrog, in the Crimea. The next heir to the throne was the Grand Duke Constantine who was then at Warsaw, and Nicholas hastened to take the oath of fidelity. But his brother had already renounced the crown in a paper which he had secretly signed on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter of a private Polish gentleman, and determined to retire to the post of Viceroy of Poland. Nicholas, with expressions of regret, then ascended the throne; and now came a terrible struggle. 'A vast conspiracy, composed of two classes—the enthusiastic lovers of liberty and the old Russian party, the supporters of Constantine—was formed;

but elements so discordant could not long act together. The troops were called upon to swear allegiance to the new emperor; but they had previously sworn fidelity to Constantine, and, not understanding the reason for the change of masters, they remained faithful to the oath which they had taken. When the ceremony commenced, the officers stepped out of their ranks, and denounced Nicholas as an usurper, and declared that he held Constantine in confinement. The soldiers followed their officers, with cries of "Constantine and the constitution." Milarodovitch, the Governor of St. Petersburgh, and the veteran favourite of the army, was sent to parley with them. The archbishop appeared in his ecclesiastical robes; but all in vain. The populace began to sympathise with the troops, when the Czar rode out and confronted the rebels. Standing before them with haughty bearing, he cried in a firm tone, "Return to your ranks — obey — down upon your knees!" The grandeur of his personal presence, the energy of his voice, his countenance calm, though pale, and the veneration with which every Russ regards the person of his sovereign, prevailed. Most of the soldiers kneeled before their master, and grounded their arms in token of submission. It is said that, while he harangued them, one of the conspirators four times came forward to kill him, and four times shrunk back in fear. The imperial manner in which the Emperor at this crisis confounded his opponents by the awe inspired by his personal energy, prevailed through the rest of his reign: it seems to have struck to the soul of the Russians, who thenceforth regarded him as something superhuman; and it probably inspired the Emperor himself with that notion of his own omnipotence (if the expression may be permitted), which gave him that marvellous success during so long a career, and the nemesis of which was the final confounding of all his policy, and his own sudden death. Victory was now easy. Wherever resistance was made, the artillery played upon the gathering crowds, and the fire of musketry completed the work of destruction. In the punishments inflicted on the rebels, Nicholas evinced the most unappeasable severity, thus affording a melancholy spectacle of an union of chivalrous bravery with barbarous cruelty.

In September, 1826, the Emperor was crowned at Moscow, with great pomp and ceremony. Absolutism was henceforth his darling doctrine; or, as he expressed it to the Marquis of Custine, "Despotism is the very essence of my government, and it suits the genius of my land." Shortly after his coronation war was declared with Persia, which was concluded by a treaty, whereby the Shah ceded two fine provinces to Russia, and bound himself to pay twenty millions of silver roubles as the penalty of resistance. About a year afterwards, Nicholas declared war with Turkey. Adrianople opened its gates, and Constantinople was itself in danger, although the Turks in the Balkan, and in the defence of Silistria and Varna, had covered themselves with glory. In 1829, the peace of Adrianople was concluded, by which Nicholas was permitted to retain authority in Wallachia and Moldavia, and the Porte agreed to indemnify the expenses of the war by the payment of eleven millions and a half of Dutch ducats—a sum from which three millions were afterwards deducted. In 1830, the Polish insurrection broke out. Austria and Prussia aided the Czar in crushing the insurgent patriots; and, after a heroic resistance, Poland was reconquered, and an iron despotism was substituted for the semblance of constitutional government which previously had been permitted to exist. When the cholera invaded St. Petersburgh, the ignorant populace accused the physicians of having poisoned the sick in the hospitals, and put some of them to death. Nicholas rode to the mob, and shouted, in a voice of thunder, "Down upon your knees before God, and ask pardon of Him for your offences. I, your Emperor, your master, order you." The populace obeyed, and Nicholas, in describing the scene, said to the Marquis de Custine, "These moments are the finest of my life. I ran in the face of danger without knowing, as a king, how I should retreat. I did my duty, and God sustained me."

The two ruling passions of the Emperor's life appear to have been to consolidate and extend despotic institutions, not only within his own dominions, but in neighbouring countries, and to acquire, at all sacrifices, Constantinople as the seat of his great empire. His claim to exercise a protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte may be contrasted with his persecution of Christians differing from the orthodox Greek Church in Russia, and his prohibition of the sacred Scriptures. He never recognised the sovereignty of Louis Philippe; and by that astute policy for which Russian diplomacy is distinguished,

in 1840, in reference to the Egyptian question, he endeavoured to detach England from the alliance of France. The Emperor cautiously abstained from overt interference in the affairs of the various European nations which were convulsed by the revolution of 1848, and the able manner in which he played the sincere and disinterested friend of peace, gave him a popularity which made him the arbiter of Europe. The aid he lent to Austria in suppressing the revolt of the Hungarians placed the young Emperor of Austria under his guidance; he was not only the brother-in-law, but the intimate friend, of the King of Prussia, who looked up to him with that devotion which weak and undecided characters always pay to the strong will; he had relations with almost every Court in Europe; he had pretensions to the Crown of Denmark; dread of his power alone kept one half the sovereigns of Europe on their thrones; the King of Greece was his creature, and the Queen his agent; the Emperor of the French was an usurper, who had enough to do to keep his seat; England was a nation of merchants, overwhelmed with debt, and unarmed; England and France were natural enemies—a cordial alliance was impossible; the Emperor of Russia stood upon a height, from which he looked with supreme mastery over the nations of the world. Turkey, the destined victim of the policy of a succession of Russian sovereigns, was weak by difference of races, exhausted by wars and misgovernment—Turkey was "sick," sick to death. The Emperor proposed to close the career of the Ottoman Empire, and to *divide* the inheritance of the sick man. "Russia should fulfil its mission." The vast armaments accumulated systematically within his empire, while Europe was exhausting herself by internal struggles, were poured upon the southern frontier; the Principalities were occupied, under pretence of a revolt and the obligation of treaties. Then came the dispute of the Holy Places; the haughty mission of Menschikoff to the Porte; the just fears and indignation of France and England; the Western Alliance. The rest is matter of history, and is told in this and the preceding volumes of the ANNUAL REGISTER.

The death of the Emperor Nicholas is a striking instance of that fate—possibly it would be presumptuous to declare it to be an instance of Divine retribution—which has been observed to follow unchequered prosperity and inordinate pride. The Emperor proceeded on his career of conquest with a loftiness of pretension which seemed to rest in a conviction that his will was the supreme law which must direct events; the language of his proclamations spoke in the tone of a Divine mission, almost of self-contained Divinity. The Emperor's bearing was haughty, and he strode about his palace and his capital with a carriage which denoted an excess of confidence. Although he abated no jot of his presumption, and descended in no degree from his pretensions, the alliance of France and England, and their evident determination to "play out the play," must have struck the Emperor to the heart. It was evident, from the first moment, that he had miscalculated his time; that his policy was shattered to its basis, and that, unless he could annihilate his enemies by the sweep of an omnipotent arm, Russia had missed her destiny. The Emperor resolved all that a masterly will could decree; but his northern coasts were swept by the allied fleets; his armies were repulsed ingloriously from Silistria, and defeated not ingloriously at the Alma; his southern stronghold was beleaguered by an unassailable force; and his magnificent armies, as they were poured into the Crimea to maintain the stupendous strife, were consumed, as it were, in a burning fiery furnace. The gigantic frame of the Emperor gave way; a slight indisposition assumed a dangerous form; the news of the repulse of his troops from Eupatoria—an insignificant affair, but an additional defeat—completed the tale of disappointment; that energy, apparently so indomitable, succumbed; and the disillusioned autocrat died without a struggle.

"By the concurrent testimony of all who have known the Emperor Nicholas, he was such a man as the ancients magnified into a demi-god—herculean in his very frame, of uncommon stature, beauty, and grace, born to be a King of Men—such an one as our own William the Conqueror, or even as Charlemagne. Nothing this world can supply for itself or borrow from the unseen was wanting to feed his ambition, to exalt his genius, to assist his undertakings. From the beginning of his reign, he showed that he inherited and grasped, as in one possession, all the accumulated hopes and illusions of his dynasty. For 30 years he has never ceased, above ground or under ground, to push his scheme of empire; and when the epoch approached which, for ages has been designated for the triumph

of the Cross over the Crescent, he could no longer restrain himself, and broke loose, as a river from its banks, for the conquest of the East.

"For these two years all Europe has beheld with increasing astonishment how one man, assuming and exercising all the attributes of absolute power, and therefore having himself alone to rely upon, could maintain that single-handed struggle against a world of statesmen, diplomatists, generals, and admirals, representing all the art and science of the civilised world. Collecting continually fresh determination and vigour from each phase of the struggle, yet provoking a still deeper phalanx and still wider circle of foes, he stood at last in a position of which it is not too much to say that, as regards either side, and as respects either the questions at issue or the tremendous armaments employed, the world has not seen the like before, or anything near to it. At this last passage of his fortunes, we have seen the Czar ever rising with the occasion; defending his policy, protesting against that of his foes, opening negotiations, fighting at once with words and with arms, weighing phrases, and organizing measures. We have just seen him stamp, as it were, on the ground, and call new armies from its surface. We have seen him arm his whole empire; we have seen him pledge his credit to the very utmost to obtain the necessary resources. Seriously menaced along many thousand miles of frontier by land and by sea, the enemy within sound of his capital, with his fortresses beleaguered or actually destroyed, his commerce shut up, his merchants ruined, he, nevertheless, with his own vast energy, directed the whole war and maintained the resistance of that one ægis, as it were, against innumerable dangers. There never was the man—nay, we hope there never will be—of such an adamantine frame as to stand this superhuman task. In this fell struggle and this darkest hour, the Emperor Nicholas, still tightening his grasp, still stretching his ken, still wielding more gigantic weapons, still calling louder to his vassals, and rising higher in his tone, at the fullest tension of his heart, mind, and soul, and every sense preternaturally quickened to the last, has suddenly succumbed to the law of mortality, and

'Left a name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral or adorn a tale.'"

The late Czar's habits were ostentatiously simple; the luxuries on his table were not for him. His military form was but upon rare occasions to be seen inclosed within a covered carriage. His industry was as remarkable as his temperance; to inspect fortresses and review army corps he would travel days and nights. Including parade or military duties, he is understood to have worked from fourteen to fifteen hours daily. He was a devourer of newspapers, of such as he well knew represented the independence and intelligence of the communities where they were produced. His death was occasioned by a fit of pulmonary apoplexy, quickly superseding upon an attack of influenza. The Empress survives him, and he has left issue four sons and two daughters. The Emperor Alexander, his successor, was born in 1818. The order of the Garter was sent to the Emperor Nicholas by King George the Fourth, in 1827. In 1844 he paid a second visit to England; and was entertained by Her present Majesty at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle.

2. At Belswardyne Hall, Shropshire, Caroline Helena, wife of Sir George Harnage, bart., and youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Bartlett Goodrich, esq., Saling-grove, Essex.

— At Brighton, aged 75, Mary, relict of Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G.C.B., eldest daughter of Francis Hurt, esq., of Alderwasley, co. Derby.

— At Barnard Castle, when on duty with his regiment, Thomas Mitchinson Maude, esq., of Selaby Park, Durham, Capt. in the South Durham Militia, and magistrate for the county.

3. At Worthing, in his 68th year, Mr. Copley Vandyke Fielding, President of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours. Mr. Copley Fielding was one of a family of which several members were devoted to art. Although a frequent painter in oils, it was to water-colours that Copley Fielding's efforts were most constantly directed. He exhibited first, in 1810, at the Old Water-Colour Exhibition in Spring-gardens. His career was from the first successful, and on the death of Joshua Christall, he was elected President of the Old Water-Colour Society, which office he retained to his death. Of all the members of the profession to which he belonged, scarcely one could be found whose character was more generally admired by artists themselves, as a worthy and accomplished representative of their order, or by his numerous pupils for the affability of his manner. The number of works, both in oils and water-colours,

which issued from his prolific pencil—all of nearly equal excellence, and of unfailing popularity to the last—is extraordinary. On the character of the artist's works it is unnecessary here to dwell, from their great frequency and publicity. It will be sufficient to notice that two prevailing conditions of nature seemed to rule his productions—either his rich and wooded landscapes were bathed in the cool airs of morning or the cloudless sultriness of noon-day; or else a doomed vessel was seen to be hurried by a raging sea, under the blackest of storms, against a rock-bound coast. From these two types his subjects rarely varied.

4. At Scarborough, aged 56, Anna Eliza, relict of Hugh Wm. Brown, esq., and sister to the late Sir John W. Lubbock, bart., of Mitcham, Surrey.

5. In Leicester, aged 81, Anne, widow of the Rev. Aulay Macaulay, Vicar of Rothley.

6. At Paris, aged 77, Sir Charles Jenkinson, the tenth Baronet, of Hawkesbury, co. Gloucester (1661). He was born on the 23rd Feb., 1779, the eldest son of Colonel John Jenkinson, Joint Secretary for Ireland, younger brother to the first Earl of Liverpool. His next brother, the Right Rev. John Banks Jenkinson, D.D., died Bishop of St. David's in 1840. Sir Charles sat during three Parliaments, those of 1806, 1807, and 1812, as one of the Members for Dover. He retired on the dissolution of 1818. He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the 3rd Oct., 1851, on the death of his cousin, Sir Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, the third and last Earl of Liverpool.

7. At Ravensworth Castle, co. Durham, aged 80, the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Liddell, Baron Ravensworth, and the sixth Baronet (1642). Lord Ravensworth was the eldest son of Sir Henry George Liddell, the fifth Baronet. While yet in his minority, he succeeded his father in his title and estates, in 1791. In 1804 he filled the office of High Sheriff of Northumberland. At the general election of 1806, he was returned to Parliament for the county of Durham; but did not again sit in the House of Commons. At the coronation of George IV., in July, 1821, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Ravensworth, a title which had been previously enjoyed by his uncle, who died without issue in 1784. Lord Ravensworth married, in 1796, Maria Susannah, daughtor of John Simpson, esq., of Bradley, co. Durham, by Lady Anne Lyon, aunt to the Earl of Strathmore. Lady Ravensworth died in 1845; having, in 1837, built and endowed an almshouse for poor women at Lamesley, one of many acts of charity by which her life was distinguished. By this lady Lord Ravensworth had sixteen children, of whom fourteen survive him.

8. In Conduit-street, aged 67, Sir George Gerard de Hochepied Larpent, bart., of Roehampton, Surrey, youngest son of John Larpent, esq., of East Sheen, and the Foreign Office. He was formerly a member of the East India house of Cockerell and Co., merchants of the city of London. He filled, among other commercial offices, the chairmanship of the Oriental and China Association, and that of Deputy Chairman of the St. Catherine's Docks. After experiencing several defeats, Mr. Larpent was returned for Nottingham, at the head of the poll, in 1841; but he sat only for one session, accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds in August, 1842, in compromise of a petition against his return. At the general election of the year 1847, he was one of the nine candidates who were then proposed for the city of London, and on the poll his name was placed first in the number of those who were unsuccessful, having polled 6,719 votes. He was created a baronet in August, 1841.

9. At his seat, Davidstown House, near Castle Dermot, Robert Archbold, esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Kildare, and M.P. for that county in 1837 and 1841.

— At Cavendish-square, aged 25, Lady Catherine Hamilton, wife of Sir James Carnegie, bart., daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough.

10. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 62, Miss Neillina Campbell, of Melfort, youngest sister of Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Campbell, R.A., of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Patrick Campbell, K.C.B., and of Lieut-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.

— At Naples, aged 66, Baron Charles Rothschild.

— At Trieste, in his 67th year, the Infante Don Carlos Maria Isidore, uncle to the Queen of Spain. This unfortunate prince was born on the 29th March, 1788, the second son of Carlos IV., King of Spain. By the ancient Salique law of Spain, Don Carlos was the heir to the throne, failing male issue of his brother Ferdinand VII. This uxurious monarch, however, having but two daughters, changed the constitutional law of his kingdom by his own authority, and declared

his eldest daughter his successor. The consequence was that, at the death of Ferdinand, a civil war broke out in Spain, in which Don Carlos, who was supported by the clergy and a large part of the nation, after obtaining many successes and enduring many disasters, was in the end worsted, and compelled to retire into France. Don Carlos married, first, the Infanta Maria Francisca d'Assisi, daughter of the King of Portugal; and, secondly, her sister the Infanta Maria Teresa, Princess of Beira. By the first princess, he had children, to the eldest of whom, entitled the Count of Montemolin, he resigned his pretensions to the Spanish crown, in 1845.

11. At Abbott's Ripton, Huntingdonshire, aged 77, John Bonfoy Rooper, esq., formerly M.P. for the county of Huntingdon; High Sheriff in 1845.

— Aged 56, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Henry Browne, knt., and K.C.H., Colonel of the 80th Regt.; of Bronwylfa, co. Flint, a magistrate for the counties of Hine, Denbigh, and Devon, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the first. He served at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807; in America; then in the West Indies, and was wounded at the capture of Martinique. He proceeded again to America, and thence to Portugal, in 1811. He was appointed to the staff of the Adjutant-General in 1812, and was in the field at the battles of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and the Retiro, the siege of Burgos, Vittoria (where he was wounded in the head, and taken prisoner, but rescued the same evening), the Pyrenees, Nivelle, the actions of 11th, the 12th, and 13th Dec., 1813, before Bayonne, Nive, Tarbes, Orthes, and Toulouse. On the escape of Napoleon from Elba, he was appointed Aide-de-camp to Lord Chas. Stewart (the late Marquis of Londonderry), with whom he served in the campaign of 1815, at the head-quarters of the Austrian and Russian armies. At the peace he was appointed Secretary to the British embassy at Vienna. He received the war medal with eight clasps. He served the office of High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1824, and received the honour of knighthood in 1826. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 80th Regt. in 1854.

— At St. Leonards-on-Sea, Lady Harriet, widow of Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B.; fourth daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G.

— At Coryton Park, Axminster, aged 39, William Tucker, esq., magistrate for the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset.

12. At Brighton, aged 40, Mary Anne, wife of Charles Eyre, esq., of Welford Park, Berks.

— In Eaton-place, Caroline Wightman, sister of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman.

— At Brighton, aged 85, Oriana, wife of Ramsay Richard Reinagle, esq., R.A.

13. In Montague-square, aged 81, Sir Frederick Hankey, G.C.M.G., a Colonel in the Army. In 1808 Sir F. Hankey was appointed to the Staff at Ceylon, as an Assistant Quartermaster-General; and in 1811 was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial troops in Ceylon, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. He subsequently served in Malta as Deputy Judge Advocate, and at Corfu as private secretary to Sir Thomas Maitland. From 1818 to 1833 he was Secretary to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, with the rank of a Commander in the same; and at the close of that period he received the Grand Cross of that order for his long services as Secretary to the Maltese Government; at the same time he received a grant of supporters to his arms.

— Lieut.-Col. George Fitzgerald Stack, K.H., formerly of the 24th Regt.

14. At Bishopstawton, Devon, aged 92, Lucy, relict of Thomas Fowler, esq., of Abbey Cwm-Hir, in Radnorshire, and mother (by her first husband, Thomas Humphrey Lowe, esq.) of the Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter.

— At Brussels, aged 38, the Hon. Edward John Upton, brother to Viscount Templetown.

— At Thurlby Hall, Newark, aged 66, Sir Edward Thomas Ffrench Bromhead, the second Bart. (1806), High Steward of Lincoln, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, M.A. and F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, eldest son of Sir Gonville Bromhead, the first Baronet, a Lieutenant-General in the army, by Jane, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Ffrench, bart., of Castle Ffrench, and Rose, in her own right, Baroness Ffrench. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, May 11, 1822. He was a member of Gonville and Caius College, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815, and was called to the bar by the honourable Society of the Inner Temple in 1813.

15. At Killester House, near Dublin, aged 76, Commissary-General Thomas Popham Luscombe, grandson of the late Alexander Popham Luscombe, of Luscombe, Devon.

— At Cambridge, Francis Lewis Mac-

kenzie, esq., of Trinity College, last surviving son of the late Joshua Henry Mackenzie, esq., one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Scotland.

16. In Foundling-terrace, aged 86, Miss Anne Elizabeth Talbot, daughter of the late Sir Charles Henry Talbot, bart., of Mickleham, Surrey.

17. At Aberpergwm, co. Glamorgan, in his 67th year, William Williams, esq., a magistrate for the county; representative of an ancient family seated at Aberpergwm for many centuries. Mr. Williams in youth travelled in almost every country in Europe, and was a varied linguist. But this general knowledge of the world never weakened his attachment to the Principality; he was himself a Welsh bard of fame, and his children were all taught the Welsh language, before they were allowed to become acquainted with English literature. Mr. Williams married in 1837 Clara Matilda, daughter of Col. Smith, of Castella, near Cardiff, and has left issue.

— In Jermyn-street, Lieut.-Gen. John Duffy, C.B. and K.C., Colonel of the 8th Foot. From 1795 to 1812 Gen. Duffy served in the West and East Indies, Holland, and Egypt, at Copenhagen, and in the Peninsula. He was present at the siege of Badajoz, and at Vittoria he was wounded in the head; he commanded a storming party at the capture of Fort Reynard, an outwork of Ciudad Rodrigo. He received the gold medal for Badajoz, and subsequently the silver war medal with six clasps, for Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1851, and was appointed to the command of the 28th Foot in 1849, and removed to the 8th Foot.

19. At his residence, Butler's Green, Sussex, aged 78, the Right Hon. David Montague Erskine, second Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, Cornwall (1806), eldest son of the celebrated Lord Erskine, the Whig Chancellor of 1806 (who was third son of the tenth Earl of Buchan), by his first wife, Frances, daughter of Daniel Moore, esq. He was called to the bar by the honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, November 20, 1802. In February, 1806, he was returned to Parliament for Portsmouth, in the room of his father; but he vacated his seat in the following July, on being appointed Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, having previously married a native of that country. He returned from Washington in 1809. In 1825 he was accredited in the same capacity to Stuttgardt, and afterwards, in February, 1828, removed to Munich, which post he held up to November, 1843, and then retired on a pension. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, November 17, 1823. His lordship was three times married. By his first lady, daughter of Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, he had fifteen children.

19. In Ladbroke-square, Kensington Park, Sophia, wife of James Burnes, esq., K.H., late Physician-General at Bombay, second daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir George Holmes, K.C.B.

— At Thames Ditton, aged 32, Elizabeth Catherine, second daughter of the late Gen. Sir John Lambert, G.C.B.

21. In Duncan-terrace, Islington, aged 66, Griffith Davies, F.R.S., late Actuary to the Guardian Assurance Company and Reversionary Interest Society. This remarkable man was a humble quarryman in Carnarvonshire, and was 17 years old before he knew even the numeration table. Having by some means acquired a slight insight into the mystery of numbers, with the power of true genius he soon made himself a proficient in the science. In 1809 he came to London, scarcely even speaking the English language. His aim was to get a situation as porter. Fortunately he failed, and became a tutor in a small school. Here his genius had its right bent; and having published some works on arithmetic, in 1822 he was appointed consulting actuary to the Guardian Assurance Company, and soon after actuary to the Reversionary Interest Society. In 1823 he became the regular actuary to the Guardian; and in 1825 he published a tract on "Life Contingencies," containing his rate of mortality, deduced from the experience of the Equitable Society, and the improved columnar method. From about 1829 to 1852 he was extensively engaged, sometimes at the instance of the East India Company, in investigations respecting the present state and future prospects of the military, medical, and civil funds established in India, and occasionally for the Bank of England, and other societies in this country. In the course of his career he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Statistical Society of France, and of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.

22. In the trenches before Sebastopol, whilst gallantly leading a detachment of his regiment against a sortie of the enemy, aged 25, the Hon. Cavendish Browne,

Captain Royal Fusiliers, third son of Lord Kilmaine.

22. At Scutari, Major William Pitcairn Campbell, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

— In the trenches before Sebastopol, whilst gallantly repulsing a sortie of the enemy, aged 28, Hedley Shafto Vicars, Captain 97th Regt., eldest son of the late Capt. Vicars, Royal Engineers.

— At Southwold, aged 63, the Hon. Thomson Vanneck, uncle to the present Lord Huntingfield.

23. At Lyndhurst, Charlotte, wife of Henry Combe Compton, esq., M.P.

— At Hursley Park, near Winchester, the seat of her son Sir William Heathcote, bart., M.P., aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. William Heathcote, second son of the late Sir William Heathcote, bart.

24. At Nunappleton, near York, aged 75, Sir William Mordaunt Sturt Milner, the fourth Baronet (1717).

— At Elton Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 66, the Lady Frances Proby, daughter of John Joshua, first Earl of Carysfort.

25. At Denmark-hill, Surrey, aged 78, William Brodie Gurney, esq., short-hand writer to the Houses of Lords and Commons. He was the founder, in 1803, of the Sunday School Union, of which he held the office of president up to the time of his death.

— At Croxteth Park, near Liverpool, aged 46, Lady Catherine Molyneux, sister of the Earl of Sefton.

26. At Earlsham, Norfolk, aged 72, the Rev. William Grainger Cautley, Rector of that place, and Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces.

27. At Dover, Margaretta Amyatt, wife of Charles Champion Crespigny, esq.

— At Bath, Anna, wife of Sir Henry Vere Huntley, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Skinner, of Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, and Richmond-hill.

— At Helmsley, Yorkshire, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. William Sandwith, C.B., Colonel of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry.

28. At York, aged 82, Major-Gen. Edward James O'Brien.

29. At Norwood, Surrey, aged 66, John Dickinson, esq., late Comptroller-General of Her Majesty's Customs.

30. At his town residence, in his 78th year, the Right Hon. Gustavus Hamilton, sixth Viscount Boyne (1717), and Baron Hamilton, of Stackallan, co. Meath (1715).

— Suddenly, aged 22, Charlotte, hereditary Princess of Saxe Meiningen, daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia. She was married in 1850 and has left two sons and a daughter.

31. At Bath, aged 83, Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Brisbane, esq., of Brisbane, and sister to Gen. Sir Thomas Brisbane, bart.

Lately. At Buda, aged 58, the Archduchess Mary Dorothy, widow of Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary. She was the daughter of Louis, Duke of Wurtemburg, became the third wife of the Archduke Joseph in 1819, and his widow in 1847.

APRIL.

1. At his residence, Seafield-cottage, near Greenock, aged 82, Robert Wallace, esq., late M.P. for Greenock. Mr. Wallace entered Parliament in 1833 as the first Member for Greenock after the Reform Act. In the House Mr. Wallace devoted himself to various reforms, and especially reform of Scotch law; but was not so successful as he deserved. He is, however, entitled to the gratitude of the country for his great and successful exertions on behalf of Post-Office reform—exertions perseveringly carried on over a long series of years, in spite of difficulty, discouragement, and opposition. It is undeniable that he paved the way for Mr. Rowland Hill's great measure of the penny postage. Mr. Wallace was compelled, from private circumstances, to retire from Parliament in 1846, after having uninterruptedly represented Greenock for the period of 14 years. His large West India property had become so much depreciated that he was obliged to sell his estate of Kelly, on the banks of the Clyde, and retire into private life, in his declining years, with scarcely a wreck left of his former ample fortune. When the circumstances, however, of the veteran reformer became known, a subscription was immediately set on foot, and in the course of a short period a sufficient sum of money was raised to purchase for him an annuity of 500*l.* per annum, upon which competence he calmly passed the evening of his days. Mr. Wallace married the daughter of Sir John Forbes, of Craigievar, bart., but has left no issue.

2. At Naples, aged 77, George Bellas Greenough, esq., F.R.S., &c., the first President of the Geological Society, and subsequently of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Greenough was educated at Peter House, Cambridge, and subsequently at the University of Göttingen. Being a man of considerable wealth, he purchased

in early life the honour of sitting in Parliament for the borough of Gatton, which he represented from 1807 to 1812. The pursuit of science was, however, much more congenial to his taste than that of politics, and nearly the whole of his long and useful life has been devoted to the working out his views in geology. About 50 years since, the science of geology became a favourite pursuit with men of letters. The most eminent, and Mr. Greenough among them, proposed to form a society for the cultivation of mineralogical and geological science in a more special manner than that in which it was entertained at the Royal Society; and in 1807 was founded the Geological Society of London, with Mr. Greenough as its President. The meetings of the Society were first held in the private house of Dr. Babington; then in the Temple; afterwards in Bedford-row; and it was not until 1826 that the Society was incorporated by royal charter. Although Mr. Greenough wrote many papers on his favourite subject he is not distinguished as a text writer; his fame chiefly rests on his skill in the construction of three important physical maps — the first, entitled "A Geological Map of England and Wales." Subsequently, when he had reached the age of threescore years and ten, Mr. Greenough constructed maps of Hindostan, and of all India, the latter entitled "General Sketch of the Physical Features of British India," which are remarkable instances of scientific research. His Physical and Geological Map of all India is still more remarkable. Of the Royal Society Mr. Greenough was twice Vice-President, having been elected a Fellow so long back as 1807; and he was also a Fellow of the Linnean, Astronomical, Geographical, Ethnological, and other societies. For two years he was President of the Geographical Society. He gave lectures even so late as last year, and the year before to the Asiatic Society; and in the earlier period of his life, after the custom of Sir Joseph Banks, he kept almost open house, giving weekly *soirées* at times, both at his residence in Parliament-street and at Grove House, Regent's Park. A marble bust of Mr. Greenough by Westmacott has been placed in their meeting room by the Geological Society, in honour of their first President.

2. Near Cheltenham, of apoplexy, in his 37th year, Wyndham Harding, esq., C.E. and F.R.S., for many years Secretary to the South-Western Railway Company.

2. At Balnagown Castle, aged 110, Janet Ross, known for a very long period as "Old Jenny." She retained her mental faculties to the last moment. She had been in the service of the Balnagowan family for seventy years.

3. At Norwood, aged 61, John Burder, esq., F.S.A., Solicitor to Queen Anne's Bounty, and Secretary to no less than 25 of the English Bishops.

— In Grosvenor-street, aged 72, Emily Mary Milner, sister of the late Sir William Milner, bart., of Nun Appleton, near York.

5. At Madingley, near Cambridge, in her 92nd year, Philadelphia, widow of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, bart. This venerable lady was the eldest daughter of Sir Joshua Rowley, bart., a name well known in the naval annals of our country, and who, himself pursuing the gallant profession of his father, Admiral Sir William Rowley, K.B., attained the rank of Rear-Admiral of the White, and for his distinguished services was created a baronet in 1786. She married in 1798 Sir Charles Cotton, bart., who early in life entered into the naval service, and obtained the rank of Admiral of the Blue, and who predeceased her ladyship in 1812. Lady Cotton was the wife, daughter, grand-daughter, sister, and mother-in-law of Admirals.

— At Moredon House, near Swindon, aged 83, Annica Susan, widow of the Rev. Edward Goddard, of Clyffe Manor House, Wilts; only daughter of Capt. Bayntum of the Coldstream Guards, by Susannah, daughter and coheiress (with her sister Lucy, Duchess of St. Alban's) of Sir John Warden, bart., of Cholmerton, Cheshire; sister of the late Gen. Sir Henry William Bayntum, K.C.B.

— At the camp before Sebastopol, of fever, brevet Major Thomas Davis, 95th Regt., eldest son of Thomas Boys Davis, esq., of Cerne Abbas, Dorset. This officer served at the Alma, at the brilliant affair of the 26th of October, and at Inkerman.

6. At Brighton, aged 59, Anna Cuyler, relict of the Rev. Hugh James Rose, B.D., Principal of King's College, London, and Chaplain of the late Archbishop of Canterbury; daughter of Peter Mair, esq., of Richmond, Yorkshire.

7. In Lower Grosvenor-street, in her 65th year, the Most Hon. Maria, dowager Marchioness of Downshire; eldest daughter of Other Hickman, fifth Earl of Plymouth, by Sarah, eldest daughter and coheir of the last Lord Archer.

— John Pennefather, esq., son of Baron

Pennefather. He was chairman of the Killarney Junction Railway, and one of the directors of the Great Southern and Western. He was seized with typhus fever at the Tipperary assizes, where he attended as Crown prosecutor.

8. At Exeter, aged 77, Capt. Shaw, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards. He served his country in Holland and Egypt with the 40th Foot, and in the Peninsula with the 4th Dragoon Guards.

— At Exeter, the Lady Lisle, of Kenton, Devon.

12. At Surbiton, aged 27, Lister, eldest son of Sir John Lister Lister-Kaye, bart. He married in 1852 Lady Caroline Pepys, third daughter of Lord Chancellor Cottenham, and has left issue.

— At Hereford, aged 69, John Story Penleaze, esq., formerly M.P. for Southampton, and 14 years British Consul at Barcelona.

13. At Charlton, Kent, aged 79, Leah, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Gossip, of Thorpe Arch Hall, Yorkshire.

— At sea, on board the *Hotspur*, when near his native land, after an absence of 50 years, General Edward Gwatkin, of the Bengal army, eldest son of the late Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq., of Killion, Cornwall.

— At Twickenham, Miss Hunloke, only surviving sister of the dowager Countess of Albemarle, and of the late Sir Windsor Hunloke, bt., of Wingerworth, Derbyshire.

— At Bletsoe, Bedfordshire, in his 42nd year, George Augustus Cranley Onslow, esq., eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Thos. Cranley Onslow.

— Aged 59, Sir Henry Thomas De la Beche, knt., C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S., Director General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, and of the Government School of Mines, and a member of the Health of Towns Commission. This distinguished geologist was the son of the late Thomas De la Beche, esq., of Halse Hall, Clarendon, Jamaica, a colonel in the army. He was born in London in 1796; and received his early education at the school of Ottery Saint Mary, in Devonshire. In 1810 he entered the Royal Military College of Great Marlow, subsequently removed to Sandhurst; on leaving which he entered the army, but shortly retired from the service; and, having settled with his family in Dorsetshire, a locality rich in minerals and fossil remains, he imbibed a taste for that sublime science which gave an impulse to his pursuits in after life. At the age of 21 Mr. De la Beche was elected a member of the Geological Society, then in the tenth year of its existence; and his geological labours were divided, for the next few years, between the Continent and the counties of Dorset, Devon, and Pembroke. In 1820, after visiting Switzerland and Italy, he published a paper in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, "On the Temperature and Depth of the Lake of Geneva;" and in the following year his first geological paper, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Conybeare (now Dean of Llandaff), "On the Discovery in the Bristol Lias of a new Fossil Species of the Ichthyosaurus Family," which they distinguished by the name of Plesiosaurus. These were followed, at intervals, by papers "On the Geology of Southern Pembrokeshire," "On the Lias of the Coast in the Vicinity of Lyme Regis," and "On the Chalk and Greensand," in the same locality. Mr. De la Beche inherited about this time a considerable family estate in the West Indies, and, being induced to visit it, he returned in 1825 with a paper "On the Geology of Jamaica," of which nothing had been previously known. From 1827 to 1830 he communicated various valuable papers to the "Transactions of the Geological Society," the "Philosophical Magazine," the "Annals of Philosophy," and other scientific journals. His first distinct volume appears to have been a translation, with notes, of a "Selection of Geological Memoirs" from the "Annales des Mines" of Paris. In 1829 he published, in octavo, a "Notice on the Excavation of Valleys," "Sketch of a Classification of European Rocks," and "Geological Notes;" and in quarto, a valuable series of 40 "Sections and Views illustrative of Geological Phenomena." Great skill in the use of the pencil enabled the author to furnish the whole of the drawings for these works, and to them all subsequent illustrators have been indebted. In 1830 he brought out a small "Geological Manual," which has gone through several editions, and has been translated in several languages. In 1834 he produced a little volume with the title of "Researches in Theoretical Geology," and in the following year his well-known "How to Observe in Geology," which, in the course of 15 years, grew into the ponderous volume of 850 pages, called "The Geological Observer," which has also been reprinted more than once. In 1832 Mr. De la Beche proposed to the Government to supply the data for colouring geologically the maps, then in

progress of publication, of the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey. This offer was accepted, and at the Land's End, in Cornwall, was commenced the great work of this eminent geologist's life. Mr. De la Beche, who bore himself the greater part of the expense of the geological survey of Cornwall, devoted several years to a careful investigation of all the conditions, lithological, and mineralogical, of Western England; and he published a series of maps of Cornwall, Devonshire, and Somerset, which exhibited a correctness and detail such as had never before been attained. The Ordnance Survey suggested to Mr. De la Beche the idea of forming a museum illustrative of the useful applications of geology; and this suggestion having been favourably received by the Government, the nucleus of the Museum of Practical Geology was formed in an apartment in Craig's-court, Charing Cross. The institution more than fulfilled anticipation, and was soon increased by a laboratory, a record of mining operations, lectures, &c., and became a very valuable aid to practical science. The collection speedily outran its accommodation; and a public building, the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn-street, has been erected at the cost of upwards of 30,000*l*. As a public institution, it presents by far the most important example ever shown by the English Government to promote popular scientific education. The lectures are given at stated times, on Monday evenings, to about 500 workmen, such being the limit of accommodation. The admission-fee was fixed by Sir Henry at sixpence for a course of six lectures, or one penny each night. It has proved popular among the working classes beyond all calculation. In 1831 Mr. De la Beche filled the office of Secretary to the Geological Society, and from 1835 to 1846 he was its Foreign Secretary. In 1847 and 1848 he occupied the chair of President, and at the last anniversary of the Society in February he had the honour to receive the Wollaston Palladium Medal. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1819, and he was also a Fellow of the Linnean Society. In 1851 he took a prominent part in the management of the geological department of the Great Exhibition, and delivered the official lecture, in Class I., on Mining, Quarrying, and Metallurgy. In 1853 he was elected, by 47 votes, a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris; he was presented also about this time with the Order of Leopold of Belgium; and the King of Denmark created him a Knight of the Danish Order of Dannebrog. In 1848 knighthood was conferred upon him by his own sovereign, in recognition of his valuable and long-continued scientific services. The labours of this able and disinterested man of science were cut short at a comparatively early age by a paralysis, which gradually increased; though he personally interested himself in scientific pursuits to the last. Sir Henry De la Beche possessed a large amount of general knowledge, he excelled in accurate observation, wrote with facility and clearness, and had the art of rapid delineation, whether of scientific diagrams, landscape scenery, or characteristic sketches of humour. In private life Sir Henry was a kind and benevolent man, and cheerful. In public life he was enthusiastic in his duties, and possessed of consummate tact and perseverance. He married, in 1818, Letitia, daughter of Capt. Charles White of Loughbrickland, co. Down; who died in 1844, leaving one daughter.

14. At Ostend, aged 48, the Rev. Salusbury Humphreys, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Salusbury Humphreys (afterwards Davenport), of Bramhall, Cheshire.

15. At Venice, William John Bankes, esq., M.A., of Kingston Hall, Dorsetshire: formerly M.P. for the University of Cambridge, and for the county of Dorset. Mr. Bankes was the second but eldest surviving son of Henry Bankes, esq., M.P. for Dorsetshire. From 1810 to 1812 he sat in Parliament for Truro. In 1822 he was returned for Cambridge University; but in 1825 was defeated by Lord Palmerston and Sir John Copley (Lord Lyndhurst). In 1829 he sat for Marlborough, which he represented in the Parliaments of 1830 and 1831. After the enactment of Reform, he was one of the three members elected (with opposition) for the county of Dorset. He was re-chosen in 1832, but not in 1835. Mr. Bankes was supposed to be the author of a review of Mr. Silk Buckingham's Travels in Palestine, which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* for January, 1822.

16. At Hadspen, aged 34, the Hon. Charlotte Etruria, the wife of Henry Hobhouse, esq., youngest daughter of James, third Lord Talbot, of Malahide.

— At Newton, Ellen Rose, the wife of William Hurrell, esq., of Newton, and youngest daughter of the late F. F. Seekamp, esq., Ipswich.

— At Rottingdean, near Brighton, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Law, the last surviving

daughter of the late Ven. John Law, D.D., Archdeacon of Rochester.

17. At The Leys, co. Monmouth, in his 80th year, Richard Blakemore, esq., a magistrate for the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Glamorgan, and Somerset, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the three former; M.P. for Wells from 1835 to 1852; High Sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1826, and of Herefordshire in 1830.

18. At Bath, Lady Louisa Bushe, daughter of William, first Earl of Listowel, married to John Bushe, esq. in 1817.

— At Chelsea, Maria, widow of John Soane, esq., eldest son of the late Sir John Soane.

— At Dorchester, aged 78, Anna, widow of William Williams, esq., M.P. for Weymouth.

— Of fever, on board the *Walmer Castle*, in the Crimea, aged 18, Lieut. Percival Hart Dyke, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, bart., of Lullingstone Castle, Kent.

19. In battle, before Sebastopol, aged 20, Capt. Audley Lempriere, 77th Regt., eldest son of Rear-Adm. Lempriere, of Pelham, Hampshire.

— At his seat, Great Worley-place, Essex, in his 93rd year, General Pinson Bonham. General Bonham entered the army so far back as 1789, even before the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, which now appears to belong to another age. It was the General's choice, or fate, to serve almost the whole period of active professional life in the West Indies, in which he was engaged twenty-two years. For ten years he held the office of Deputy Quartermaster-General. He also acted as chief of the Quartermaster-General's Department in the two expeditions under General Grinfield, one against St. Lucia and Tobago, the other against Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo; in the latter he was second in command. In the peace of 1802 he had six months' leave of absence, which was not completed when he was again ordered to the West Indies, where he arrived in time to be present at the storming of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucia, on the night of the 2nd June, 1803. He had served in every colony, English, French, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish, within the Leeward Islands command. He commanded the troops in the islands of Dominica and St. Kitt's. After commanding His Majesty's troops nearly twelve months at Surinam, he was, on the death of Governor Bentinck, appointed Governor of that colony, and continued to command His Majesty's troops as Major-General from the 11th October, 1811, till the 26th February, 1816, when by orders from home he surrendered the colony to the Dutch force, under the command of Major-General Van Pankuys, and Vice-Admiral Van Braam. For a short time he commanded the troops at Antigua. His name appeared in the list of officers receiving rewards for distinguished military services.

20. Before Sebastopol, killed in encounter with the enemy, aged 42, Col. Graham Egerton, commanding 77th Regt., eldest son of Gen. Sir Charles Egerton, Colonel of the 89th Foot.

21. At Balaklava, aged 39, Hector Gavin, M.D., one of her Majesty's Sanitary Commissioners in the Crimea. The death of Dr. Gavin is one of those deplorable accidents that awaken sudden interest and sympathy. After having undergone the worst dangers of the sea and hospital, he was shot through the body by his own revolver-pistol, which he was in the act of handing to his brother Mr. William Gavin, a veterinary surgeon, on service of the 17th Lancers. Dr. Gavin was eminent in the cause of sanitary reform, and aided in forming the Sanitary Society and the Health of Towns Association, which in their result forced the subject on the attention of the Government.

— In his 22nd year, Mr. James Savage, of St. John's College, Cambridge, the Senior Wrangler at the last examinations. His body was found in a ditch between Comberton and Madingley, and it appeared that he had been seized with a fit whilst botanising.

— At Southampton, aged 71, Lieut.-Col. George Henderson, late of the Royal Engineers.

22. Aged 76, the Rev. Joseph Goodenough, Rector of Broughton Poges, Oxfordshire, where his family was seated two centuries ago; elder brother of the Archdeacon of Carlisle, who predeceased him in December last.

— At Brighton, in his 72nd year, the Right Hon. James Hewitt, Viscount and Baron Lifford, of Lifford, co. Donegal (1781 and 1768), in the Peerage of Ireland. His lordship succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, April 15, 1830; but never sat in either House of Parliament.

24. In St. Helen's-place, suddenly, aged 47, George De Bosco Attwood, esq., Secretary of the Bank of British North America. He fell down dead while reading over to the Board of Directors some

minutes connected with the affairs of the establishment.

24. At Blendon, Kent, William Hodgson Cadogan, esq., of Brinckburn Priory, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Northumberland.

— At his seat, St. Julian's, near Seven Oaks, after a very short illness, aged 77, the Right Hon. John Charles Herries. Mr. Herries was the eldest son of Mr. Herries, a London merchant, and Colonel of the Light Horse Volunteers. He was born in 1778, and received his education at the university of Leipsic. In 1798 he entered the public service as a junior clerk in the Treasury, where his abilities and zeal soon attracted the favourable notice of his superiors. He became private secretary to Mr. Vansittart, and afterwards to Mr. Perceval. In 1811 he was appointed to the office of Comptroller of Army Accounts, and almost immediately afterwards to the very important place of Commissary-in-Chief, which he filled until the conclusion of the war. Mr. Herries' next occupation was the financial reform of the Civil List, for which he was appointed Auditor of the Civil List—a new office, which he performed in such a manner as to procure for him the approbation of the Prince Regent, and to realise the intentions of Parliament in creating the office. In 1821 he became a member of the Commission of Inquiry into the Revenue Board. The labours of these Commissioners led to a complete alteration in the Customs and Excise departments, which were improved, and centralised in London, so as to secure uniformity and economy of administration. They also recommended the entire consolidation and reconstruction of the Customs laws which Mr. Herries, when Secretary of the Treasury, subsequently carried through Parliament. In 1822 Mr. Herries entered political life, as distinguished from his previous official career, by accepting the office of Secretary of the Treasury; and shortly afterwards was elected member for the borough of Harwich, which he continued to represent until 1841. After the death of Mr. Canning, in 1827, Mr. Herries became Chancellor of the Exchequer in the coalition Cabinet over which Lord Goderich presided. This Administration was, however, short-lived; Mr. Herries resigned, and the Government was dissolved. In the Duke of Wellington's Administration of 1828, Mr. Herries was a member of the Cabinet as Master of the Mint and President of the Board of Trade; and he took an active part in the proceedings of Sir Henry Parnell's Finance Committee, which sat in this year. In 1830 he left office, together with his political friends, upon accession to power of Lord Grey, but returned again as a member of Sir Robert Peel's short Government in 1835, when he was Secretary at War. At the general election of 1841, Mr. Herries unsuccessfully contested the borough of Ipswich; and he remained without a seat in Parliament, and out of office, during the next six years. Great changes took place in this interval: Sir Robert Peel had been again in office; had carried the repeal of the corn laws; and had been compelled to resign in consequence of his abandonment of the principle of protection to commerce and agriculture. In 1847 Mr. Herries was earnestly solicited to re-enter the political arena by the leaders in Parliament of that large section of the Conservative party who were opposed to the free-trade policy of Sir Robert Peel; and, yielding to their demands for his assistance in support of the principles steadfastly maintained by himself, he again sat in the House of Commons as member for the borough of Stamford. Upon the formation of Lord Derby's Government, in 1852, his Cabinet was strengthened by the abilities and long experience of Mr. Herries, who held office in it, for the last time, as President of the India Board, and resigned with the rest of his party when that Administration terminated. In the spring of 1853, his health being no longer equal to the fatigues of public life, he finally retired from Parliament, to pass the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of domestic repose. In 1814 Mr. Herries married the daughter of John Dorington, esq., principal committee clerk of the House of Commons; she died in 1821.

25. In London, Sir Henry Pym, knt. and C.B., a retired Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army, Major-General in the Portuguese Service, and Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword. This gentleman served in Ireland with the South Devon Militia, during the rebellion of 1798. In 1807 he embarked with Sir Brent Spencer's division, and was employed with the 82nd Regt., in Sicily; in 1808 he disembarked at the Mondego, and was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera. On the 15th November, 1809, he was attached to the Portuguese troops, and was present at the battle of Busaco. In 1811 he commanded a corps of light infantry, at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor

and the siege of Badajoz; and, during the siege and storming of that citadel, in 1812, he commanded the 18th Portuguese Regt., in Lord Hill's *corps d'armée*. He was present at the battle of Vittoria, the action of the Pass of Maya, the battles of the Pyrenees, on the 28th and 30th July, in the latter of which he was severely wounded; the action of Garris, battle of Orthes, action of Aire, and battle of Toulouse. He received the gold medal and two clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, the Pyrenees, and Orthes, and the silver war medal with five clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Busaco, Vittoria, and Toulouse. He was nominated a K.T.S. and C.B., in 1815, and received the honour of knighthood from the Prince Regent in 1816. After the close of the Peninsular War he continued with Marshal Lord Beresford, in the Portuguese service, to maintain the organization of that army, was promoted to be a Brigadier-General, and appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the town and fortress of Valencia, and finally was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. His rank in the British service was Lieutenant-Colonel, from the year 1841.

26. At Park-terrace, Victoria Park, aged 68, William Mayhew, esq., formerly M.P. for Colchester.

— Of wounds received in front of an advanced trench before Sebastopol, Capt. Arundel Edmund Hill, senior Captain 89th Regt., son of the late Capt. St. Leger Hill, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

27. At St. Leonards, Lady Rose, of Hyde Park-gardens.

29. At Priory Cottage, Cheltenham (where he had long resided), Rear-Adm. Edward Lloyd, K.H., F.R.S. In his early years Admiral Lloyd was an officer of extraordinary activity and enterprise, and particularly distinguished himself by his gallantry in boat attacks and in service on shore. He entered the navy in 1798, and served in the *Dictator* 64, in the expedition to Egypt in 1801, and commanded a boat at the debarkation of the troops in Aboukir Bay, and afterwards had the charge of a djerm employed on the Nile. On the 29th July, 1804, he was engaged in a boat attack upon a mortar-vessel near Boulogne, in which 24 out of 38 men, including Lieut. Neil M'Lean, were killed; and his gallant conduct and the wound he received were recognised by a reward from the Patriotic Society. In January, 1806, he assisted at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope. In January, 1808, he was confirmed Lieutenant to the *Raisonnable* 64, and during the four years he continued attached to her he was foremost to volunteer his services on every occasion of difficulty or danger. Landing on the Rio de la Plata in command of a detachment of seamen styled the Royal Blues, he assisted in the attacks upon Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, and partook, latterly as Aide-de-camp to Capt. Rowley, in every military operation which preceded the final evacuation of Spanish America in the summer of 1807. At the blockade of the Isles of France and Bourbon, Mr. Lloyd frequently accompanied the late Sir Nesbit Josiah Willoughby in boat expeditions, and on one occasion, in a ten-oared cutter, he brought out from under the cross-fire of two batteries, a large armed ship named the *Tadg Bax*, with thirty-two prisoners. On the 21st September, 1809, when commanding the *Raisonnable's* small-arm men, at the capture of St. Paul's in the Isle de Bourbon, he was again severely wounded. In July, 1810, taking part in the attack on the town of Bourbon, his conduct acquired the thanks of Lieut.-Col. Keatinge, and after the conquest of the island he was left in charge of the signal-posts. He next became first Lieutenant of the *Africaine*, the flagship of Vice-Adm. Bertie, and was actively engaged in the conquest of Mauritius; and served under Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, during the campaign in Java, where he acted on that officer's staff, and bore part in several engagements. He was nominated a Knight of the Guelphic Order, January 1, 1834, and received a naval medal with two clasps, and also a good-service pension of 150*l*. He married in August, 1816, Colin-Campbell, youngest daughter of James Baillie, esq., of Ealing-grove, Middlesex, M.P. for Horsham, and has left issue.

30. At Kululee, Miss Elizabeth Anne Smyth, associated with Miss Nightingale in the Christian duty of nursing the sick and wounded in the Eastern hospitals. While engaged in her good work she was attacked with fever, and died after an illness of eight days.

— Aged 68, Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, Mus. Doc., Professor of Music in the University of Oxford. Sir Henry Bishop was born in London, and his principal instructor was Signor Francisco Bianchi, an opera composer settled in this country. As early as 1806 he composed the music of a ballet produced at Covent Garden, and in 1808 the music for "Caractacus," a pantomime ballet at Drury Lane. In 1809

he fairly took his place as a composer of operas by contributing to the same theatre his "Circassian Bride," which was only performed once,—since ere it could be performed a second time the theatre was burnt down, and the score with it. From that period to the year 1826, when his career may be said to have terminated by the failure of his "Aladdin" (an opera produced in injudicious rivalry of Weber's "Oberon"), he wrote incessantly for the two great theatres; operas, burlettas, melodramas, incidental music to Shakspeare's plays, patchings and adaptations of foreign operas—the list of such productions, original and concocted, numbering more than seventy efforts. Besides stage-music, he composed glees, ballads, canzonets in ample number, succeeded Sir John Stevenson as arranger of the airs selected by Moore for his Melodies—and, later still, attempted to emulate the foreign composers by producing, at the instance of the Philharmonic Society, a serious *cantata* or two, which were less successful than his more hastily-written and less imitative music of other days had been. In 1810 he was appointed director of the music at Covent Garden, a post which he retained till 1824. He was for many years director of the concerts of Ancient Music. On the establishment of the chair of Music at Edinburgh, founded by the late General Reid, the Town Council unanimously offered to Sir Henry Bishop the appointment, which he accepted in November, 1841, but resigned in December, 1843, as residence in Edinburgh was incompatible with other professional engagements. He was afterwards, on the death of Dr. Crotch in 1848, elected Professor of Music at Oxford, an appointment chiefly honorary, which he held till his death. The degree of Doctor of Music had been conferred upon him at that university in June, 1839; and he received the honour of knighthood from the Queen in 1842. In Sir Henry Bishop, we have lost the most distinguished representative of the English school of composition, and one whose name will ever rank high in the history of music. Purcell alone, of past generations, will be mentioned as of a higher order of genius, and Arne will share with him the distinction of having produced many memorable national melodies; but no English musician has composed so much—few so well—as Henry Bishop; and probably none has produced so many things that are likely to endure. The music of "The Slave," "The Miller and his Men," "Guy Mannering," "Maid Marian," "The Virgin of the Sun," "The Englishman in India," and half a score besides of his operas; his settings, for one or two voices, of Shakspeare's choicest words—are gems to which singers and audiences return with delight, after a thousand works, more assuming and more elaborate in semblance, have been tried, tested, and laid aside. In every house where music, more especially vocal music, is welcome, the name of Bishop has long been and will long remain a household word. Who does not know "Blow, gentle gales," "Lo! here the gentle lark," "Under the greenwood tree," "Where the wind blows," "Mynheer Van Dunck," "Should he upbraid," "Bid me discourse," and a thousand others—the favourites of every palace and cottage in the land? Changes in the popular taste, or rather in that of the fashionable world, have for some years left little scope for Sir Henry Bishop's talents as a writer of dramatic music, and his latter days witnessed great reverses in his personal fortune, compared with the times when the English opera flourished. An advertisement lately informed the public that he was "without means of meeting his immediate necessities, or for making any provision for his two youngest children." To provide for these immediate wants some concerts have lately been given, consisting of selections of the choicest pieces from his various works. The effort thus made to procure bread for the last days of the English composer was interrupted by his death; but friendly and kind exertions of the Committee have since his decease been continued for the benefit of the family, and their appeal has been generously responded to. In a recent advertisement the Committee announce that they have received a communication from a member of the family, to the effect that "he is ready and desirous of taking charge of the children,"—"with the assistance of relatives, at once willing and able to provide for their support." Consequently no more subscriptions are required. Previously to the decease of Sir Henry, the Committee had the satisfaction of arranging with his creditors, and the balance remaining in their hands, after the payment of expenses, will be paid over to the guardian of the two children appointed by Sir Henry Bishop's will.

MAY.

1. In Eaton-square, aged 82, Catherine, relict of Major-Gen. Sir Montagu Roger

Burgoyne, bart., of Sutton Park, Beds., only daughter of John Burton, esq., of Owlerton, co. York.

1. At Thorverton Vicarage, aged 38, Frances Anne Lovell Coleridge, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Coleridge.

— In Cadogan-place, aged 70, Anna Maria, relict of Sir Charles William Flint, Secretary of the Irish Office in London, who died in 1834.

— At Bath, Margaret, relict of General Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, bart., daughter of John Coffin, esq., of Quebec, and cousin to the late Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin, bart.

— In Park-crescent, aged 43, Maria, second daughter of Charles Hammersley, esq.

— At Paris, aged 62, Armar Lowry Corry, esq., Rear-Adm. of the White, late second in command of the Baltic Fleet. This officer entered the navy in 1805, and served under Sir H. Popham in the operations against the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Ayres. In 1807 he joined the *Leda* 38, assisted at the bombardment of Copenhagen, and was afterwards wrecked near the entrance of Milford Haven, on the 31st of January, 1808. After serving in the Home and Mediterranean stations, he was appointed in May, 1814, to the *Impregnable* 104, flag of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, in which he escorted to this country the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. He served with the rank of commander in the East Indies. In April, 1835, he took command of the *Barham* 50, and conveyed the Earl of Durham to St. Petersburgh; and while subsequently stationed in charge of a squadron on the coast of Spain, he received the thanks of the Queen, her ministers, and the captains-general of the various provinces, for his exertions in landing with the ships' companies under his orders, and preserving to Her Majesty the towns of Barcelona and Valencia. In 1844, Capt. Corry commissioned at Portsmouth the new paddle frigate *Firebrand*, for the purpose of commanding an experimental squadron of new class 12-gun brigs, and testing them with the old class. This squadron consisted of the *Daring*, *Espiegle*, *Mutine*, *Osprey*, *Flying Fish*, *Pantaloon*, *Waterwitch*, and *Cruizer*; on concluding these trials he was appointed on the 13th of December, 1844, to the *Superb* 80, and took an important part in other experimental squadrons of larger ships. He was subsequently Admiralty Superintendent of the Packet Service at Southampton, and lastly second in command of the Baltic Fleet of 1854, under Napier, with his flag in that noble sailing three-decker *Neptune* 120, Capt. Hutton, from which he invalided from impaired health. He was appointed a naval Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, September 3, 1847; and attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, March 8, 1852.

1. At Kamiesch, Capt. Peter Christie, R.N., late superintendent of transports in the Baltic. Capt. Christie entered the service in 1810, and was present at the capture of *l'Auguste* privateer of 18 guns, in April, 1811. He afterwards served as midshipman in the *Tigre* 74, *Goliah* 74, *Boyne* 98, and *Bellerophon* 74, in the last of which he was present at the surrender of Napoleon Buonaparte. After other services he was appointed in 1824 to the *Cambrian* 48, and whilst attached to that ship shared in numerous boat affairs with the pirates of the Greek archipelago, and in particular, on the 31st of January, 1825, bore part in a very gallant conflict, in which the British lost 6 men killed and 13 wounded. He was first of the *Cambria* at the battle of Navarino, and in consequence obtained a commander's commission, October 22, 1827. He was subsequently employed on the coast guard from March, 1835, to March, 1838; and served, in command of the *Rose* 18, on the Spanish and Brazilian coasts, from August, 1838, until posted on the 23rd of November, 1841. During the late perilous and fatal winter, Capt. Christie had the chief command of the transport service in the Baltic, and he had incurred considerable blame for the dreadful state of the harbour of Balaklava, and was charged with having, by his negligence, caused the loss of the *Prince* in the fatal storm of the 14th of November, and also with mismanagement in regard to some Turkish troops. A court-martial was directed to be held on these charges, which was to have opened at Kamiesch, on the 25th of April, but the mental excitement was too much for the accused; he was seized with fever and delirium, of which he died in a few days. It is right to say, that Adm. Dundas, in his examination before the Sebastopol committee, exonerates the deceased officer from these accusations.

2. In Cockspur-street, aged 73, Sir Geo. Head, Knt., Deputy Knight Marshal to Her Majesty. Sir George Head was the eldest son of James Roper Head, esq., of the Hermitage, Kent, and elder brother of Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H. Their paternal ancestors were Portuguese Jews, descended from Fernando Mendez, who

came from Portugal, and was physician to King Charles II. In 1809, Sir G. Head held an appointment in the Commissariat, and joined the British army before Badajoz. In this position he saw much of the fighting of the army, including the advance to the battle of Busaco, the retreat of the allied army to the lines of Torres Vedras, and the subsequent advance, in pursuit of Marshal Massena, until the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. Of this active period of his life Sir George Head has left an interesting narrative, in his "Memoirs of an Assistant Commissary-General," attached to the second part of his "Home Tour." He then served on the American lakes, and for three years at Halifax and Nova Scotia. His adventures during the former period are described in his first work, which is entitled "Forest Scenery and Incidents in the wilds of North America, being a Diary of a Winter's Route from Halifax to the Canadas, during five Months' Residence in the Woods, and the Borders of Lakes Huron and Simcoe." Encouraged by the success of this work, he afterwards produced "A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts of England in the Summer of 1835;" to which a second volume was added, as a sequel, of "A Home Tour through various parts of the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man: also Memoirs of an Assistant Commissary-General," 1832, 12mo. In 1849, Sir George Head published another book of travels, "Rome, a Tour of Many Days." He was also the author of some graphic articles in the *Quarterly Review;* and he was the translator of "Historical Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca," 1850, 12mo, and the "Metamorphoses of Apuleius," 1851, 12mo. Sir George Head received the honour of knighthood in 1831. He was unmarried.

3. At Southsea, aged 81, John Rodwell, esq., R.N., one of the few remaining Trafalgar officers, having been midshipman of the *Dreadnought* 98, to which two of the enemy's line-of-battle ships struck.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Rebecca Colquhoun, relict of Major-Gen. Farquharson, Governor of St. Lucia, fourth daughter of Sir George L. A. Colquhoun, of Tilly Colquhoun, bart.

5. At his residence, 7, Bedford-square, in his 70th year, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, the second Baronet (1801), of Milton Bryant, co. Bedford, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county, D.C.L., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., F.R.A.S., a trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, Professor of Antiquity in the Royal Academy, &c., &c. Sir Robert Inglis was the only son of Sir Hugh Inglis, the first Baronet, by Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Harry Johnson, esq., of Milton Bryant. His father was for many years a leading director of the East India Company, of which he was twice chairman and twice deputy-chairman, and some time M.P. for Ashburton. Sir Robert was born in London, on the 12th of January, 1786. He was educated at Winchester College, under the immediate care of the late venerable Bishop Huntingford, and at Christ Church, Oxford, under Dr. Cyril Jackson. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him in 1826. On the 8th of June, 1818, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. He was subsequently elected Recorder of Devizes, and was for many years chairman of quarter sessions in Bedfordshire; but he did not pursue the law as a profession, being in early life for some time private secretary to Lord Sidmouth, and in 1812 appointed one of the Commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Carnatic, which office he retained for many years. He first entered Parliament in 1824, as member for the Irish borough of Dundalk, through the patronage of the Earl of Roden; and, in 1826, was elected for Ripon, on the nomination of Miss Lawrence. In February, 1829, when the change of policy in Sir Robert Peel, in regard to the Roman Catholic claims, had offended his supporters in the University of Oxford, and when he, in consequence, accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to replace himself in the hands of his constituency, Sir Robert Inglis was selected by the Church party to contest the representation of the Protestancy of the University. The excitement was great and the contest severe; but Sir Robert Peel was defeated by a majority of 755 to 609. From that period Sir Robert Inglis continued to represent the University until his retirement, on account of impaired health, in 1853. So long as he was able to perform his Parliamentary duties he was one of the most assiduous and laborious members of the Senate. He was not only very attentive to all the actual business of the House, but he was ever ready to take part in debate, in defence of our ancient institutions in Church and State. His firm and consistent assertion of his sentiments was, however, always tempered by good sense

and moderation, and by invariable courtesy of demeanour. Few persons have, in that respect, been more remarkable. He had a kind recognition and a few words of conversation for perhaps a larger circle of acquaintance than any other public man who survives him. It will be long before Sir Robert Inglis is entirely forgotten in those societies which he has long cheered by his *bonhommie;* and the younger Members of the House of Commons will, for many years to come, recall to mind, among the early associations of their senatorial life, the Member for Oxford University, moving quietly on towards his place in the House, with a fresh flower at his button-hole, and with a genial smile and courteous word for every one. Sir Robert Inglis took an active part in many public societies, both of the learned and the religious class. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, February 22, 1816, and from 1846 had been one of its Vice-Presidents, excepting during the past year, when he retired in rotation. He was a member of the Record Commission during the reign of King William the Fourth. He was elected a trustee of the British Museum in the room of the Earl of Hardwicke in 1834; and was also a trustee of the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons. He had for many years been a Vice-President of the Royal Literary Fund Society, and was elected Professor of Antiquity in the Royal Academy, in 1850. He was also President of the Literary Club, the same which is usually called Dr. Johnson's Club. He was an active supporter of the religious and educational societies connected with the Established Church. He was one of the Royal Commissioners for Building Churches and a trustee of the Metropolis Churches Fund. He had for many years been one of the Treasurers of the fund for the Sons of the Clergy; he was also a Vice-President of the Clergy Orphan Society, a Life Governor of King's College, London; a Vice-President of the Literary Fund Society, and President of the National Truss Society. He was a Director of the University Life Assurance Society, and of the Phœnix Fire Office. Sir Robert was an elegant scholar, both in classical and English literature, and in every private relation an upright, charitable, and benevolent man. Sir Robert married, in 1807, the eldest daughter of Joseph Seymour Biscoe, esq., of Penhill, Surrey, but had no issue. The baronetcy has consequently become extinct.

5. In London, aged 77, Rear-Admiral Christopher Strachey, Knight of St. Vladimir of Russia; fourth son of the Ven. John Strachey, LL.D., Archdeacon of Suffolk and chaplain to King George the Third. He entered the navy in 1782. He served in the *Queen Charlotte*, 100; in the battles of the 28th and 29th of May and 1st of June; on the second of which he was slightly wounded by a splinter. In 1807 he was sent in command of a praam of 22 guns, and two other vessels, on the forlorn hope of forcing the Vistula, and throwing supplies into Dantzic, then besieged by the French. Unfortunately, the *Dauntless* took the ground, and after nearly an hour's contest with the batteries on both sides of the river, she was forced to strike her flag. Napoleon's personal attention was directed to Capt. Strachey's defence upon this occasion, and he declared that "it was worthy of being placed on the page of history." He remained a prisoner in France to the end of the war. In 1820 he received permission to accept the insignia of a knight of St. Vladimir of Russia, conferred for his services before Dantzic. In 1850 he became a retired Rear-Admiral.

5. At Fulbourn, near Cambridge, in his 69th year, Richard Greaves Townley, esq., formerly M.P. for that county. Mr. Townley was the son and heir of Richard Greaves Townley, esq., of Bellfield, Lancashire, and Fulbourn. Mr. Townley was elected for Cambridgeshire in 1831, and re-elected in 1832, 1835, and 1837. In 1841 he did not contest the seat with the Conservative candidate Col. Allix; but in 1847 regained his seat. Mr. Townley was a very respected member of the Nonconformist party.

— At Niton, Isle of Wight, aged 36, Louisa, wife of the Hon. John Cranch Walker Vivian, brother to Lord Vivian.

6. At Northerwood, near Lyndhurst, Hants, aged 37, Mary Isabella, wife of Sir George Baker, bart.; second daughter of the late Robert Nassau Sutton, esq.

7. In Westbourne-place, aged 84, Rebecca, widow of Robert Robertson, esq., D.M., a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

8. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Jane, widow of Sir Humphry Davy, bart., President of the Royal Society. Lady Davy was the only daughter and heir of Charles Kerr, esq., of the island of Antigua. She was married first in 1799, to Shukbrugh Ashby Apreece, esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, bart. He died in 1807, without issue. Mrs. Apreece

accepted the hand of Sir Humphry Davy on the 11th of April, 1812, two days after he had been knighted by the Prince Regent. The eminent philosopher died in 1829. Lady Davy was a clever and accomplished woman, and was well known in the fashionable literary circles.

8. Accidentally drowned, at Bywell, Northumberland, aged 33, the Rev. Henry Parr Dwarris, M.A., curate of that parish, youngest son of Sir Fortunatus Dwarris.

11. At Glasgow, John Cowper, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Glasgow.

— At West Farleigh, aged 37, Anthony FitzHerbert, esq., fourth son of Sir Henry FitzHerbert, bart.

12. At Parnham, Dorset, Lady Maria Anne Oglander, widow of Sir William Oglander, bart., eldest daughter of George Henry, fourth Duke of Grafton, K.G.

— Aged 58, Bennett Gosling, esq., of Lowndes-square, of the banking house of Gosling and Sharpe, Fleet-street.

13. At Eaton-place, the Right Hon. Jane, Countess of Enniskillen, eldest daughter of James Archibald Casamaijor, esq.

14. Aged 68, John Heaton, esq., of Plâs Heaton, co. Denbigh, High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1837, and for 20 years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county. In 1854 he received from the magistrates and inhabitants a handsome testimonial, as an acknowledgment of his public services.

15. At the Clergy Widows' Almshouses, Cambridge, aged 55, the Hon. Barbara Bedford, fourth and youngest daughter of Harry Beauchamp, 12th Lord St. John of Bletsoe, by Emma Maria Elizabeth, second daughter of Samuel Whitbread, esq., of Cardington, Bedfordshire, and sister to Lady Vaughan and Lady Pell.

— At Sussex-place, Hyde Park, aged 42, Robert Chaloner, esq., of Longhull, Guisbrough, a justice of the peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and lord of the manor of Guisbrough.

— In Upper Wimpole-street, Hannah, widow of James Pattison, M.P. for London.

16. At Kingswinford, Staffordshire, aged 73, Edward Addenbroke Addenbroke, eldest son of the late John Addenbroke Addenbroke, esq., of Wollaston Hall, Worcestershire.

— In St. James's-place, aged 68, the Right Hon. William Francis Spencer Ponsonby, Baron de Mauley, of Canford, co. Dorset. Lord de Mauley was born in Cavendish-square, in 1787, the third son of Frederick, third Earl of Bessborough. In 1814 he married Lady Barbara Ashley Cooper, only child of the Countess of Shaftesbury, one of the coheirs of the barony of De Mauley, which had remained in abeyance since 1415. In recognition of this descent of his wife, Mr. Ponsonby was created Lord de Mauley in 1838. At the general election of 1826, Mr. Ponsonby was returned to Parliament for Poole; and in 1831 for Knaresborough; in 1832 for the county of Dorset, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the peerage. By the lady above referred to, who died in 1844, his lordship has left issue.

17. At Hanwell, aged 63, George Baillie, esq., agent for the colonies of St. Lucia, Antigua, Ceylon, Mauritius, and British Guiana.

21. At Crowcombe Court, Somerset, aged 58, Thomas George Warrington Carew, esq., of that place, Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire, and Pentrepant Hall, Salop, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Somersetshire; eldest son of George Henry Warrington, esq., of Pentrepant, who assumed the name of Carew in 1811, having married Mary, eldest daughter of John Carew, of East Anthony in Cornwall. He inherited the ancient estates of the Carew family on his mother's death in 1852.

— In Lower Brook-street, aged 70, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Charles D'Aguilar, K.C.B., Colonel of the 23rd Foot. Sir George was the son of S. D'Aguilar, esq., of Liverpool. He entered the army in 1797, and served in the East Indies during nearly the whole of the Marquis Wellesley's Administration. He was with the regiment at the reduction of various forts in the Guzerat and Malwa districts, and at Lord Lake's unsuccessful assaults upon Bhurtpoor. In 1809 he served in the Walcheren Expedition. He was subsequently on the staff as Assistant Adjutant-General in Sicily, whence he was sent by Lord William Bentinck on a military mission to the court of Ali Pacha, at Yanina and Constantinople. He also served as Military Secretary to the army on the eastern coast of Spain, under Sir John Murray and Sir William Clinton; and, in 1813, having been appointed Major in the Greek Light Infantry, he took the command of that force, prior to the final reduction of the Greek Islands. In 1815 he joined the Duke of Wellington's army, and was present at the capture of Paris. On the 6th of March, 1817, he was appointed Major in the Rifle Brigade. Sir

Charles D'Aguilar served for 26 years on the general staff, during eight of which he was Assistant Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, principally under the Duke of York, and during twelve, Assistant Adjutant-General of the army in Ireland. He was promoted to the rank of Major General November 23, 1841. During the China war, in 1847, he commanded the expedition which assaulted and took the forts of the Bocca Tigris, in the Canton River, those of the staked Barriers, and those of the city of Canton, spiking altogether 879 pieces of heavy ordnance. He was appointed to the command of the 23rd Fusiliers, on the 31st of January, 1851.

21. At Exeter (where he was stationed with his regiment), aged 34, Lord Spencer Scott Compton, Capt. 15th Hussars, brother to the Marquis of Northampton.

24. At Bally M'Elligott, Ireland, aged 101, Christopher Chronsberry, and on the same day, his wife, 105 years—married 80 years.

25. In London, in his 75th year, Lord Charles Henry Somerset Manners, K.C.B., General in the army, Colonel of the 3rd Dragoons, and M.P. for North Leicestershire, brother to the Duke of Rutland. Lord Charles Manners was the second son of Charles, fourth Duke of Rutland, K.G. Having engaged in the military profession in 1808, he served in Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain, and was in the action at Benavente. In 1809 he served as aide-de-camp to Lord Chatham in the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing. He also served in Spain, and commanded the 3rd Dragoons at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and Toulouse, for which he received a medal and two clasps. He became Lieut.-Colonel in the regiment on the 2nd July, 1812. In 1815 his lordship was nominated a C.B., and in 1838 K.C.B. In 1817 he was appointed aide-de-camp to H.R.H. the Prince Regent, with the rank of colonel in the army. His lordship was appointed to the command of the 3rd Dragoons in 1839, and attained the full rank of General in 1854. During nearly the whole of his military career Lord Charles Manners had a seat in Parliament, having been returned in 1802 for Cambridgeshire, which seat he retained until 1830, when the fervour of the Reform party proved too strong for the Rutland interest. In 1835 Lord Charles Manners was elected for the Northern Division of Leicestershire, in the room of his brother, Lord Robert Manners, deceased. At the last general election, in 1852, he retired on account of his declining health, and was succeeded by his nephew, the Marquis of Granby. Lord Charles Manners was unmarried.

25. At Brompton, aged 73, Gen. Sir William Macbean, K.C.B., K.T.S., Colonel of the 92nd Foot. Sir William was the son of Colonel Macbean, of the 6th Regt. Having entered the army, he served the campaign of 1794 in Holland, as a cadet in the service of the Seven United Provinces. In the Irish rebellion of 1798 he took part in the action of Vinegar Hill, and the capture of Wexford, and was recommended by Sir John Moore for promotion. He landed with the army at Mondego Bay in Portugal, and served throughout the campaigns in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. After the Convention of Cintra he was sent to Almeda to receive the surrender of the French garrison, and subsequently he was employed as military commissioner with the Spanish army. In 1809 he accepted the command of a Portuguese regiment under Beresford, and while opposing a French division on its advance to Lamego, was severely wounded. He afterwards commanded the regiment at the actions of Salamanca, Nive, and Nivelle, and the investment of Bayonne; and on the last occasion was again severely wounded in the body. He assisted at the siege of St. Sebastian, and at its assault and capture commanded the detachments of General Bradford's Brigade. For a part of the campaign of 1813, and at the passage of the Bidassoa, he commanded the Portuguese Brigade of the Fourth Division. He received a cross for the battles of Busaco, Salamanca, Nive, and St. Sebastian; was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and a K.C.B. in 1830. He was made K.T.S. in 1812. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1841. In 1843 he was appointed Colonel of the 92nd Foot. He had subsequently commanded the south-western district in Ireland.

26. At Melbourne, Australia, Major-Gen. Sir Robert Nickle, knt., K.H., Commander of the Forces in that colony.

Sir R. Nickle was the son of an officer in the 17th Light Dragoons, and, following his father's profession, first entered the service in a Fencible corps at the age of 13, and was present with it in the Irish rebellion. After a few changes he was transferred to the 88th Regt., and with the well-known Connaught Rangers he served upwards of 22 years. He went abroad with them in 1806, and in July the follow-

ing year he volunteered and led the forlorn hope at Buenos Ayres, on which occasion he was severely wounded. In 1809 he embarked with them for Portugal, and remained throughout the whole of the Peninsular campaign, with the exception of a few months' absence, rendered necessary to recover from his wounds. During these years of warfare he commanded generally the light company of the 88th Regt. He was wounded at Talavera; he led the advance of the Third Division at Busaco, succeeding to that post on the death of its commander early in the day; he was present likewise at the siege of Badajos, the operations of Torres Vedras, and the battle of Vittoria; at the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, he commanded the light battalion. Besides being present in nine general actions, he likewise showed bravery in many skirmishes and affairs of outposts. On one occasion he ventured alone up to the enemy's columns to carry off a wounded comrade, and, to the credit of our gallant adversaries be it spoken, instead of firing upon him, they cheered him for his bravery.

The following anecdote, however, may serve to illustrate his chivalrous spirit. Soult was endeavouring in the summer of 1813 to raise the siege of Pampeluna, which was then closely invested by the English, and on the 13th of July a considerable body of tirailleurs were, by the Marshal's directions, pushed forward against the height occupied by the Third Division. They rushed forward with characteristic impetuosity, shouting, "*Vive l'Empereur*," led by an officer conspicuously decorated. Capt. Nickle, who had been ordered to hold his men back, calmly awaited their approach. The soldiers of the two armies looked on and cheered as they beheld the soldier-like bearing of their respective comrades about to close in deadly conflict, and the forthcoming shock of these hostile battalions seemed like a national trial of skill and courage. At the first discharge of musketry a considerable number of the French were laid low, and as the French commander himself fell a private exclaimed, "What a fine officer I have just shot!" The French retreated hurriedly, but Capt. Nickle rushed forward to assist his fallen adversary, and, observing him to be mortally wounded, tied his handkerchief on the point of his sabre, with which he made signal to the French that they might safely return and carry away their wounded chief. They readily did so, and in going off with their late high-spirited commander, embraced the English officer in acknowledgment of their gratitude for this act of kindness. Capt. Nickle was then borne triumphantly back on the shoulders of his men, and publicly thanked by the General of his brigade for this feat of courage and humanity. Similar instances of his chivalry might readily be mentioned. At the sanguinary battle of Toulouse, which closed the Peninsular war, Major Nickle was severely wounded.

As peace was now proclaimed in Europe, and hostilities were raging in America, the Connaught Rangers were sent direct to Quebec, instead of returning to England, and Major Nickle accompanied his old corps. Here he was wounded while leading the advance across the Savannah River. After eleven months' absence he returned to Europe, and was present with the army of occupation at Paris. In 1830 he went in command of the 36th Regt. to the West Indies, and in the following year received from the Colonial Office the appointment of Governor of St. Christopher and its dependencies. His calm judgment and courteous manners were so successful here that the inhabitants, on his departure, presented to him an address filled with expressions of gratitude and respect. At a subsequent period, in the year 1838, when the insurrection broke out in British North America, Colonel Nickle was selected for a command in one of the disturbed districts, and here raised several local corps of infantry and cavalry, besides adopting other efficient means for restoring tranquillity. A few years later the inhabitants of these districts addressed to the Colonial Office a representation of the value of the services rendered by him under the critical circumstances of his command, and in a reply from Downing-street, dated the 14th of March, 1842, Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby) expressed his sense of those services, with a hope that an opportunity might be found of rewarding them; accordingly, in 1844, Colonel Nickle received the honour of knighthood.

In 1853 he was appointed Commander of the Forces in Australia. Riots, attended with bloodshed, broke out at the gold diggings in December, 1854, and Sir Robert Nickle proceeded to Ballarat with a military force to quell them. Although the force at his disposal was large, he rode about without escort among the lawless adventurers, exhorting them to peace; and such was the effect of vigorous measures along with conciliatory manners that order was restored. It was then midsummer in

the Antipodes, and the hottest summer which had been known for years. Exposed to the glare of an Australian sun, the old general, while ably and humanely performing his duty, was struck with illness which ended fatally in the month of May following.

The late Commander of the Forces in Australia, Sir Robert Nickle, was near 70 when he died, but was not 20 when he first led a forlorn hope. His conduct from youth to age had been often marked by brilliant feats of courage, and by gentle traits of humanity. However, the storm of battle and the stirring events of an active life have now passed away, and the mild warrior, whose career is thus briefly traced, at length rests from his labours in a distant but honoured tomb.

Beside his knighthood, Sir Robert Nickle received in 1830 the Guelphic Order of Hanover, and had gold and silver war medals and other decorations.

Sir Robert Nickle married, in 1814, a daughter of William Dallas, esq., of Edinburgh, by whom he has left issue, a son, a captain in the H.E.I. Company's Service, and two daughters, one of whom is married to Charles R. M'Grigor, esq., son of Sir James M'Grigor, bart.

26. At Vellore, Bath, Maria, wife of Gen. Andrews and daughter of the late Charles Conolly, esq., of Midford Castle.

— At Dumfries, aged nearly 80, Mrs. Thomson, the Jessy Lewars of Robert Burns. She was on the most intimate terms with Burns and his family, and closed the eyes of the poet dimmed with death. Some years after his death she was married to Mr. Alexander Thomson, writer, in Dumfries.

— In Upper Eccleston-street, in her 50th year, Lady Annabella, relict of Rear-Adm. William Ramsden; eldest daughter of Charles Ingoldsby, 13th Marquis of Winchester.

27. At Blagdon Court, near Bristol, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Captain C. T. Festing, R.N., sister to the very Rev. Dr. Gaisford, Dean of Christchurch, Oxford.

28. At Upper Berkeley-street, aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Barrett Lennard, esq.

29. At Weymouth, aged 55, Julia, wife of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, bart., and sister of Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, bart.

— At his residence in Harley-street, after an illness of some weeks' duration, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, sixth Lord Viscount Strangford, of Strangford, co. Down (1628), Baron Penshurst, of Penshurst, co. Kent, a grandee of Portugal, G.C.B., G.C.H., K.T.S., a Privy Councillor, D.C.L., F.R.S., and a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries. Lord Strangford was born in 1780. His education was completed at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the gold medal in the year 1800. He succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his father in 1801. He entered on the diplomatic service as Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, and an early fruit of his study of Portuguese literature was his translation of some of the Poems of Camoens, which were composed with so much taste as to obtain considerable popularity, and to place his lordship high in the rank of literary amateurs. Moore praised him, and Lord Byron's satire touches him but lightly. In 1806, Lord Strangford was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, *ad interim*, to the Court of Portugal, and on the 16th April, 1808, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and sworn a privy councillor. He was also at the same period advanced to the highest grade in the Order of the Bath; being then only 28 years of age. He removed at the close of the same year with the Portuguese Court to the Brazils, where he remained for some years. To his lordship's exertions this wise and magnanimous emigration is chiefly to be attributed. In 1817, Lord Strangford received his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden; from which mission he was promoted to his first embassy to the Ottoman Porte in 1820. He left Constantinople in 1824. In 1825, he went Ambassador to Russia, where he stayed but a short time. In 1828, at the earnest request of the Government of the day, his lordship undertook a special mission to the Brazils, with which his diplomatic career terminated. He enjoyed a pension of 2300*l*. Lord Strangford was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Lord Penshurst, on the 26th of January, 1825. He was nominated a G.C.H. in 1825; D.C.L. at Oxford, June 10, 1834, at the installation as Chancellor of the Duke of Wellington; elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, February 10, 1825; was its Director from April, 1852, until May 4, 1854, and had since been one of its four Vice-Presidents. The love of literature which distinguished the youth of Lord Strangford was a solace and delight

to him at the close of his active life. The evening of his days found occupation in critical and historical inquiries, and for the last few years he was well known as a constant visitor to the reading-room of the British Museum and the State Paper Office. He contributed many essays to the periodical press, and had spent much pains in collecting materials for a life of his ancestor, Endymion Porter, which, however, he had not commenced. Lord Strangford married, in 1817, Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Burke, bart., and widow of Nicholas Browne, esq., of Mount Hazel, co. Galway; and by that lady, who died in 1826, had issue.

30. In Newtown, Sydney, Mrs. Ribey, known formerly as "Margaret Catchpole," the subject of the popular work by the Rev. R. Cobbold.

31. At Hadlow Castle, Kent, Walter Barton May, esq. Mr. May was the representative of two very old Kentish families, the Bartons of Hadlow and the Mays of Tong, his father, Walter Barton, esq., having assumed the additional name of May on succeeding to the estates of his maternal ancestors.

— At Haworth, Yorkshire, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, better known under her assumed name of Currer Bell, the authoress of "Jane Eyre," and other novels. She was the daughter of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, the Vicar of Haworth. She commenced her literary career in 1846, with a collection of poems, written in conjunction with her two sisters, which made its appearance under the title of "Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell." This book attracted some notice, more perhaps from the singularity of the title than any great force or originality. The three sisters soon after commenced each a separate work. Of these "Wuthering Heights," by Emily, and "Agnes Grey," by Anne, were printed, though with small success; while the tale of Charlotte was refused by every bookseller to whom it was offered. This ill-success was shortly compensated by the publication of her novel of "Jane Eyre," which attracted great notice, and raised the authoress to a high rank among writers of fiction. The great power of thought and expression, and the singular and somewhat unwomanly strength given to the character of the heroine, lent to the work a decided feature of originality. But while literary success crowned the efforts of the elder sister, domestic calamities fell heavily upon the family. Her beloved sisters departed to early graves, and she was the sole survivor of a happy circle of six. In 1849 appeared her second novel, "Shirley," and in 1853 her third and last, "Villette." A few months after and the authoress was laid beside her sisters. But three months before she had been married, under romantic circumstances, to her father's curate. "There are few instances to be found in literary history in which an unknown writer has taken firmer hold at once on the public mind than the authoress of 'Jane Eyre.' The startling individuality of her portraits, drawn to the life, however strange and wayward that life may be, fixes them on the mind, and seems 'to dare you to forget.' Successions of scenes, rather than of story, are dashed off under a fit of inspiration; until the reader, awed as it were by the presence of this great mental power, draws breath and confesses it must be truth, though perhaps not to be recognised among the phases of any life he may have known, or scenes he may have witnessed."

JUNE.

1. At Wokingham, in her 80th year, Lady Harriet Isabella, widow of Col. Henry Hugh Mitchell, and sister to Lord Raglan, third daughter of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort.

2. At his Deanery, in his 76th year, the Very Rev. Thomas Gaisford, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, a Prebendary of St. Paul's and of Llandaff. This eminent scholar, the eldest son of John Gaisford, esq., of Iford, in the county of Wilts, was born on the 22nd December, 1779. He was educated at the school kept at Winchester by the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Hyde Abbey, where he was early noted for his great proficiency in Greek literature. He was entered a commoner of Christ Church in October, 1797, and was elected a student in December, 1800, on the recommendation of Dr. Cyril Jackson, then Dean, and by the unanimous suffrage of the Chapter. Mr. Gaisford acted for several years as tutor in his college; but he never suffered the instruction of his pupils to interfere with the pursuit of his own studies. His elegant and elaborate edition of the "Enchiridion of Hephæstion," published in 1810, established his reputation as an accurate and

profound scholar. His subsequent works, put forth from time to time, attest his unwearied diligence and extensive learning. On the great "Lexicon of Suidas," and that called the "Etymologicon Magnum," the Dean is known to have bestowed a vast amount of labour both at home and abroad. Mr. Gaisford filled the office of public examiner in 1809-1810; and in 1811, on the elevation of Dr. William Jackson to the see of Oxford, he was appointed by the Crown to the regius professorship of Greek. Nor was this the only mark of royal favour which he received. In 1825 he was preferred to a prebend of Worcester; which he resigned in 1828. Meanwhile he had been presented by his college, in 1815, to the rectory of Westwell, in Oxfordshire, which he retained until 1847; had been collated by Archbishop Howley, in 1833, to a prebend of St. Paul's, and by Bishop Van Mildert, in the same year, to a prebend of Llandaff. The latter prelate also conferred upon him, in 1829, a stall at Durham, which, in 1831, he exchanged with Dr. Samuel Smith for the deanery of Christ Church. Here, in the government of his college and the continued prosecution of his favourite studies, he consumed the rest of his valuable life. He may be said to have died in the devoted discharge of his duties, for he fell ill at the close of four days successively employed in college examinations, and only quitted the common hall three days before his death for the bed which he never left. The loss of the Dean of Christ Church to his college, to the University, and to the world of literature, is very great. His fame, spread throughout Europe, reflected honour upon Oxford and Christ Church; and his works, if less popular in form and use than others of lighter character, contain a fund of valuable materials for the help and improvement of future scholars. To deep and varied erudition the late Dean added a simplicity of character which shone forth in all his actions. Single and honest in purpose, firm and consistent in principle, averse to all disguise and ostentation, a man of rare modesty, of the strictest integrity, and of unaffected piety, he "did justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God." These qualities commanded the respect of all; and those to whom a nearer access and more intimate relations were permitted, will bear witness to the genuine tenderness of heart, which, contrasted as it was with great gravity of manner, formed so marked a feature in the admirable character of their lamented friend. Dr. Gaisford was twice married, first to Miss Helen Douglas, a niece of the late Mrs. Van Mildert; and, secondly, to Miss Jenkyns, a sister of the late Master of Balliol. By his former wife he has left issue. The body of Dr. Gaisford was interred in the nave of the cathedral of Christ Church. At a meeting held in Christ Church, on the 12th of June, it was resolved to found a Greek prize, to be called "The Gaisford Prize," in memory of the late Dean of Christ Church.

2. In London, suddenly, aged 66, Sir George Richard Farmer, the second baronet (1779). He was the only son of Sir George William Farmer, who was created a baronet in recognition of the gallantry of his father, Capt. George Farmer, R.N., who was blown up in H.M.S. *Quebec*, whilst engaging the French ship *Surveillante*, in 1779. He succeeded to the title on his father's death, May 26, 1814. He married, in May, 1823, Irene, daughter of George Farmer Ellis, esq., of Mill Lodge, near Youghal.

3. In Portland-place, aged 90, Lady Robert Seymour, relict of Lord Robert Seymour, second daughter of William, fourth Lord Chetwynd.

4. At Irthlingborough House, near Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. Ezekiel Barton, Colonel of the 46th Bengal N. Inf.

— On board H.M.S. *Jason*, in his 72nd year, Edward Boxer, esq., Rear-Admiral of the White, and C.B., commanding the port and harbour of Balaklava. This officer saw much active service in his youth. During the expedition to Egypt, in 1807, he commanded a detachment of seamen landed to co-operate with the army; and on the 31st October, 1809, he commanded a division of boats, which captured, in the bay of Rosas, the French store-ship *Lamproie*, the bombards *Victoire* and *Grondeur*, the armed xebec *Normandie*, and a convoy of seven merchant vessels. In 1813 he had the direction of all the gun-boats, under the orders of Rear-Adm. Hallowell, at the siege of Tarragona. He was posted in 1823; and became an Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard in July, 1824. From February, 1827, until July, 1830, he served as Flag-Captain at Halifax, to Sir Charles Ogle, in the *Hussar*, 46; and from August, 1837, to August, 1841, he commanded the *Pique*, 36, on the North America, West India, and Mediterranean stations. In 1840, on the coast of Syria, his active exertions materially contributed to the operations

against Caiffa, Jaffa, and Tsour; and, together with Capt. H. J. Codrington, he superintended the soundings made in the channels leading to the batteries of St. Jean d'Acre previously to the bombardment of that fortress. For these services he was nominated a C.B., and presented with the Turkish gold medal. On the 24th August, 1843, he was appointed Agent for Transports and Harbour-master at Quebec, where he remained for several years. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1853. Since the landing of the Allies in the Crimea, Admiral Boxer had filled the station of Admiral Superintendent at Balaklava. The unwearied exertions and experience of Admiral Boxer did not prevent the dreadful evils which fell upon the English army. Admiral Boxer died of cholera, brought on by the horrible condition of the place, aggravated by toil and anxiety.

Lately. His nephew, James Michael Boxer, Lieut. R.N., died of cholera, at Balaklava, a few days before his uncle. This young officer, for his services on the coast of Syria, where he witnessed the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1840.

5. At Ballindalloch Castle, Lady Macpherson Grant, widow of Sir John Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, bart., eldest daughter of Mungo Nutter Campbell, esq., of Ballimore, co. Argyll.

7. Before Sebastopol, in the attack and defence of the Quarries:

Brevet-Major Edward Bayley, of the 88th Foot (1847).

Aged 30, Capt. Edmund Corbett, 88th Foot.

Aged 28, George Frederick Dawson, R. Eng., last surviving son of the late Hon. Lionel Dawson.

William Francis Dickson, Major 62nd Regt. (1854), eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B.

Aged 32, Capt. John Burton Forster, senior Captain 62nd Foot (1848).

Capt. Bingham Henry Edward Muller, 2nd batt. 1st Royals (1855), lieutenant, 1851.

8. At the Hague, aged 67, William Frederick Christian Bentinck, a Count of the Empire, and Chamberlain to the King of Holland, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. John Charles Bentinck.

9. In Albert-street, Mornington-crescent, Regent's Park, aged 77, Major-Gen. Baron Wm. Hen. Otto de Bode, of the family well known from their large and protracted claims upon the Government.

9. At Beaumont, near Dublin, aged 87, Arthur Guinness, esq., the eminent brewer.

— At Woolbeding, Sussex, aged 76, the Rev. John Bouverie, Rector of Woolbeding, and of St. Mary Tydd, Lincolnshire, and a Prebendary of Lincoln, second son of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, second son of Jacob, first Viscount Folkestone.

11. At Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, in his 63rd year, the Hon. Algernon Herbert, M.A., barrister-at-law, uncle to the Earl of Carnarvon, sixth and youngest son of Henry, first Earl of Carnarvon. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church and Exeter Colleges, Oxford, where he took a first-class degree. In 1815 he was elected a Fellow of Merton. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, Nov. 27, 1818. Mr. Herbert was the author of some very remarkable works, replete with abstruse learning and important conclusions, relating to the archaic history of the Eastern nations and of our own.

— At Mesenich, on the Mosel, Prussia, drowned in each other's arms whilst bathing, Bowes, aged 12½, Vesey, 10½, and Albert, 9 years, the three youngest sons of the late Peter Nugent Daly, esq., Kinsale, co. Cork.

— In the Crimea, Mr. William Gavin, veterinary surgeon. He never recovered from the shock of his brother's death, who was shot by mischance in passing a revolver pistol from one to the other (*see* April 21).

— At Kadikoi, near Sebastopol, of cholera, Gen. Alessandro della Marmora, commanding the Second Division of the Sardinian Contingent, brother to Gen. Alphonso della Marmora, General Commanding-in-Chief the Sardinian expedition.

— At Nonsuch Park, Surrey, Lady Frances Selina, wife of Sir Henry R. Calder, bart., fourth daughter of Edmund Henry, first Earl of Limerick.

— At his residence near Bristol, aged 75, the Right Hon. John Proby, second Earl of Carysfort (1789), third Baron Carysfort, of Carysfort, co. Wicklow (1752), second Baron Carysfort, of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon (1801), and a General in the Army, second but eldest surviving son of John Joshua, first Earl of Carysfort, K.B., some time Ambassador at Berlin and St. Petersburg, by his first wife Elizabeth, only daughter of the Right Hon. Sir William Osborne, bart., of Newtown, co. Tipperary. Having chosen the military profession, Lord Proby served as

Secretary to the Mission of Colonel Charles Crawfurd, at the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, and was present in all the battles of the campaign of 1796 in Germany, at the siege of Kehl, and the affair on the Rhine, in the beginning of 1797. During the rebellion in Ireland, he served as aide-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis; where his humanity and good advice had the effect of making many of the insurgents become loyal subjects, and proceed to serve their sovereign in foreign lands. He was next employed with Major-Gen. Robert Crawfurd in Germany, and was present in all the actions of 1798 in Switzerland under Gen. Hotze, and with the Russian army at the battle of Zurich. In 1799 he served at the head-quarters of the army under Gen. Kray, and in 1800 as aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby and Gen. Hutchinson in Egypt. He served as Deputy Adjutant-General in Sicily; as Deputy Quartermaster-General in the expedition to Sweden under Sir John Moore; and as Assistant Quartermaster-General in Spain, where he was present at the battle of Corunna. In July, 1809, he embarked for Walcheren with the Guards, and he served with the reserve in South Beveland, under the command of Lord Hopetoun. He also went with the Guards to Spain, and in the summer of 1811 was appointed to the command of the garrison of Cadiz. He was second in command under Gen. Skerrit at the defence of Tariffa, and at the conclusion of the siege the General acknowledged that "to Lieut.-Col. Lord Proby, 1st Guards, he is on every occasion highly indebted, for the great assistance he has afforded him, for his military experience, great zeal, and activity. In most of the affairs his lordship has been personally present." Lord Proby marched with the detachment of the Guards that joined Lord Hill, and subsequently formed a junction with the Duke of Wellington on his retreat from Burgos. He received the brevet of Colonel on the 1st January, 1812. In 1813 he returned to England, but almost immediately after embarked with a detachment of the Guards for Flanders. In the expedition under Lord Lynedoch he commanded a brigade of Guards, and his conduct was mentioned with particular approbation by Lord Lynedoch and Major-Gen. Sir George Cooke, in their official report. After that affair, Lord Proby was confirmed in the command of the brigade of Guards, as a Brigadier-General. Having been included in the brevet of the 4th June, 1814, as a Major-General, he was appointed as such to the staff of Lord Lynedoch's army; but at the ensuing peace he relinquished his military duties. Lord Carysfort received a medal for his services in Egypt, and also the gold war medal. He was promoted to Lieutenant-General 1830, and to General 1846. After the death of his elder brother William in 1804, the late Earl was elected to Parliament in his brother's room for the borough of Buckingham; but in July, 1806, he resigned that seat to the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville. In 1806 and 1814 he was returned for Huntingdonshire. He succeeded his father in the peerage on the 7th April, 1828. The last years of his lordship's life were clouded by insanity. He died unmarried.

12. At Cockfield Hall, Suffolk, in his 62nd year, Sir Charles Blois, the seventh baronet (1686), a Deputy Lieutenant of the county. He was formerly in the army, and served with the Dragoons at Waterloo. From 1844 to 1853 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the East Suffolk Militia. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, August 20, 1850.

— In Addison-road North, James Henry Mandeville, esq., only son of Mr. Mandeville, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople and at Buenos Ayres.

13. In Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, in his 48th year, Charles Cochrane, esq. Mr. Cochrane was an illegitimate son of the late Hon. Basil Cochrane, of Portman-square. This gentleman attained considerable notoriety by his eccentric actions, particularly by traversing the country as a Spanish minstrel, his adventures in which character he published, to the great scandal of many. At the general election of 1847 Mr. Charles Cochrane became a candidate for the city of Westminster, and very nearly succeeded in obtaining his return. Subsequently, Mr. Cochrane took an active part in the foundation and management of the National Philanthropic Institution, established in Leicester-square for the relief of the unemployed poor, by the organization of street orderlies, the establishment of baths and washhouses, the doling out of soup, &c. Of this society Mr. Cochrane was president. In these efforts Mr. Cochrane made himself very obnoxious, and was voted a greater nuisance than those he sought to remedy. After an obscuration of some years, Mr. Cochrane re-appeared on the Surrey side of the Thames, establishing soup-kitchens, lecturing, and forming institutions. In these he

would appear to have been more successful than in his previous exertions, since at his death he appears to have been thought a benevolent, though eccentric, enthusiast, and his decease was mentioned with regret from more than one pulpit.

14. In Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 27, Georgiana Mary, wife of Henry Walpole Dashwood, Capt. R. Art.

15. At Upton Park, Slough, aged 65, Lillias, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Rose, K.C.B., of Holme, Inverness-shire, N.B., daughter of the late Col. Fraser, of Culduthell, in the same county.

— At Constantinople, of cholera, Major Henry Edward Sorell, 81st Foot, of which he was formerly Adjutant.

— At Down House, Kent, aged 70, Mary, widow of Samuel Nevil Ward, esq.

16. At Cambridge, aged 66, Col. John Octavius Glover, formerly of the Royal Scots, elder son of the late Col. Glover, of Bath.

17. In St. George's Hospital, from being thrown from his horse in Hyde-park the day before, aged 28, George Nathaniel Curzon, esq., eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, by Sophia, second daughter of Robert Holden, esq., of Nuttall Temple, Notts; and heir presumptive to the Barony of Scarsdale.

— At Plymouth, aged 81, Mrs. Catherine MacMorrine, niece of the late Sir Israel and Lady Pellew.

— At Cambridge, aged 61, the Rev. John James Blunt, B.D., the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Blunt was born in the year 1794, at Newcastle-under-Lyme, and privately educated by his father, the Rev. John Blunt, M.A. He was admitted a Pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1812; elected the first Bell Scholar in 1813; and gained the prize for the Latin Ode in 1814. In 1816 he obtained a Fellowship, and the first members' prize for a Latin Essay in 1817. In 1818 he was appointed one of the Travelling Bachelors, and visited Italy and Sicily. The impressions received in these travels, corrected by a subsequent visit in 1820 and 1821, were published under the title of "Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs discoverable in Modern Italy and Sicily." He then became curate to Reginald Heber, at Hodnet, in Shropshire, and remained with him till his departure for India; and continued long after the duties of parish priest in that and other places. During this period he contributed several admirable articles to the *Quarterly Review*. His well-known "Sketch of the Reformation of the Church of England," published at first as one of the numbers of the "Family Library," has now reached the 15th edition. In the year 1828, was published "The Veracity of the Gospels and Acts," the first of a series of volumes, extending the argument from undesigned coincidences, to establish the veracity of all the historical books of the Bible. Some portions of this series were delivered as Hulsean lectures in 1831, and the whole were collected and re-arranged in a single volume in 1847. A second course of Hulsean Lectures in 1832 was published in 1833, entitled, "Principles for the proper Understanding of the Mosaic Writings." In 1834, Mr. Blunt was presented by his college to the rectory of Great Oakley, in Essex, which he held till his election, in 1839, to the Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity. His lectures on divinity, delivered over a long series of years, have always been held in the highest estimation—and had been prepared for publication by the Rev. Professor prior to his decease. Few clergymen have had a longer and firmer hold upon his religious contemporaries than the deceased; very few whose works have been held in such general estimation by every sect of Christians. Mr. Blunt married, in 1836, Elizabeth Roylance, youngest daughter of Baddeley Child, esq., of Barlaston, Staffordshire.

17. At his seat, Sandhills House, near Christchurch, Hampshire, the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G.C.H., a Privy Councillor, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Hampshire. He was the eldest son of the Right Hon. George Rose, some time M.P. for Christchurch, and for many years Clerk of the Parliaments. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and entered Parliament in 1795 as one of the Members for the borough of Southampton, and retained his seat until the death of his father, to whom he became successor in the office of Clerk of the Parliaments, in March, 1818. Mr. G. H. Rose had previously filled various diplomatic and other offices. From June, 1792, for a year after, he did temporary duty as secretary to the embassy at the Hague, in the absence of the secretary of legation, with the sanction of Lord Grenville, the then Secretary of State. In June the following year he was sent as secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires to Berlin, remaining there till July, 1794, independently of the Earl of Malmesbury's special mission. On the 18th February,

1803, he received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Hants Cavalry. In 1805 he was appointed one of the two deputies to the Paymaster-General of His Majesty's land forces. In 1807 he proceeded to the United States on an extraordinary mission on the affair of the *Chesapeake*. In 1813 he went as Minister to the Court of Munich; in 1815 he was appointed British Minister at Berlin. He was made a Privy Councillor in April, 1818, and was nominated a Knight of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover the following year. Sir George retired from the lucrative post of Clerk of the Parliaments in 1844, and for some time held the office of a Metropolitan Lunatic Commissioner. Sir G. H. Rose married, January 6, 1796, Frances, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Duncombe, esq., of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire, and has left issue.

18. In the assault of the Redan Fort, before Sebastopol, aged 48, Major-Gen. Sir John Campbell, the second baronet (1831). Sir John Campbell was the son and heir of that distinguished soldier, Sir Archibald Campbell, bart., G.C.B., commander-in-chief of the British force in the first Burmese war. He entered the army in 1821, and proceeded to India with his father the same year. In 1824, Sir Archibald being selected for the command of the forces sent to Burmah, his son was placed on his staff, and, though very young, his conduct during the whole of the war elicited such frequent notice in general orders that, at the conclusion of the war, in 1826, he received the thanks of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council. He remained in the ceded provinces till 1829, when he returned to England, and shortly after joined the depôt of his regiment. On his father's appointment to the government of New Brunswick, in 1831, he was again placed on Sir Archibald's staff; and in 1837 returned again to England, and joined the 38th Regiment, in which he subsequently served in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and Nova Scotia, returning from the last-named place in 1851, in command of the regiment, which he retained until the opening of the present war, when he was appointed a Brigadier-General, and from the hour when he first set foot on the scene of duty he was ever at his post. He was made a Major-General by a late brevet, and placed on the list of officers receiving rewards for distinguished services. Just before his death, Sir John Campbell had given up the command of the Fourth Division upon the arrival of Major-Gen. Bentinck. In the fatal attack on the Redan Fort he seems to have displayed a courage amounting to rashness. He sent away Captain Hume and Captain Snodgrass, his aides-de-camp, just before he rushed out of the trench, as if averse to bring them into the danger he meditated, and fell in the act of cheering his men. He lies on Cathcart's Hill, among so many brave officers.

18. In his 25th year, Lieut. Thomas Molyneux Graves, R. Eng., eldest son of J. S. Graves, esq., of Bath. He fell, pierced with three balls, close to the ditch of the Redan.

— In the assault upon the Redan at Sebastopol, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. Lacy Walter Giles Yea, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers, commanding the first brigade of the Light Division; eldest son of Sir Walter Yea, bart., of Pyrland Hall, Somerset. Col. Yea had passed all his military service in the 7th Fusiliers. As Lieutenant-Colonel he commanded the Fusiliers throughout the whole of the Crimean campaign of 1854, and it will be remembered how terribly his regiment suffered at the battle of the Alma. In December last he was made Colonel, and shortly before his death he was appointed to the command of the first brigade of the Light Division. In the attack on the Redan, when the British troops began to fail under the destructive fire of the enemy, Col. Yea saw the disorder, and flew to the head of his brigade to remedy it. "As he rushed along the troubled mass of troops which were herding together under the rush of grape, and endeavoured to get them into order for a rush at the batteries, which was better than standing still, or retreating in a panic, a charge of the deadly missile passed, and the noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in head and stomach by grape shot. In the 34th Capt. Shiffner and Capt. Robinson were killed close by their leader, and in a few moments Capt. Gwilt, Capt. Jordan, Capt. Warry, Lieut. Peel, Lieut. Alt, Lieut. Clayton, and Lieut. Harman, of the same regiment, fell, more or less wounded, to the ground. A gallant and fine young soldier, poor Hobson, the Adjutant of the 7th, fell along with his chief, mortally wounded."

— In the attack on the Redan aged 51, Thomas Shadforth, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 57th Regt.; an officer highly esteemed in the Crimean army.

18. Aged 17, Lieut. Langford Heyland, 33rd Foot, son of Alex. Charles Heyland, esq., Bengal Civil Service. He fell close to the Redan, pierced with six wounds.

— In Eaton-terrace, aged 68, Lady Georgiana Laura Fitzroy, eldest surviving daughter of the late Duke of Grafton, and granddaughter of Maria, Duchess of Gloucester.

— At Brighton, aged 41, John W. Wing, esq., County Court Judge, of Brackley, Northamptonshire.

— At Paris, Emilia Louisa de Beauharnais, Comtesse de Lavalette. This lady, who has obtained a high place in the annals of female affection and heroism, was the niece of the Empress Josephine, and a near relative of the present Emperor of the French; being the daughter of the Marquis de Beauharnais, the uncle of Queen Hortense, and consequently the cousin of the mother of Louis Napoleon. M. de Lavalette, who was the son of a Parisian shopkeeeper, had, like so many of the French youth, been driven into the army by the Revolution. In this profession he behaved with a gallantry which gained rapid promotion, and attracted the attention of General Buonaparte, who made him his aide-de-camp, and took him with him to his great Italian campaign. At the battle of Arcola he gained fresh reputation, and was promoted. His zeal and affection for General Buonaparte appear to have been returned; for the General, pleased with the conduct of his officer in the negotiations with the Austrians, married him to his young relative, the lady who was hereafter to illustrate his name by her devotion. He followed his relation and patron to Egypt, served by his side throughout the whole of those campaigns, was one of the officers chosen to accompany him on his romantic return to France, and stood by him in the daring act by which he seized the reins of power. The family naturally shared the prosperous fortunes of their patrons, and M. de Lavalette rose rapidly in the State, and thenceforward was employed by Napoleon in the civil administration. Under the Empire he was created a Count, and was appointed Directeur-General des Postes. During this prosperous period of her life there is nothing to be related of Madame de Lavalette: but with the falling fortunes of the great Emperor, troubles came upon all his connections. At the Restoration, M. de Lavalette was deprived of his office, and retired into private life; but on the first successes of Napoleon on his return from Elba, and his marvellous march on Paris, Lavalette went to the Post-office, turned out his successor, M. Ferrand, and assumed his functions. In France this is an office of immense power, since the Director-General has the control of the whole interior circulation of the kingdom. Not only can he suspend the transmission of letters, journals, news, and the journeys of the mails—perhaps by an extraordinary stretch of power he might arrest the whole circulation for a time—but he can and constantly does originate throughout France an universal intelligence. He can transmit simultaneously to the remotest towns and villages official information or false news, as may suit him, and he can direct the prefêts and mayors as to the course they should take under given circumstances, and the political course to which they should instigate their people. He is, in short, the head of a vast organization, and holds the strings of great popular movements. M. de Lavalette availed himself of these powers to the uttermost to further the cause of Napoleon. He stopped the *Moniteur*, which contained the decree against Napoleon; the news of his wonderful progress, the desertion of the troops and officers, the stirring proclamations of the Emperor to the French troops and the French people, were transmitted to the provinces with speed and universality. The desertion of the troops, the adhesion of the towns, and local commotions, were received and spread abroad by the same agency; so that when the Emperor entered Paris and again assumed the empire, all France was already in his allegiance. In little more than three months came the final crash of Waterloo. M. de Lavalette was arrested. He had borne a part in the return of Napoleon second to none in daring or in efficacy; he was selected, with Labedoyere, the first military traitor, and Ney, who consummated the treachery of the French soldiery, for punishment. He was tried and condemned. The fate which awaited a beloved husband called forth the latent energy of Madame de Lavalette's nature. Her husband was confined in prison, and closely and unremittingly watched. His sentence was to be carried into execution on the 21st December. Her prayers addressed to the King in person had been rejected; hope of mercy there was none. Labedoyere had been summarily tried and executed. Ney had been tried on the 6th and shot on the 7th. Madame de Lava-

lette resolved on effecting her husband's escape by sacrificing herself. She had been freely admitted to her husband's cell. On the 20th, the day before the appointed end, she repaired thither in a sedan chair, in which she had usually been carried into the prison, and which remained in an outer passage. She was accompanied by her young daughter, and her governess, in another chair. She was naturally much agitated by the danger of her husband, and by the bold step she was about to take; but her features were concealed by a large cloak. The agitated family took dinner with the prisoner; the attendants retired; but the period of leave-taking was employed in a rapid exchange of clothes. M. de Lavalette, muffled in his wife's cloak and bonnet, and apparently much agitated, holding his daughter by the hand, passed down the stairs, and stepped into the sedan; the governess, whom the gaoler accompanied, stepped into another, and they were speedily conveyed beyond the prison walls. The fidelity of friends baffled all the efforts of the police to discover him; and by the assistance of Sir Robert Wilson, and other English officers, he finally effected his escape into Bavaria. In the meanwhile his anxious wife was seated in his chair wrapped in his cloak, and apparently intent in reading. In about an hour, a gaoler entered the cell, spoke to his supposed prisoner, and, receiving no answer, spoke again and approached. The heroic wife rose, and, throwing back her cloak, said, with a forced smile, "*Il est parti,*" and fell into convulsions. To the credit of Louis XVIII., he admired the devotion of Madame de Lavalette, and said that she alone had done her duty; but by his advisers the heroic devotion of Madame de Lavalette was considered an inexpiable offence. She was detained a considerable time in confinement, and suffered much harassment. The anxiety of her position during her husband's danger, the excitement attending his rescue and escape, and her subsequent persecution, proved too much for her mental powers—which appear to have aroused and expended themselves in this singular effort of devotion—her intellect and bodily health gave way, and the heroic wife continued deranged and invalid to her death. M. de Lavalette was pardoned, and returned to France in 1822, and died in 1830. It is just to add that the writer of the article "Lavalette," in the *Biographie Universelle*, does not state that Madame de Lavalette was subjected to any detention or persecution in consequence of her act.

18. In the assault on the forts of Sebastopol:

In his 31st year, Capt. the Hon. Charles Welbore Herbert Agar, the 44th Foot, youngest son of the present Earl of Normanton.

Aged 29, Capt. Francis Wm. Thomas Caulfield, 44th Foot, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. John Caulfield, of Bloomfield, co. Westmeath.

Aged 34, Capt. Bowes Fenwick, 44th Regt., son of the late Percival Fenwick, esq., of Newcastle.

Aged 33, Capt. Edward Roland Forman, 2nd batt. Rifle Brigade, only son of the late Edward Forman, esq.

Aged 33, Capt. William Howard Jesse, R. Eng. He served in the Kafir war of 1851–2, as Dep. Assist. Adjutant-Gen.

Aged 29, Capt. John Robinson, 34th Regt. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Robinson, Precentor of Christchurch, Dublin.

Capt. John Shiffner, 34th Foot, second son of the Rev. George Shiffner, Preb. of Chichester.

Aged 28, Capt. Frederick Smith, 9th Foot, fifth son of the late Major Smith, of Weston-super-Mare.

At Sebastopol, Capt. Wm. Henry Mansfield, 44th Regt., son of the late Alex. Mansfield, esq, of Morristown Lattin, co. Kildare. He died of his wounds on the 28th inst.

Capt. G. H. Norman, 57th Regt., eldest son of G. W. Norman, esq., of Bromley, Kent. He died of his wounds on the 30th.

In the camp before Sebastopol, Col. Henry Cobbe, C.B., of wounds received on 18th June. He commanded the 4th Regt. throughout the campaign, was wounded at the Alma, and was made a C.B. a few days before his death, on the 6th of August.

22. At Balaklava, aged 30, William Henry Stowe, esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Mr. Stowe was the eldest son of William Stowe, esq., surgeon, of Buckingham. He entered the University of Oxford as Commoner of Wadham College in 1844, and took a first-class degree in 1848. In 1851 he obtained a fellowship at Oriel College. Mr. Stowe became a contributor to the *Times* newspaper; and in the early part of the year undertook that task of administering the *Times'* fund for the sick and wounded in the Crimea, which Mr. Macdonald had

found too much for his powers. In this task of humanity Mr. Stowe exerted himself with the utmost self-devotion, and with great success; but fell a victim himself to the evil influences he was engaged in mitigating.

23. In camp before Sebastopol, of cholera, in his 53rd year, Major-General James Bucknall Estcourt, Adjutant-General of H.M. forces in the Crimea, second son of the late Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, esq., D.C.L., of Estcourt, co. Gloucester, M.P. for the University of Oxford. General Estcourt entered the army in 1820. From June, 1835, to June, 1837, he served in the expedition to the river Euphrates, and for his exertions in that service he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, March 29, 1839. He went out last year on the staff of Lord Raglan, and served as Adjutant-General from the first landing in the Crimea, sharing the glories and dangers of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. He had enjoyed tolerably good health, and died of cholera after a brief illness. General Estcourt sat during the last Parliament for Devizes, having been elected for that borough in 1848.

— In the hospital at Therapia, of a wound received in the night attack on the sea defences of Sebastopol on the 18th, aged 36, Captain Edmund Moubray Lyons, commanding H.M.'s ship *Miranda*. Captain Lyons was the younger son of Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the Black Sea. He entered the Royal Naval College in 1829. He obtained his first commission in 1841, and for some years after served in several ships on the Mediterranean station, his father being then H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Athens. He obtained the rank of Commander in 1846. Captain Lyons commanded the expedition to the White Sea last year, and inflicted severe loss on the enemy with his little force. Within the last few weeks he had swept the Sea of Azoff, committing immense damage on the enemy. In Lord Raglan's despatch of the 16th June, it is remarked that "the excellence of the arrangements for the bombardment of Taganrog does infinite honour to Captain Lyons, of Her Majesty's ship *Miranda*, and at once testifies his ability, determination, and gallantry." He had scarcely returned to the fleet from this service, when, the arrangements for the proposed assault upon the main defences of Sebastopol having been completed, his ship was one of those selected to make a simultaneous attack upon the sea forts. During this the calf of his leg was severely lacerated by a splinter from a shell (being the only person wounded in his ship), and amputation not being resorted to, when he arrived at the hospital of Therapia it was found to be too late, and the gallant young officer, an ornament to the service, died as worthily as he had lived.

24. Aged 61, Major Alexander Anderson, of Montrave, co. Fife, of the Madras Engineers. He was employed in 1811 on the successful expedition against the island of Java, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and at the siege of Cornelis, during the Mahratta war of 1817–18; was present at the battle of Mahidpore, and at the siege of Talneir, where he was severely wounded. He was also at the sieges of Chandas and Asseerghur in 1818.

— In Eaton-square, aged 45, the Lady Caroline Sophia Scott, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Clonmel.

— In Dover-street, Southwark, aged 68, Thomas Wood, esq., Chief Clerk to the Guildhall Police Court, formerly Alderman of Cordwainers' Ward.

25. At his residence, Roebuck House, Dublin, aged 84, Sir John Power, bart., of that place, amd of Sampton, co. Wexford, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of the county and city of Dublin. Sir John Power, who was an eminent distiller in Dublin, and an alderman of the corporation, was created a baronet in August, 1841, shortly before the resignation of the Melbourne Administration.

— In Manchester, in his 96th year, Joseph Gillman, of Hulme. This old sailor is said, in the *Manchester Guardian*, to have fought under Rodney and Hood in the West Indies, off Port Royal, in April, 1782, against the French Admiral, Count de Grasse, who was taken prisoner and sent to England, and is believed to have been the last survivor of that eventful day, and to have been one of the foremost mutineers at the Nore. Nelson, it is added, personally selected him to accompany him in the *St. George* to the Baltic, to Copenhagen. At Copenhagen, Joe received a compound fracture on both legs. He served in the Royal Navy about eighteen years: fighting was his glory; he was ever foremost in the post of danger. He was one of the forlorn hope in the storming of Seringapatam.

27. At Ayston, Rutland, aged 82, the

Lady Mary Fludyer, aunt to the Earl of Westmoreland, youngest and last surviving daughter of John, the ninth Earl.

28. In camp before Sebastopol, in his 67th year, the Right Hon. Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, Baron Raglan, of Raglan, co. Monmouth, a Privy Councillor, a Field Marshal, and Commander of Her Majesty's forces in the Crimea, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum, G.C.B., Knight of the orders of Maria Theresa of Austria, St. George of Russia, Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and the Tower and Sword of Portugal. Lord Raglan was great-uncle of the present Duke of Beaufort. He was born on the 30th September, 1788, the eighth and youngest and last surviving son of Henry, the fifth Duke, by Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Edward Boscawen. He entered the army in 1804, being then in his 16th year. In 1807 he was attached to the Hon. Sir Arthur Paget's embassy to Turkey, and in the same year he was first associated with the late Duke of Wellington, who then selected him to serve on his staff on the expedition to Copenhagen. This connection was continued in the Peninsula, where Sir Arthur Wellesley appointed him one of his aides-de-camp in 1808 or 9, and his Military Secretary in 1810 or 11. It was remarked by Lord Hardinge, during the recent tribute paid to Lord Raglan's memory in the House of Peers, that he had first become acquainted with Lord Fitzroy Somerset at the battle of Vimiera, when "we of the same age were astonished at the admirable manner in which he then performed the duties of aide-de-camp, and at the great respect with which he was treated by Sir Arthur Wellesley. It was remarked on all occasions that if there was a word of advice to which that great man would listen with unusual patience, it was that which proceeded from Lord Fitzroy Somerset. During the whole period that the Duke of Wellington was in the Peninsula — with the exception, I believe, of a short time when he was in England for the benefit of his health— Lord Fitzroy Somerset was at his right hand. He was present at every one of those actions which illustrate the career of our great commander; on every occasion he was foremost in the field, and he displayed the same valour and courage which have so conspicuously marked his conduct in the Crimea." At the siege of Badajoz his personal gallantry and intrepidity were particularly distinguished, for he was among the first to mount the breach at the storming of that fortress, and it was to him that the Governor delivered up his sword. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Busaco. At Waterloo he lost his right arm. For these services he was made aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent (giving the rank of colonel in the army), K.C.B., and received several foreign orders: he received also the Waterloo medal, and the medal with five clasps for the Peninsular battles. Lord Fitzroy Somerset was, for a short period, Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, in 1814; and was Minister Plenipotentiary there from Jan. 18 to March 20, 1815. His lordship was again Secretary of Embassy at Paris, from 1816 to 1819. He attended on the Duke of Wellington to Vienna and Verona, in 1822, when the illustrious Duke went as Plenipotentiary to the Congress at those places; and in 1826 proceeded with him to St. Petersburg, when he was sent to congratulate the late Emperor Nicholas on his accession to the throne. In 1823 Lord Fitzroy went on a special mission to Madrid, without, however, any diplomatic character. He was appointed, in 1819, Secretary to the Duke of Wellington, as Master-General of the Ordnance, which situation he held up to 1827, and in August of that year he was made Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, the functions of which office he performed until Sept. 30, 1852. He sat in the House of Commons during two Parliaments, those of 1818 and 1826, for the borough of Truro. In 1820 he was also returned (by a double return), but Colonel Gossett obtained the seat. In Nov. 1830, he was appointed Colonel of the 53rd Regt., and in Sept. 1847, a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. In Sept. 1852, his lordship was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and in the succeeding month was elevated to the House of Peers, under the title of Baron Raglan; and in the same month was sworn a Privy Councillor. While Master-General of the Ordnance, he was appointed Commander of the Forces which proceeded to Turkey on the 21st Feb. 1854, with the rank of General while so employed. On the death of Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesea, he was made, on the 9th of May, 1854, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and on the 5th November, he was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal. The Sultan had recently conferred on him the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the first

class. On the breaking out of the war with Russia, Lord Raglan was appointed to command in chief the British army. The events of this war are told in the History contemporaneous with this memoir; it will not, therefore, be necessary to do more than name the chief incidents—the victory of the Alma, the flank march to Balaklava, the bloody fight of Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. His lordship had been for some time suffering from cholerine, a mild form of cholera; and no danger was anticipated. It is probable, however, that the dreadful repulse of the Allies on the 18th June—the anniversary of Waterloo—weighed heavily on his spirit, though his bearing was so calm; for he suddenly became worse, and died of exhaustion. Of the military merits of Lord Raglan as a Commander-in-Chief, it is probably too early to form a just estimate. His post was one of no ordinary difficulty. A divided command is proverbially an evil. Napoleon said that it was better to have one bad general than two good ones. Lord Raglan also had the misfortune to take the command at the commencement of the war, when our military establishments had been reduced during 40 years of peace, and broke down the moment that exertion was required of them. That he was an able and indefatigable administrator, his long career on the staff proved. He was certainly a skilful tactician; whether he was a great general remained to be proved. His bearing in action was so calm, that it attracted the notice and admiration of the French; and Marshal St. Arnaud declared that his bravery rivalled that of antiquity. As Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, his justice, tact, and judgment are universally acknowledged. As a private man, he was most deeply beloved. The gentleness of his temper, his firmness of character, and his true piety, gained him the hearts of his relatives and friends; his courtesy and true nobility of demeanour equally won those whose knowledge of him was only occasional. Lord Raglan's services have been characterised in the following terms by a General Order issued from the Horse Guards, on the 4th of July, by Lord Hardinge, the General Commanding-in-Chief: — "Her Majesty has been pleased to command that her sentiments shall be communicated to the army, in order that the military career of so illustrious an officer shall be recorded, not only as an honourable testimony of Her Majesty's sense of his eminent services, and the respect due to his memory, but as an example worthy of imitation by all ranks of her army. Selected by the Duke of Wellington to be his Military Secretary and Aide-de-camp, he took part, nearly 50 years ago, in all the military achievements of our greatest commander. From him Lord Raglan adopted, as the guiding principle of his life, a constant, undeviating obedience to the call of duty. During a long peace, his life was most usefully employed in those unwearied attentions to the interests and welfare of the army, shown by the kindness, the impartiality, and justice with which he transacted all his duties. When war broke out last year, he was selected by his Sovereign to take the command of the army proceeding to the East; he never hesitated — he obeyed the summons, although he had reached an age when an officer may be disposed to retire from active duties in the field. At the head of the troops during the arduous operations of the campaign, he resumed the early habits of his life; by his calmness in the hottest moments of battle, and by his quick perception in taking advantage of the ground, or the movements of the enemy, he won the confidence of his army, and performed great and brilliant services. In the midst of a winter's campaign, in a severe climate, and surrounded by difficulties, he never despaired. The heroic army, whose fortitude amidst the severest privations is recognised by Her Majesty as beyond all praise, have shown their attachment to their commander by the deep regrets with which they now mourn his loss." General Pelissier addressed a general order to his army, paying due tribute to his deceased companion in arms. Lord Raglan married, on the 6th Aug. 1814, the Hon. Emily Harriet Wellesley Pole, second daughter of William Lord Maryborough (afterwards third Earl of Mornington), and niece of the Duke of Wellington, by whom he leaves issue an only surviving son, Richard Henry Fitzroy, now Lord Raglan, and two daughters. His eldest son, the Hon. Major Arthur William Fitzroy Somerset, was killed, after a brilliant career in India, during the first campaign in the Punjaub, while serving on the staff of General Lord Gough. The body of Lord Raglan was brought to England and interred in the cemetery of his ancestors at Badminton. — *See* CHRONICLE.

30. Aged 43, the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington, Kent, eldest son of the late Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity at Oxford.

30. At his house in Carlton-terrace, in his 43rd year, the Rt. Hon. James Dupré Alexander, third Earl of Caledon (1800), Viscount Alexander (1797), and Baron Caledon of Caledon, co. Tyrone 1789), a Representative Peer of Ireland, and Colonel of the Tyrone Militia. His Lordship sat in Parliament for two years, as Member for Tyrone county, and succeeded his father in the peerage in April, 1839.

— At Stanhope Lodge, Upper Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, in his 69th year, James Silk Buckingham, esq., the well-known lecturer and writer. Mr. Buckingham passed much of his early life at sea, but becoming afterwards connected with a printing-office adopted the profession of literature. In 1815 Mr. Buckingham went to India, and established a newspaper, in which he attacked the abuses of the Indian Government with so much vigour that he was summarily expelled and his journal suppressed. Very many years later, the Company were compelled to acknowledge the illegality of their proceedings, and allow their victim an annuity. He went to India a second time, when the restrictions on the press had been removed. On his way to and from India, Mr. Buckingham travelled through various countries, and afterwards published narratives of his travels. In 1822 appeared "Travels in Palestine;" in 1825, "Arabia;" in 1827, "Mesopotamia and Adjacent Countries;" and in 1830, "Assyria and Media." At a later period he made tours in various parts of Europe and North America, his account of the latter occupying no fewer than 10 volumes. His European travels are described in two volumes on Belgium, the Rhine, and Switzerland, and two on France, Piedmont, and Switzerland. All these works contain much valuable descriptive and statistical matter, the author having paid more attention than is usual with tourists to the social condition of the countries which he visited. But Mr. Buckingham was still better known by his public lectures than by his books. In 1825 Mr. Buckingham established in London *The Oriental Herald*, the precursor of several journals of the kind which have since flourished. In 1832 Mr. Buckingham was elected M.P. for Sheffield, in the first reformed Parliament, and he retained his seat until 1837. In the year 1843 he set on foot a literary club in Hanover-square, called the British and Foreign Institute, which, however, maintained itself but two or three years.

30. At Chester, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. Charles Dupré Egerton, late of the Rifle Brigade, second son of the late Rev. Sir Philip Grey Egerton, of Cheshire, bart.

Lately. In Wales, Mr. Richard Roberts, a celebrated Welsh harpist, who, for upwards of 50 years, enjoyed the proud title of "Prince of Song," and the distinction of being the chaired monarch of harpists.

Lately. Aged 34, Henry Ashburton Kerr, Commander of H.M.S. *Nerbudda*, which is supposed to have foundered at sea in a gale, off the south-coast of Africa. He was the third son of the late Lord Robert Kerr. In August, 1845, he was appointed to the *President*, 50, flag-ship at the Cape, from which he was paid off in February, 1849.

Lately. Lost in the same ship, aged 25, William D. Hanbury, second lieutenant, third son of Osgood Hanbury, esq., of Holfield Grange, Essex.

Lately. At Birling, Kent, aged 72, John Black, esq., formerly editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. Mr. Black was born in 1783, near Dunse, in Berwickshire. He was the son of a labouring cottier, resident four miles from that town. He lost his father in his infancy, and had the additional misfortune to lose his mother when he was only 12 years of age; but even before that early period he gave signs of his future ability. He was educated at the parochial school of Dunse, and had to walk four miles in and four miles out, daily—a habit or necessity which made him a pedestrian for the remainder of his days. He was noted among his schoolfellows, and by the good people of Dunse, as a remarkably clever boy; and it was the dearest wish of his mother, and a characteristic trait of the Scottish maternal character, that the clever child should be educated for the Church. But in Black's case the dream was not to be realised. At the age of 14 he was engaged as an errand boy in a factor's office in his native town. He soon after went to Edinburgh, and got employment as a writer's clerk. Here the extraordinary talent and industry of the cotter's son developed itself. By indefatigable industry he became an excellent Latin and Greek scholar, obtained a good acquaintance with several modern languages and with music. At 27 he thought he was qualified for a more extended sphere, and walked up to London, where he arrived with 1½*d.* in his pocket. He brought recommendations to Mr. Perry, then the proprietor and editor of the

Morning Chronicle, which secured an engagement. This fixed his fortune in life. The Scotch lad was still a rough Scotchman, ungainly in appearance, manners, and speech, and not less ungainly in intellect; but there was that ore within of which fine characters are smelted, and young Black went through the usual course of reporter, article writer, and sub-editor with an industry that never tired, and an integrity and consistency that never wavered, until, on the retirement of Mr. Perry, he became himself the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. This took place in 1821, and Mr. Black continued in the office for near a third of a century, to 1844. During this long period the *Morning Chronicle* continued a consistent course of advocacy of liberal opinions, and was held in great esteem as the organ of that party, rivalling *The Times* in excellence, though not attaining the large sale of that journal. When he ceased to be editor the *Morning Chronicle* ceased to prosper. Mr. Black was an editor of the old school, and lived in his workshop in the higher story of the then office, in Norfolk-street, Strand. He was twice married; first under circumstances of which little is known. His second wife, who died two or three years before him, was a Miss Cromeck. Mrs. Black was herself a remarkable woman, something like Meg Merrilies in person. The garret habits of the couple were a frequent source of amusement to their friends. Black's rooms, including the bedroom, were so encumbered with books, both on the walls and on the floor, the gleanings of nearly half a century, that it was difficult to walk through them. At one time the pair were obliged to creep into bed at the end, the bedsides being piled up with dusty volumes of divinity and politics, and defying entrance in any other way; for it was one of the editor's peculiarities that he would not have his books moved or dusted by any hand but his own. In his walks, Mr. Black's constant attendant at one time was a large Newfoundland dog named Cato, whom he used to tug along from book-stall to book-stall, or run with to and from Blackheath and London at all hours of the night. In the course of his editorship Mr. Black twice "went out" with offended subjects —the second time with Mr. Roebuck; happily the ink-shed caused no bloodshed. When Mr. Black retired, or was ejected from the editorship of the paper, in 1844, it was under circumstances which occasioned not only great pain to his friends, but with much loss of worldly fortune. His dearly-beloved books were sold; but the veteran might have gone out of life as poor as he entered it, had not his character engaged the esteem of wealthy friends, by whose means he purchased a small annuity, which was sufficient for his very moderate wants.

JULY.

1. At the residence of her son, R. G. Latham, esq., M.D., Upper Southwick-street, London, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Thomas Latham, Vicar of Billingborough and Sempringham, Lincolnshire.

— At Frankfort-upon-Maine, aged 50, the Hon. Craven FitzHardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham, seventh and youngest son of Frederick Augustus, fifth and late Earl of Berkeley. In early life Mr. C. Berkeley was an officer in the 1st Life Guards. He represented the borough of Cheltenham in Parliament from its first enfranchisement in 1832 to his decease, with the exception of the parliament of 1847–52. He advocated the extreme principles of the Liberal party.

2. In Stafford-place, Pimlico, aged 82, Thomas Weaver, esq., F.R.S., an eminent geologist. Mr. Weaver was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1826, and he was also a Fellow of the Geological Society, and of the Royal Irish Academy.

— In Cadogan-place, aged 87, Sir Charles Ekins, Admiral of the Red, G.C.B. and K.W.N. Sir Charles Ekins was a son of the Right Rev. Dr. Ekins, Bishop of Dromore. He entered the navy in 1781, and was present in the *Brunswick*, 74, in Sir Hyde Parker's action off the Dogger Bank; he served in the *Cambridge*, 80, in Lord Howe's action of the 20th October, 1782, and was wounded. In 1806 he commanded the *Defence*, 74, in which he was employed in Lord Gambier's operations against Copenhagen. In 1815 he commissioned the *Superb*, 78, in which ship he enacted a very conspicuous part, and was wounded during the bombardment of Algiers, August 27, 1816. In acknowledgment of his services on that day he was nominated a C.B. and a K.W.N. He was advanced to the grade of Knight Commander of the Bath, June 8, 1831. Besides these principal actions Sir Charles Ekins commanded ships on nearly every station, was present at the

capture of several islands, captured or destroyed many privateers, and was constantly engaged in his profession. In 1824 Sir Charles Ekins published an excellent historical work, entitled "Naval Battles, from 1794 to the Peace of 1814, critically Reviewed and Illustrated," &c. He married, in 1800, a daughter of T. Parlby, esq., of Stone Hall, co. Devon.

3. At his residence near Guildford, aged 83, Rear-Adm. John Harper, C.B. Adm. Harper was the son of a naval officer who was mortally wounded on board the *Britannia*, in Lord Howe's action. He entered the service in 1781; and in the *Britannia* was present in the same action in which his father received his death-wound. He served under Sir J. Jervis, at Martinique; and at St. Lucie, when rowing guard in a six-cared boat, he boarded and carried out of the harbour a French privateer, mounting 10 guns, fully manned, and perfectly ready for sea. He subsequently co-operated in the reduction of Guadaloupe. As lieutenant of the *Defence*, 74, he was in the action under Vice-Adm. Hotham, in July, 1795; in much boat service off Cadiz, in 1797; and in the battle of the Nile, in 1798. Between that event and 1807 Lieut. Harper received the thanks of his admiral for bravery in action with the Boulogne Flotilla, and in command of two boats he captured off Oporto a large Spanish lugger privateer. Whilst lieutenant of the *Excellent*, 74, from 1807 to 1810, he saw a great deal of detached service in the Mediterranean; he assisted the patriots on the coast of Calabria, and embarrassed the Italian and French marine by the seizure of their gun and provision boats in the Adriatic, on which occasion Lord Collingwood declared, "every account of him that has come to me describes him as an admirable officer." In 1809 he burnt a large armed schooner under the batteries of Brindisi; the Admiralty thanked him for gallant conduct at Duino, near Trieste, and promoted him to Commander in April, 1810. In 1812, near Beachey Head, he took and brought into Spithead a French privateer. Again, in the Adriatic, in 1813, he served on the coast of Dalmatia, and captured numerous forts and castles from the enemy. He was put into command at Cattaro, and there remained till the fall of Ragusa, in January, 1814. For these exploits the Emperor of Austria sent him the Order of Leopold, and in 1815 he received the decoration of C.B. He was promoted to post-rank, June 7, 1814. He afterwards served on the East India and North American stations. He went on half-pay in December, 1818; accepted the retirement as Captain, October 1, 1846; and was promoted to the superannuated rank of Rear-Admiral in 1849.

3. Near Bath, in his 88th year, the Right Hon. James O'Bryen, third Marquis of Thomond (1800), sixth Earl of Inchiquin, and Baron of Burren, co. Clare (1654), twelfth Baron Inchiquin (1536), Admiral of the Red, and G.C.H., second son of Edward O'Bryen, esq., a Captain in the army, brother to the first Marquis. He entered the navy in 1783, and was present in the *Brunswick*, 74, in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat; in the *Emerald*, 26, in 1803, captured *l'Enfant Prodigue*, French national schooner, of 16 guns, the whole of which were thrown overboard during a chase of 72 hours; in the same year he co-operated in the reduction of St. Lucie; and in the spring of 1804 he distinguished himself by his intrepidity and zeal at the capture of Surinam. He also, while in the *Emerald*, defeated an expedition projected by the enemy against Antigua. Lord James O'Bryen became a full Admiral in 1847. King William the Fourth, under whom he had served, nominated him a G.C.H. in 1831, and he was the senior knight of that order. On the 21st August, 1846, he succeeded to the peerage of Ireland, on the demise of his elder brother William, the second Marquis. He was himself three times married, but having died without issue the marquisate and earldom are both extinct; and the barony of Inchiquin has devolved on his distant relative, Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart., of Dromoland, co. Clare, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of that county.

— Aged 43, from injuries occasioned by a fall from a horse, John Venn Prior, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

5. At his residence in Albemarle-street, London, aged 75, James Loch, esq., advocate and barrister-at-law, and Fellow of the Geological, Statistical, and Zoological Societies of London; formerly (from 1827 to 1852) M.P. for the Kirkwall and Wick district of burghs.

6. At his brother's residence in Christ Church, Oxford, aged 56, Philip Pusey, esq., of Pusey Park, Berkshire. Mr. Pusey was the eldest son of the Hon. Philip Bouverie, youngest brother of the first Earl of Radnor, who assumed the name of Pusey. He succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father, in 1828; and entered Parliament in 1830,

as one of the Members for Chippenham. In 1831 he represented Cashel. He contested the county of Berks in 1832, but was unsuccessful; in 1835 he was returned as one of the three Members for that county, in the place of Mr. Throckmorton, without a contest; and was re-elected in 1837, 1841, and 1847. Mr. Pusey's politics were Conservative, and he was a Protectionist in agricultural questions; but latterly he had evinced a disposition to throw off the prejudices of the extreme Protectionist party. As a practical agriculturist, Mr. Pusey was highly distinguished. He was the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England last year. He edited the Journal of the Society, and was one of its chief contributors. He was universally beloved, for there was a natural frankness and warm-heartedness with him that developed themselves in every relation of life; and among his tenantry it was impossible for any one to be more highly esteemed. He married, October 4, 1822, Lady Emily Frances Theresa Herbert, second daughter of Henry George, second Earl of Carnarvon, and has left issue.

6. At Forglen, Banffshire, aged 71, Sir Robert Abercromby, the fifth Baronet (1636) of Birkenbog and Forglen, chief of the clan Abercromby, a Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Kirkcudbright and Banff, F.R.S.Ed., M.P. for Banffshire in the Parliament of 1812–18. He succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death, July 18, 1831. He married, October 22, 1816, Elizabeth Stephenson, only child of the late Samuel Douglas, esq.,[5] of Netherlaw, by whom he had issue.

— At Kirkconnell Hall, Dumfriesshire, aged 83, Archibald Arnott, M.D., formerly of H.M.'s 11th Dragoons and the 20th Foot, with which latter distinguished corps he served on the Nile, in Calabria, Portugal, Spain, and Holland, receiving a medal with clasps for Egypt, Maida, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. After the war, Dr. Arnott accompanied his brave companions in arms to St. Helena and India, and at the former station became the medical attendant of Napoleon Buonaparte. Shortly previous to his dissolution Napoleon gave a very interesting testimony of his respect for Dr. Arnott. To use the words of one then on the island, "The Emperor, on his death-bed, desired that a valuable gold snuff-box might be brought to him, and having, with his dying hand and last effort of departing strength, engraved upon its lid with a penknife the letter 'N.,' he presented it to his kind and valued friend, as a parting memorial of his deep esteem and heartfelt gratitude." When the scene at last drew to a close, the great Emperor expired with his right hand in that of Dr. Arnott.

7. Killed, while proceeding to the trenches before Sebastopol, Brevet-Major Gustavus Nicolls Harrison, 63rd Regt., youngest son of the late Rev. W. Harrison, Vicar of Fareham.

— At Ems, in his 65th year, Sir William Edward Parry, knt., Rear-Admiral of the White, Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, D.C.L. Oxf., F.R.S. Lond. and Edinb., and a Member of the Imp. Acad. of Sciences at St. Petersburg. Sir Edward Parry was born at Bath, in 1790, the youngest son of Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician in that city. He entered the navy in 1803. In 1810 he was appointed lieutenant of the *Alexander*, 32, employed in affording protection to the Spitzbergen whale fishery, and during that period was much engaged in astronomical observations, and in the improvement of the Admiralty charts of the Northern seas. He saw much active service during the American war, and established his reputation as a scientific officer. About 1817 he expressed a wish to be employed in any expedition that might be fitted out for exploring the interior of Africa. Fate turned him from these torrid sands to the frozen plains of the Arctic circle. About this time, in consequence of accounts having been received of a great disruption of ice in the Arctic regions, the Royal Society recommended the Admiralty to fit out two expeditions for Arctic discovery, one of which was dispatched under the command of Capt. Buchan and Lieut. Franklin to the North Pole, the other under the command of Sir John Ross to Baffin's Bay, with the view of penetrating through passages supposed to exist west of that bay. Parry, happening to hear of those proposed expeditions, wrote immediately, expressing his wish to be employed; adding, that "he was ready for hot or cold, Africa or the Polar regions.' The result was that he received a commission to join Sir John Ross's expedition, which sailed early in 1818, as lieutenant in command of the *Alexander* brig. This expedition proved a failure; but the Admiralty forthwith ordered a second expedition to be equipped, and the command was intrusted to Parry. The ships, con-

sisting of the *Hecla* and *Griper*, sailed from the Thames on the 11th of May, 1819, and passing up Baffin's Bay, entered Lancaster Sound, and without, it may be said, meeting with a check from ice, reached Melville Island at the beginning of September. "On the 4th of September," wrote the commander of the expedition, "we had the satisfaction of crossing the meridian of 110° W. from Greenwich, in the latitude of 74° 44′ 20″, by which His Majesty's ships under my orders became entitled to the sum of 5000*l.*, being the reward offered by Parliament to such of His Majesty's subjects as might succeed in penetrating thus far to the westward within the Arctic circle." The expedition wintered at Melville Island; and it was fully believed by every officer that the remaining portion of the passage to Behring's Straits would be accomplished in the ensuing summer. But their expectations were disappointed; and, after various attempts to advance westward, they were obliged to return to England. The *Hecla* and *Griper* re-entered the Thames in November, 1820; and on the 4th of the following month Lieut. Parry was promoted to the rank of Commander. He also received a silver vase of the value of 500 guineas, collected by public subscription, the freedom of the city of Bath, and other public testimonials. Arrangements were immediately formed for a new expedition. Capt. Parry received a commission for the *Fury* bomb, dated the 30th December, 1820; and, accompanied by the *Hecla*, commanded by Capt. Geo. Fred. Lyon, he sailed from the Nore on the 8th May following. During this expedition, which extended over the years 1821–2–3, great sufferings were endured; but the vessels returned in safety, and were paid off at Deptford on the 14th November, 1823. During his absence, Capt. Parry had been promoted to post rank on the 8th November, 1821. On the 1st December, 1823, he was appointed Acting Hydrographer to the Admiralty. The same ships were refitted for another Arctic voyage, upon which they sailed from the Thames on the 8th May, 1824, the *Hecla* commanded by Capt. Parry, and the *Fury* by Capt. Henry Parkyns Hoppner. The following winter was passed at Port Bowen, in Prince Regent's Inlet, where the two vessels remained from the 28th September, 1824, until the 20th July, 1825. The *Fury* was shortly afterwards wrecked, and the *Hecla* reached England in the following October with a double ship's company. Capt. Parry was then formally appointed Hydrographer to the Admiralty, which office he continued to hold until the 10th November, 1826. Having then proposed and obtained sanction to a plan for reaching the North Pole by means of sledges from the northern shores of Spitzbergen, he was again appointed to the *Hecla*. After great labour and danger, this expedition attained the latitude of 82° 45′, which is the nearest point to the North Pole that has been reached. He retraced his steps to the *Hecla*, which he brought home and paid off, November 1, 1827. This expedition terminated Parry's long and arduous services in the Arctic regions. He resumed his duties as hydrographer, and continued in the same until the 13th May, 1829. He then went out to New South Wales as Commissioner to the Australian Agricultural Company, and acted in that capacity until 1834. In 1835 he was appointed Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in Norfolk; but, his health failing, he did not hold that office for quite a year. In 1837 he was appointed to organize the Packet Service, then transferred to the Admiralty; and from the 19th April, 1837, to December, 1846, he was Comptroller of the Steam Department of the Navy. He afterwards held the office of Captain-Superintendent of Haslar Hospital, and, more recently, that of Governor of Greenwich Hospital, which he held at the time of his decease. In 1852 he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral. He was knighted in 1829. Sir William Parry married first, in 1826, Isabella Louisa, fourth daughter of John Thomas, first Lord Stanley of Alderley; and secondly, in 1841, Catharine Edwards, widow of Samuel Hoare, jun., esq., of Hampstead, and daughter of the Rev. Robert Hankinson, of Walpole, co. Norfolk, and has left issue by both ladies.

8. At Warblington House, Havant, aged 82, Sir John Acworth Ommanney, K.C.B., K.S.V., K.R.G., Admiral of the Red, and a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Hampshire, eldest son of Rear-Adm. Cornthwaite Ommanney. In July, 1792, he joined the *Lion*, 64, in which he accompanied Lord Macartney's expedition to China. He served in March, 1795, in the *Queen Charlotte*, 100, in which he shared in Lord Bridport's action with the French fleet off the Ile de Croix. In 1799, in the *Busy*, 18, in the North Sea, he intercepted a large fleet of merchantmen, under convoy of a Swedish frigate, the whole of which he sent for examination in

the Downs. He afterwards attended the expedition to the Helder, and captured *Le Dragon*, a noted French privateer, of 16 guns. In 1828, in command of the *Albion*, 74, he shared in the battle of Navarino, and for his conduct on that occasion received a C.B., the cross of St. Louis, and the insignia of the third class of St. Vladimir, and of the Redeemer of Greece. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, July 22, 1830, and was knighted by King William IV., on the 20th May, 1835. From October, 1837, to the summer of 1840, he held the chief command on the Lisbon station, and from the following September to October, 1841, that in the Mediterranean. He was advanced to the grade of a K.C.B. July 20, 1838; became a Vice-Admiral in November, 1841, and an Admiral, May 4, 1849. His last appointment was that of Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, which he vacated in the spring of last year. He married, in October, 1803, Frances, daughter of Richard Ayling, esq., of Slidham, co. Sussex, by whom he had issue. Lady Ommanney survived her husband but a short time, dying on the 17th August.

9. In Dublin, at the Under-Secretary's Lodge, Phœnix Park, Lady D'Aguilar, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. C. D'Aguilar, who died on the 21st May.

10. In Manchester-street, Manchester-square, aged 67, the Hon. George Frederick Street, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick.

— At Stanford Rivers Rectory, Essex, Eliza Ann, wife of Archdeacon Tattam.

11. At Clifton, in advanced age, Mrs. Lofft, relict of Capel Lofft, esq., of Troston Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds.

12. At Drumcar, co. Louth, aged 85, John M'Clintock, esq., a magistrate for that county, and formerly Serjeant at Arms in the Irish House of Commons. Mr. M'Clintock served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Louth in the eventful year 1798, and was present in that year at the battles of Arklow and Vinegar Hill. The office of Serjeant at Arms was granted to him in 1794, in conjunction with his younger brother William Foster M'Clintock, esq., who died in 1839: and at the Union a pension of 2545*l.* was assigned to them in compensation for its loss. Mr. M'Clintock sat in the Imperial Parliament of 1820 for Athlone; and in 1830 was again returned, in conjunction with Mr. A. Dawson, defeating Mr. Shiel, the great orator of the Liberal party, and Mr. R. M. Bellew. Mr. M'Clintock was twice married, and has left issue.

12. At Sinigaglia, in the Papal States, aged 76, the Princess Dowager of Canino, Alexandrine Laurence de Blescamp, widow of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon I.

— In Sebastopol, the Russian Admiral Nachimoff. Admiral Nachimoff commanded the Russian fleet at the destruction of the Turkish ships lying off Sinope in November, 1853. This barbarous military massacre seems to have met the retributive hand of Almighty Justice. All the Russian commanders have been struck down by the bullet or pestilence, the crews have perished, and even the material instruments have rotted at the bottom of the sea, sunk by their own commanders.

— At Cloverley, Salop, aged 60, Eleanor Dod, only surviving sister of John Whitehall Dod, esq., M.P. for North Shropshire.

13. At Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, aged 71, Col. John Enoch, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Head-quarters.

— At the house of his eldest son, Clifton-down, Bristol, aged 79, Col. Henry Le Blanc, 40 years Major of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Veteran Battalion.

14. At the Firs, Binfield, co. York, the Hon. Mrs. Cunliffe Lister Kay, widow of E. Cunliffe Lister Kay, esq., of Manningham Hall, and sister to the late Lord Talbot de Malahide.

16. Killed by the bursting of a shell, in the trenches of the right attack, before Sebastopol, aged 28, Rowland Aynsworth Frazer, Captain 42nd Royal Highlanders, second son of Col. Frazer, late 42nd Royal Highlanders.

— At Scutari, of dysentery, Capt. the Hon. John William Hely Hutchinson, of the 13th Light Dragoons, brother to the Earl of Donoughmore.

17. At Aldersey Hall, Cheshire, aged 78, Samuel Aldersey, esq., Sheriff of Cheshire in 1816.

20. Off Gough's Island, on board the ship *Kohinoor*, on the voyage to Hong Kong, Brev. Lieut.-Col. George Fenton Fletcher Boughey, Major in the 59th Regt., third son of the late Sir J. F. Boughey, bart., of Aqualate, Staffordshire.

21. In Belgrave-square, aged 57, the Lady Louisa Anne Maria Molyneux, sister to the Earl of Sefton.

— In Cadogan-place, Chelsea, aged 55, Major-General William Henry Cornwall,

Assistant Master of the Ceremonies to Her Majesty. Gen. Cornwall, after a period of regimental service, was attached to the Royal Household, and was appointed to attend on H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge, and accompanied the Prince in various distant tours, and also the Duchess of Cambridge and family in a tour through Italy in 1840. In 1837 he was appointed one of the Duke of Cambridge's Equerries; and in 1846 he received the like appointment in the establishment of Queen Adelaide, his wife being at the same time one of Her Majesty's Bedchamber women. They both accompanied Her Majesty—to whom they were devotedly attached—on her voyage to Madeira in the winter of 1847, and continued with her until her decease. In December, 1845, Gen. Cornwall was chosen by Queen Victoria to be Her Majesty's Marshal; and in January, 1847, he became her Assistant Master of the Ceremonies, which office he retained to his death.

23. At Tunis, aged 64, Sir Edward Stuart Baynes, K.C.M.G., &c., Her Britannic Majesty's Political Agent and Consul General for that Regency.

— In Stratford-place, aged 75, the Chevalier James de Colquhoun, K.C.M.S., G.C.I.O., LL.D., Representative of the Hanseatic Republics of the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh, and Consul General of the King of Saxony. This gentleman was the only son of Dr. Patrick Colquhoun, some time Lord Provost of Glasgow, who founded and gratuitously carried out the present system of the Thames Police, and suggested, in his work on the Metropolitan Police, the adoption of Sir Robert Peel's improved system. He was also, with his son James, the subject of the present notice, one of the founders of Savings Banks. The Chevalier Colquhoun was educated at Cambridge. In 1806 he became private secretary to Mr. Dundas, then Secretary of State for the War Department; and three years later he received the appointment of Deputy Agent-General for the payment of Volunteers. In 1817 the Hanseatic Republic constituted him their representative in London; and the Legislatures of St. Vincent, and other West India islands, at different times nominated him to watch over their interests. In 1827 he was appointed Consul-General in London of His Saxon Majesty, and he had the charge of that sovereign's legation during long and frequent periods. In 1848 the late Grand Duke of Oldenburg appointed him his Chargé d'Affaires in London, and he received the star of a Commander of the first class of the Royal Saxon order of Civil Merit, whereupon he assumed the designation of the Chevalier de Colquhoun. He received many other continental honours, and was elected a Fellow of the University of Glasgow. As Hanseatic Plenipotentiary, the Chevalier de Colquhoun signed commercial treaties with Great Britain, the Ottoman Porte, Mexico, and Siberia, and negotiated several others. He also as Saxon Plenipotentiary signed a treaty with Mexico. The University of Glasgow conferred upon him the honorary diploma of LL.D.

25. At Constantinople, to which place he had been conveyed from Balaklava, from the effects of wounds received in the attack on the Redan at Sebastopol, on the 18th June, aged 28, Lieut. the Hon. Edward Fitzclarence, fourth and youngest son of the late Earl of Munster. He had undergone amputation of the left leg and the right hand.

— At Whitfield Hall, Northumberland, aged 74, William Ord, esq., a Deputy Lieutenant and formerly M.P. for that county. Mr. Ord had also represented Morpeth and Newcastle. In 1852 Mr. Ord retired from Parliament.

— At Tunbridge Wells, in his 81st year, William Selwyn, esq., one of the oldest of Her Majesty's Counsel. Mr. Selwyn's family has long been celebrated in the records of the law. His father was a Q.C., a Bencher and Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Selwyn was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was admitted of Lincoln's Inn in 1797, his father being then Treasurer, and called to the Bar in 1807, and joined the Western Circuit, where, after the lapse of many years since he retired, his memory is still esteemed. In 1806 he published the First Part of that useful work, which is the best monument of his diligence and sound knowledge of the law, "Selwyn's Nisi Prius," and which, in eleven successive editions, has been the constant companion of every barrister in chambers and on circuit for nearly half a century. He was also, for some time, in conjunction with Mr. Maule, the reporter of cases decided in the Court of King's Bench, under the title of Maule and Selwyn's Reports. Mr. Selwyn for many years held the office of Recorder of Portsmouth. In 1827 he was appointed a King's Counsel, under the chancellorship of Lord Lyndhurst. He was Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn in 1840. Soon after the marriage of Her Majesty, H.R.H. Prince

Albert, being desirous of becoming better acquainted with the constitution of the laws of the country of his adoption, was advised to select Mr. Selwyn to assist him in his studies. Mr. Selwyn succeeded to the estate of his father, at Richmond, Surrey, in 1817, and resided there during the latter years of his life, taking great interest in the charities of the place. In 1801 he married Lætitia Frances, daughter of Thomas Kynaston, esq., of Witham, Essex, by whom he leaves two sons, one an eminent member of the Chancery bar, the other Bishop of New Zealand.

25. At Glenarm Castle, co. Antrim, in his 43rd year, the Right Hon. Hugh Seymour M'Donnell, Earl of Antrim and Viscount Dunluce, in the peerage of Ireland. His Lordship was the tenth child, and fifth but eldest surviving son, of the late Vice-Adm. Lord Mark Robert Kerr (third son of William John, fifth Marquis of Lothian), by Charlotte, Countess of Antrim. His maternal grandfather Randal William, Marquis of Antrim, and the sixth and last of the old Earls of the family of M'Donnell, obtained, in 1785, a renewed patent of the earldom with remainder to his daughters and their heirs male. He was succeeded in 1791 by his elder daughter, who was married to Sir Henry Vane Tempest, bart., and was grandmother of the present Earl Vane; but she died without male issue in 1834, and was succeeded in her peerage by her sister Lady Mark Kerr, the mother of the subject of the present notice. This nobleman succeeded his mother on the 26th October, 1835, and on the 27th June, 1836, he assumed the name of M'Donnell only, by royal sign manual. He never sat in either House of Parliament.

26. At Padua, Rodolphe de Bielke, Danish Minister at Berlin, and late Chargé d'Affaires in this country. M. de Bielke was sprung from one of the noblest families of the North, and having devoted himself to the diplomatic service became Secretary of Legation to the Danish mission in England; and distinguished himself greatly by his services during the revolt of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. On the decease of Count Reventlow, who had been his diplomatic chief, M. de Bielke was appointed Chargé de Affaires in England, and shortly afterwards was sent to fill the honourable post of Danish Minister at Berlin. His career was suddenly cut short by cholera.

30. At Berwick-on-Tweed, in his 58th year, George Johnston, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Dr. Johnston, who was a medical practitioner of repute at Berwick, was also a very eminent naturalist. He contributed many papers to the scientific periodicals. His chief works were his "History of British Zoophytes," "History of British Sponges and Lithophytes;" and an "Introduction to Conchology; or, Elements of the Natural History of Molluscous Animals." His papers on British Annelides and Irish Annelides (or worms), in the Annals of Natural History, are well known to naturalists; and he was labouring at a complete work on British Annelids at his death. Dr. Johnston was an active member, if not founder, of the Berwickshire Natural History Club, and one of the founders of the Ray Society.

Lately. Baron de Dietrich, of Vienna, who has left a fortune of 20,000,000 florins (about 2,000,000*l.*) consisting chiefly of landed property. The whole of this vast sum goes to his grandson, aged seven.

Lately. At Greenville Lodge, Rathmines, near Dublin, in his 59th year, Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, bart., of Mount Bellew, co. Galway, a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county.

AUGUST.

1. At Malta, of wounds received before Sebastopol on the 18th of June, in the attack upon the Redan, aged 19, Lieut. Charles Augustus Penrhyn Boileau, of the Rifle Brigade, fourth son of Sir John P. Boileau, bart., of Ketteringham, Norfolk, and nephew to the Earl of Minto.

2. At Southsea, Hants, aged 69, Lydia, wife of Vice-Adm. Peter John Douglas, daughter of the late Admiral Moriarty.

— At Croxteth Hall, Lancashire, in his 60th year, the Right Hon. Charles William Molyneux, third Earl of Sefton (1771) and tenth Viscount Molyneux, of Maryborough (1628), in the peerage of Ireland; second Baron Sefton, of Croxteth, co. Lancaster (1831); and the eleventh Baronet (1611); Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the county of Lancaster, the eldest son of William Philip, the second Earl, by the Hon. Maria Margaretta Craven, second daughter of William, sixth Lord Craven. His Lordship did not sit in Parliament before the enactment of Reform in 1832; but was then elected for South Lancashire on Free-trade principles. In 1835, however, he was defeated. His Lordship succeeded to the peerage on his father's death,

November 20, 1838, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the coast of Lancashire on the death of the late Earl of Derby in 1851. The Earl of Sefton married, in June, 1834, Mary Augusta, only daughter of Robert Gregge Hopwood, of Hopwood Hall, co. Lancashire, esq., and has left issue.

2. At Malta, in his 36th year, Colonel Richard Tylden, of the Roy. Eng., Aide-de-camp to the Queen, and C.B., younger son of Brigadier-Gen. William Burton Tylden, R.E., who died in the Crimea, of cholera, on the 22nd September last. On the breaking out of the Kafir war Colonel Tylden was serving at the Cape, and Sir Harry Smith gave him the command of the very extensive frontier district of North Victoria, with his head-quarters at Whittlesea. The only force he had to protect this large territory consisted of a small detachment of Sappers and Miners, about 20 mounted Burghers, and 200 or 300 Fingoes. With this very small force he attacked and completely routed a body of 2000 Kafirs under the warlike chief Sandilli, and thus secured the safety of the district intrusted to his command. This was the first and most successful general action with the Kafirs during the war. At the close of the war he got leave to return to England. On his arrival he found the war with Russia commenced, his father appointed to the command of the Engineers with the army under Lord Raglan, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and that the situation of Major of Brigade was kept open for his acceptance. With the true spirit of a soldier he immediately accepted it, and, although he had been nearly seven years absent from home and friends, in three weeks from his arrival he again embarked for the seat of war, and joined his father at Varna. He was present at the landing of the army in the Crimea, and at the battle of the Alma; and two days after that glorious battle he had the melancholy satisfaction of being with his father when he died of cholera, brought on by the great fatigue he had gone through during the action, and afterwards the sad duty of depositing his remains in a soldier's grave. On arriving before Sebastopol he gave up his staff situation to share the more arduous and dangerous duties of the siege, and had the command of the right British attack. From that time until he received his fatal wound, he was never absent from the trenches, was present at every skirmish and sortie that took place near his batteries, and particularly distinguished himself in the attack and capture of the enemy's rifle-pits and ambuscades in April last. In the unfortunate attack of the 18th of June last, he was most severely wounded in both legs. He was removed to Scutari, where, though his wounds were progressing favourably, he was attacked by diarrhœa, which had such an effect upon his weakened and shattered frame, that he sunk under it on the 2nd of August, the day after his arrival at Malta.

2. At Worthing, Sussex, aged 60, the Rev. Charles Ffrench Bromhead, Vicar of Cardington, Bedfordshire, brother to Sir Edward Ffrench Bromhead, bart.; third and youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gonville Bromhead, the first Baronet.

3. At Bransby Hall, Yorkshire, aged 44, Francis Cholmeley, esq.

5. At Grenada, Spain, of cholera, aged 56, Frances, widow of the very Rev. Dr. Edmund Goodenough, Dean of Wells; daughter of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, esq., of Westbourne House, Middlesex.

7. While serving in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, of cholera, after six hours' illness, aged 32, Edward Henry Hughes D'Aeth, First Lieut. H.M.S. *Sidon*, second son of Rear-Adm. Hughes D'Aeth, of Knowlton-court, Kent.

— At Balaklava, aged 35, Capt. Arthur John Layard, 38th Regt., D.A.Q.G., third son of the late Henry P. J. Layard, of the Ceylon Civil Service, and brother of Mr. Layard, M.P.

— At Higher Ardwick Lodge, near Manchester, aged 92, General Gabriel Gordon, Colonel of the 91st Regt. General Gordon passed nearly the whole of his military life in the West Indies; he was commandant of the British settlement at Honduras, and subsequently became Deputy Quartermaster-General at that station. He was present at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe, for which he received the gold medal with one clasp.

— In Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 94, General Walter Tremenheere, K.H., late of the Royal Marines. The deceased officer commanded a detachment of Marines at the reduction of Martinique in 1794, and at the reduction of the strong fort of Fleur d'Epée at the capture of Guadaloupe, February 20, 1794.

— At Rolls Park, Essex, Sir William Abraham Chatterton, the second Baronet, of Castle Mahon, Cork, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Cork, a Vice-President of the Royal Literary Fund Society, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Zoological Societies, and a member of the

Imperial Society of Sciences of St. Petersburg.

7. Suddenly, from an attack of paralysis, aged 61, the Rev. Richard Sheepshanks, M.A., a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a Fellow of the Royal Geological and Astronomical Societies. Mr. Sheepshanks was originally intended for the legal profession, and was actually called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1825. He relinquished that profession for the church. But his real attachment and occupation was the mathematical and astronomical sciences. He had a fine observatory, first in London and afterwards at Reading; he had also an apartment of the Astronomical Society in Somerset House for pursuing his experiments. When the standard weights and measures were destroyed by the burning of the Houses of Parliament, Mr. Sheepshanks was named one of the Commissioners, in conjunction with the Astronomer Royal, Professor Miller, and Sir John Herschell, appointed for the preparation of a new national standard, and many an anxious hour did he devote to the necessary comparison of standards, for the restoration of the yard more particularly, in his underground room at Somerset House, where his experiments were least influenced by variations of temperature. For some years he edited the Monthly Notices of the Astronomical Society, in conjunction with Professor de Morgan. Mr. Sheepshanks' principal literary labour was the contribution of a valuable series of papers to the "Penny Cyclopædia," descriptive of instruments and their mode of adjustment, and he also furnished that publication with all its astronomical and geodesical formulæ.

8. At Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 64, Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Pratt, second and only surviving daughter of the Marquis Camden.

— Near Turin, aged 82, General Guglielmo Pepe, whose name is well known to the readers of Italian history of the last half century. General Pepe was an enthusiastic Italian patriot, and attained great distinction in the armies of Murat. He commanded the Neapolitan troops in the campaign against the Austrians in 1848. The treachery of his Court against the cause of Italy induced him to throw up his command at Bologna, and he repaired to Venice, which he held out until its surrender. He fought a duel with Lamartine for some expressions of the poet against the Italian people. The General was a true enthusiast, and was much respected.

10. At Brighton, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Edward Conyers, Colonel of the 96th Regt., and C.B. This officer served for three years and a half in the West Indies, and was engaged on several occasions, particularly in the Mirebalois, at l'Ance à Veau, and at the siege of Jovis, in St. Domingo, in 1798, where he was wounded while on the staff. In 1800 he served in the expedition to the coast of France, and subsequently in the Mediterranean until 1802. From 1805 to 1807 he served throughout the Mediterranean, and on the staff in Egypt, where he took part in the attack of Alexandria, the storming of Rosetta, and the subsequent siege of that place. At Rosetta he received a severe contusion. In 1813 and 1814 he served in the Peninsula and in France, and was in command of the 82nd during the operations on the Gave d'Oleron, at Hastingues and Oyer le Gave, and was severely wounded at the head of the regiment at Orthes, for which battle he received the gold medal.

11. At Oxford, in his 81st year, the Rev. John Fox, D.D., Provost of Queen's College.

— At Madeley House, Kensington, suddenly, from disease of the heart, aged 67, William Hoof, esq., and, in a few hours afterwards, from the shock, aged 56, Elizabeth, his wife. Mr. Hoof, who was the architect of his own fortune, has left property exceeding half a million sterling, acquired chiefly as a railway contractor.

— At Paris, aged 43, Henry Lushington, esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta, second son of the late Edmund Henry Lushington, of Park House, Maidstone.

— At Devonshire-place, aged 72, his Excellency Don Pedro Juan de Zulueta, Count de Torre Diaz.

12. At the hospital at Scutari, aged 41, Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Evanson Harison, Royal Art.

13. Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 25, Major Hugh Fitzhardinge Drummond, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, fifth son of John Drummond, esq., by Georgiana Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B. He accompanied the first brigade of Guards which proceeded to the East, and was present at the Alma and at Inkermann, where he was severely wounded.

— At his seat, Thornfield, near Limerick, immediately after returning from

divine service at Castleconnel church, Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., Colonel of the 64th Regt., a magistrate of the county and city of Limerick. The deceased entered the army in 1798, and in the following year served with his regiment in Holland at the Helder, where he was severely wounded in both jaws, after having participated in the actions of the 27th of August, the 10th and 19th of September, and the 2nd and 6th of October. On his recovery he was placed on the staff in England, and was for a short period Superintendent of the Military College at Marlow. In 1806 he was appointed Quartermaster-General in South America, and was present at the actions of the 19th and 20th of January, 1807, at the siege and storming of Montevideo, and in the expedition against Buenos Ayres. He also served with the British army in the Peninsula in 1809, 1812, 1813, and 1814. In 1825 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern District of the Cape of Good Hope, and he conducted the government of that colony, with singular talent, till November, 1829. In 1834 he was appointed Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, and the present prosperity of the colony is dated from that time. His statue at Sydney, and his name given to an Australian county, mark the estimation of the colony for his efficient contribution to her future greatness. He was made a K.C.B. in 1835, in acknowledgment of his services, and returned home in 1837, when he obtained the Colonelcy of the 64th Regt. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1837, and to that of General in 1851. In 1839 Sir Richard Bourke served the office of Sheriff of the county of Limerick. He was in early life a frequent visitor at Beaconsfield, the seat of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with whom he claimed relationship; and he was one of the witnesses of the great orator's will. In 1829, in conjunction with Earl Fitzwilliam, he edited "The Correspondence of Edmund Burke," of which a second edition has since been printed. Sir Richard Bourke married, in March, 1800, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of John Bourke, esq., of Lothbury, London, and Carshalton, Surrey, Receiver-General of the Land Tax for Middlesex, and has left issue.

13. At Riva, on the Lago di Garda, aged 63, the Ven. George Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford, a Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Lichfield, and Vicar of St. Mary's in that city (1851).

14. At Ealing Park, suddenly, Louisa, wife of William Lawrence, esq., the eminent surgeon of Whitehall-place. The celebrity of Mrs. Lawrence as a horticulturist was perhaps greater than that which any other amateur cultivator of this interesting study has attained in our own times. Mrs. Lawrence lived at Drayton-green until about the year 1840, when Mr. Lawrence purchased the estate of Ealing Park; and the more extended sphere which then presented itself to the taste and energy of the deceased lady was probably the chief cause of the celebrity to which she afterwards attained. Royalty itself frequently honoured the gardens of this lady with an inspection. Her gardeners were almost always prize-holders at the horticultural and floricultural shows.

— At his residence in Park-lane, aged 80, the Most Noble Edward Adolphus St. Maur, eleventh Duke of Somerset and Baron Seymour (1547), the tenth Baronet (1611), K.G., Vice-Admiral of the coast of Somersetshire, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., M.R.A.S., and a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum. The late Duke of Somerset was born at Monkton Farley, in Wiltshire, on the 24th February, 1775, and was the only surviving issue of Webb, the tenth Duke by Anna Maria, only daughter and heir of John Bonnell, esq., of Stanton Harcourt, co. Oxford. When in his 19th year he succeeded to his title and estates on the death of his father, December 15, 1793. He was a member of Christ Church College, Oxford, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him on the 2nd July, 1794, and that of D.C.L. on the 3rd July, 1810. From an early age he evinced an attachment to science. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1797, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1816, and he also became a member of the Linnæan and the Royal Asiatic Societies. He was for some years President of the Royal Institution. He was President of the Royal Literary Fund from 1801 to 1838, and a Vice-President of University College, London. His Grace was a man of considerable acquirements, and was a generous and frank patron of men of science and letters. He was the author of a Treatise on the relative elementary properties of the Ellipse and the Circle. His Grace was elected a Knight of the Garter in the year 1837. His Grace was twice married: first, in 1800, to Lady Charlotte Hamilton, second daughter of Archibald, ninth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who died in

1827; and secondly, in 1836, to Margaret, eldest danghter of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, bart., of Blackhall, co. Renfrew, who survives him. By his first Duchess his Grace has left issue four sons and four daughters.

16. In Bryanston-square, Henry Colburn, esq., the eminent publisher. Mr. Colburn's first business was a circulating library in Conduit-street, which he conducted with spirit and success until he resigned it to Messrs. Saunders and Ottley. He then removed to New Burlington-street; and soon became the principal publisher of novels and light literature of his time. Lady Morgan's "France" was among one of his most successful early publications. At the suggestion of his friend Mr. Upcott, Mr. Colburn undertook the publication of "Evelyn's Diary;" which interesting work had been preserved from destruction by Mr. Upcott; and the success of it surprised both the suggestor and the publisher. The "Diary" of Pepys followed some years later with still greater popularity. Most of the eminent novelists of the day were first brought forward by Mr. Colburn. Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, Ward, D'Israeli, Theodore Hook, Captain Marryat, James, Banim, &c. No one was ever more intuitively a publisher than Mr. Colburn. He had a keen perception of what the public required; and of the market value of the article offered. He was liberal and punctual in his dealings with authors, and most skilful in the art of advertising. In 1814 Mr. Colburn originated "The New Monthly Magazine and Universal Register," which had a long career of success, and numbered among its editors and contributors many of the most illustrious *literati*. Mr. Colburn originated many other periodicals, most of them with great success. In 1825 he commenced the "Literary Gazette, or Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, and Sciences;" in 1828, the "Court Journal;" in 1829, "The United Service Magazine and Naval and Military Gazette." At one period Mr. Colburn had also a considerable interest in the *Sunday Times* newspaper. In 1830 Mr. Colburn took into partnership Mr. Richard Bentley, but this alliance did not endure long. Having acquired an ample competence, Mr. Colburn retired from business surrounded by literary friends, whom he delighted to entertain at his table.

— At Warrington, suddenly, Mr. Patrick Park, a distinguished sculptor, pupil of Thorwaldsen.

— At Dover, the Right Hon. Anne Jane, Baroness Audley, eldest daughter of Adm. Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B.

16. At Waverley Abbey, Farnham, the residence of her brother, G. T. Nicholson, esq., aged 79, Hannah Nicholson.

17. Killed in the trenches while serving in the Naval Brigade, at the siege of Sebastopol, aged 35, Commander Lacon Ussher Hammet, youngest son of the late James Esdaile Hammet, esq. He served at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre.

— In Onslow-square, aged 58, the Hon. Catherine Newcombe, widow of Rev. Arthur Newcombe, of Abbeyliex, Queen's County, and great-aunt to Viscount Powerscourt.

18. At Boston, America, in his 63rd year, the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, formerly Ambassador to this country from the United States. Mr. Lawrence was descended from John Lawrence, who emigrated from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. His pursuit was commerce, by which he realised an ample fortune. Having been often solicited to accept public office, he at length consented to represent Suffolk district in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses: in which his statesmanlike qualities were soon conspicuous, and his career was thereafter that of a politician. In 1843 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the settlement of the North-Eastern boundary. In 1848 he was made a prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Republic, which was obtained by Mr. Fillmore by a majority of ten votes. General Taylor, on his elevation to the Presidency, at once offered Mr. Lawrence a seat in his cabinet, which he declined; but soon after accepted, in July, 1849, the post of Minister at the Court of St. James's.

Whilst in England, his great wealth enabled Mr. Lawrence to extend a princely welcome to his countrymen; and his popularity was greater than had been before enjoyed by any other representative of his country abroad. At the time of the Great Exhibition he took an active interest in directing attention to the inventions of his countrymen: and his services were important in the settlement of the Fishery question. In 1847 Mr. Lawrence presented the sum of 50,000 dollars to found the Lawrence Scientific School in Harvard College. He has bequeathed 130,000 dollars for objects of public benevolence, as follows: The Lawrence Scientific School, 50,000 dollars; for building model lodging-houses, 50,000 dollars; Boston Public Library, 10,000 dollars; Franklin Library

in the city of Lawrence, 5000 dollars; American Bible Society, 5000 dollars; American Tract Society, 5000 dollars; and Home Missionary Society, 5000 dollars.

18. At Tunbridge Wells, after a long and painful illness, aged 56, the Most Noble George Montagu, sixth Duke of Manchester (1719), ninth Earl of Manchester (1626), Viscount Mandeville and Baron Montague of Kimbolton (1620), a Commander in the Royal Navy, and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Armagh. His Grace was born at Kimbolton Castle, on the 9th July, 1799, the elder son of William, the fifth Duke, by Lady Susan Gordon, third daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, K.T. He entered the navy in 1812, and saw some active service. His Grace, then Lord Kimbolton, was returned for Huntingdonshire in 1820, ejecting Lord John Russell, and retained that seat until the dissolution in 1837. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, March 18, 1843. The Duke was the author of several publications, all on religious subjects. His Grace was twice married: first, to Millicent, daughter and heir of the late General Robert Bernard Sparrow, of Brampton Park, co. Northampton, by Lady Olivia Acheson, daughter of Arthur, first Earl of Gosport, who died in 1848; and secondly, in 1850, to Harriet Sydney, fifth daughter of Conway Richard Dobbs, esq., of Castle Dobbs, co. Antrim: which lady survives him. By his first marriage the Duke has issue three sons and one daughter.

— At his residence in Wilton-crescent, aged 53, the Right Hon. and Rev. Robert Devereux, fifteenth Viscount Hereford (1550), Premier Viscount of England, and a Baronet (1615), an Hon. Canon of Durham. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, May 31, 1843. His Lordship married, November 25, 1841, Emma Jemima, daughter of George Ravenscroft, esq.; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue.

— At Southsea, of illness contracted in the Crimea, aged 39, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Mills, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

— Aged 38, Edward Burton Phillipson, second son of the late Major George Burton Phillipson.

— At St. Germain-en-Laye, the Right Hon. Sarah, Lady Teynham, only surviving daughter of Stephen Rudd, esq., of Dublin.

19. The Right Rev. Dr. Healy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

21. At Auckland, New Zealand, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. William Hulme, late of the 96th Regt. of Foot. Lieut.-Col. Hulme served in the Pindarree campaign, and his conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Maheidpoor elicited the marked approval of Sir Thomas Hislop, and obtained for him his brevet majority. He served also at the storming of Fort Fulnair on the 27th February, 1818. Colonel Hulme commanded the troops (96th Regt.) in New Zealand from May, 1844, until June, 1845, during the government of Captain Fitzroy. He commanded the expedition to Okaihau in the North, and at the Hutt in the South. He was present also at Ohaiawai; and upon all occasions his coolness and bravery were conspicuous. In 1849 he sold out of the service, and returned to Auckland, where, to the hour of his death, he was all along held in the highest estimation as an upright and honourable colonist.

— At Thorpe, near Norwich, Edmond Wodehouse, esq., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county, and late M.P. for East Norfolk. Mr. Wodehouse was the son and heir of Thomas Wodehouse, esq., of Sennowe, Norfolk, a younger brother to the first Lord Wodehouse. He was first returned to Parliament for the county of Norfolk in 1817, and was re-elected in 1818, 1820, and 1826; in 1830, during the Reform fever, he thought it more prudent to retire from a contest. However, in 1835, he again came forward, and was returned at the head of the poll for the Eastern Division of the county. In the elections of 1837, and 1841, he retained the same pre-eminence; in 1847, and 1852, no opposition was attempted; but, in July last, failing health induced him to resign his seat. Mr. Wodehouse was eminently popular, and an excellent example of a Conservative and Protectionist Member. He married, January 26, 1809, his cousin Lucy, third daughter of the Rev. Philip Wodehouse, M.A., Rector of Ingham, and Prebendary of Norwich; and by that lady, who died in 1829, has left issue.

23. At Rottingdean, Sussex, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Colonel Frederick Rodolph Blake, C.B., of the 33rd Regt. At the commencement of the war he went out in command of his regiment, which he led with distinguished gallantry at the battle of the Alma, and he continued to serve in the camp before Se-

bastopol until compelled to return home in consequence of a severe attack of fever.

24. At Paris, aged 46, Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley Torrens, K.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Military Commissioner in France. This gallant officer was the second son of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., Adjutant to the Forces, who died in 1828. In 1819 he was appointed Page of Honour to the Prince Regent. He received his military education at Sandhurst, and in 1825 obtained a commission in the Grenadier Guards. From 1829 to 1838 he served as Adjutant; and in the latter year exchanged into the 23rd Fusiliers, with which he served during the rebellion in Canada. He obtained the command of the regiment in 1841, and subsequently commanded the troops in St. Lucia, holding the civil government *ex officio*. In January, 1853, he proceeded with a commission to investigate the military economy of the armies of France, Austria, and Prussia; and on his return was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards; which office he retained until nominated a Brigadier-General of the army in Turkey. He was appointed to the Fourth Division, commanded by Sir George Cathcart, and joined it at Varna just before its embarkation for the Crimea. He was at the battle of the Alma, and at the head of his brigade at Balaklava, where it was engaged in the support of the cavalry, and lost some men in recapturing two redoubts. On the morning of the memorable 5th of November Gen. Torrens had just returned from the trenches, when he was apprised of the enemy's attack from the valley of Inkermann, and, under the direction of the late Sir George Cathcart, he attacked the left flank of the Russians with success, his horse falling under him, pierced by five bullets. Just before Sir George Cathcart was struck down by his mortal wound, he loudly applauded the daring courage and bravery of the deceased, by his encouraging remark, audible to all in the din of battle, "Nobly done, Torrens!" and they were, indeed, almost the last words he uttered. He was still in front, cheering on his men, when he was struck by a musket-shot, which passed through his body, injuring a lung and splintering a rib. The bullet was found lodged in his greatcoat. He was immediately carried from the field, and his friends confidently hoped that a retired life in his native country would permanently re-establish his health. Brigadier Torrens received the thanks of Parliament for his services, and he was promoted to be Major-General, December 12, 1854. He was nominated a K.C.B. in July last. Having repaired to Paris as the Military Commissioner of this country in France, he died after a short illness. His death, though caused by his wounds at Inkermann, having occurred so long after the action, and after he had received other active employment, was held to have deprived his widow and children of the pensions due to an officer killed in action. Her Majesty, however, in consideration of the merits of the deceased officer, has directed the usual pension to be paid.

26. At Valebrook Lodge, Sussex, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. William Granville Eliot, K.H., late of the Royal Artillery.

— At Emsworth, aged 75, retired Commander Charles Gayton Warren, R.N. Commander Warren was lieutenant of the *Hannibal*, 74, when she was compelled to strike her colours at Algeciras, after a loss of 81 killed and 62 wounded, in consequence of having grounded under the enemy's batteries.

29. At Plymouth, aged 66, Lieut. James Ferris Warren, R.N., brother of Commander Warren, whose death is above recorded. This officer was present in the attack upon the Danish line of the defence before Copenhagen, in 1801; and, as well as his brother, was in the *Hannibal* when captured off Algeciras. He served in the boats of the *Cumberland*, 74, in cutting out a French man-of-war schooner, off Port au Prince. In 1815 he was appointed Lieutenant of the *Northumberland*, 74, the flag-ship of Sir George Cockburn, which took the ex-emperor Napoleon to St. Helena.

— In Cadogan-place, aged 61, Capt. William Hay, C.B. Capt. Hay served with the 52nd Foot, and the 12th Light Dragoons from 1810 to 1815, from Torres Vedras to Waterloo. Subsequently, he accompanied the late Earl of Dalhousie to America, as his Aide-de-camp. In 1839 he was appointed Inspecting Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police; and subsequently he became the Second Commissioner of that force.

30. At the residence of his sister, Miss O'Connor, in Albert-terrace, Notting-hill, aged 59, Feargus Edward O'Connor, esq., barrister-at-law, formerly M.P. for the county of Cork, and afterwards for Nottingham, and leader of the Chartists. Mr. O'Connor was born in 1796 at Dangan Castle, co. Meath, and was the second son

of Roger Page O'Connor, esq., of O'Connorville, Bantry, who was the tenant of Dangan, the seat of the Wellesleys. In 1832, being then one of the supporters of O'Connell, he was returned to the first reformed Parliament for the county of Cork, at the head of the poll. In 1835 he was again returned at the head of the poll; but was unseated on the ground of disqualification. Mr. O'Connor made several unsuccessful attempts to get again into Parliament; but it was not until 1847 that the influence of the democratic, or Chartist party, succeeded in returning him for Nottingham. At this period, by means of a newspaper entitled *The Northern Star*, Mr. O'Connor had acquired considerable confidence as a popular leader, and was regarded as the head of those who demanded "The People's Charter," and were consequently termed Chartists. The last French revolution, and the generally disturbed state of politics throughout Europe, gave some importance to the efforts of these persons; and on the memorable 10th April, 1848, they almost alarmed the metropolis out of its propriety, by proposing to meet at Kennington Common, and proceed thence in force to present their petition to Parliament. The military defence of London on this occasion was not considered beneath the most anxious care of the veteran Duke of Wellington. O'Connor, however, became alarmed at the personal responsibility which he incurred; and after the speeches of the meeting were over, he recommended his auditors to disperse; whereupon the petition was conveyed over Westminster Bridge in three cabs. It is generally admitted that Mr. O'Connor was an honest though rash enthusiast. Although his Land Scheme was a complete failure, and involved many in disappointment and ruin, yet it betrayed no personal or mercenary views. He did not fatten on his supporters, but rather spent and exhausted himself and his own means in their behalf. They acknowledged this self-sacrifice in the motto they displayed at his funeral,—"He lived and died for us." Mr. O'Connor was still Member for Nottingham when, during the session of 1852, he exhibited on various occasions conduct so extravagant and violent, that he was committed by the Speaker for insubordination to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and at length it was manifest that he was permanently insane. He was thereupon committed to the care of Dr. Tuke, of the Manor House, Chiswick, under whose care he remained until within ten days of his decease. The body of Mr. O'Connor was interred the 11th of September, in the cemetery at Kensal Green. His admirers had determined to honour him with a public funeral; and for that purpose they assembled in Russell-square, with banners bearing various democratic mottoes. They marched to Notting Hill to conduct the body thence to the cemetery; where the assemblage was so numerous and unruly, that it was with difficulty that the funeral service was performed. At its close an oration was pronounced by Mr. William Jones, a workingman from Liverpool.

30. In Portman-square, aged 40, the Rev. Henry John Bolland, Rector of Siddington, Gloucestershire, eldest son of the late Sir William Bolland, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

— At the Havanna, mortally wounded whilst defending himself from a gang of robbers who had entered his house, aged 37, George Canning Backhouse, esq., H.B.M.'s Commissary Judge at that place, eldest surviving son of the late John Backhouse, esq., Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

31. Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, Capt. Lionel Fraser, 95th Regt., eldest son of Major-Gen. Fraser, late Quartermaster-General at Ceylon.

— Aged 28, Charles Cornwallis Ross, Captain 3rd Regt. (the Buffs). He is supposed to have died in Sebastopol, of wounds received while posting his sentries in advance of the trenches on the night of August 31, when he was returned as missing, as he has never been heard of since, and is not in the Russian list of prisoners of war.

— At his residence, Sketty Hall, near Swansea, aged 77, Lewis Weston Dillwyn, esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, President of the Royal Institution of South Wales, F.R.S., F.L.S., and Honorary Member of many foreign Societies. Mr. Dillwyn formerly carried on porcelain works at Swansea, his productions being well known as "Swansea China." It was especially remarkable for the beauty of its representations of butterflies, shells, flowers, and other objects of Natural History. In fact, Mr. Dillwyn had attached himself to the study of Natural History from an early age, and published many excellent works on that science. In 1805, in conjunction with Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, he produced "The Botanist's Guide," a complete catalogue of British Plants under

the heads of the several counties of England and Wales. In 1817 Mr. Dillwyn published "A Descriptive Catalogue of Recent Shells, arranged according to the Linnæan Method;" and also communicated many papers to the Royal Society (of which he had been elected a fellow in 1804, when only 25 years of age) on the subject of Fossil Shells. When, in 1848, the British Association for the promotion of Science held its meeting at Swansea, Mr. Dillwyn was elected one of its Vice-Presidents and President of the Section of Zoology and Natural History. Mr. Dillwyn was one of the founders of the Royal Institution of South Wales, a magistrate, and occasionally Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Glamorgan. Through his exertions, in conjunction with Lord Cawdor, the Welsh judicature was at length assimilated to that of England. He filled the office of Sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1818. In 1832 he was returned to the first Reformed Parliament for the county of Glamorgan; and again in 1837. Mr. Dillwyn married, in 1807, Mary, daughter of John Llewelyn, esq., of Penllergaer and Ynisygerwn, co. Glamorgan; by whom he has left issue.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Styford, aged 59, Charles Bacon Grey, esq., a Deputy-Lieut. of Northumberland, son of Charles Forster Bacon, esq., by Dorothy, heiress of the ancient family of Grey, of Kyloe.

2. In Sacket's-hill House, St. Peter's, Thanet, aged 82, Sir Richard Burton, knt.

— At Iping House, near Midhurst, Gustavus Rochfort, esq., late Capt. 4th Royal Irish Drag. Gds., only son of the late Col. Rochfort, of Rochfort, M.P. for the co. Westmeath.

— At Sapcote, Leic., aged 74, the Rev. John Bickersteth, Rector of that parish (1837) and Rural Dean, brother to the late Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls.

3. Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 25, Capt. Wm. Henry Cecil Pechell, 77th Regt., only son of Rear-Adm. Sir George Brooke Pechell, bart., M.P. for Brighton.

4. At Brighton, Henry Dover, esq., of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, late Chairman of the Norfolk County Sessions.

— Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 26, Capt. Charles Anderson, 31st Regt., Assistant Engineer.

5. At Malta, of fever caught in the trenches at Sebastopol, Capt. Robert Campbell Cunninghame, 42nd Royal Highlanders.

6. In command of a battery in the second parallel of the trenches before Sebastopol, Edward Geary Snow, esq., Capt. R. Art., son of the late Bernard Geary Snow, esq., of Highgate.

7. At Ayr, aged 37, Capt. Charles Acton Broke, R. Eng. This officer was the third and youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, bart., K.C.B., of Broke Hall, Suffolk, who fought the famous action, when in command of H.M. frigate *Shannon*, against the American frigate *Chesapeake*, in 1812.

— In the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 24, Capt. Duncombe Frederick Butt Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, second surviving son of Major Gen. Buckley, M.P.

— At Margate, in his 80th year, Thomas Kelly, esq., Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within. Alderman Kelly was the architect of his own fortune; he was originally an assistant in the employ of Mr. John Cooke, publisher, of Paternoster Row. Their business consisted chiefly in works in numbers, in the shape of annotated editions of the Bible, Histories of England, &c., which were circulated in large numbers by hawkers throughout the country. Mr. Kelly succeeded to this business; and, by his skill and industry, realised a very considerable fortune. Mr. Kelly was greatly respected by his neighbours, who elected him in 1823, one of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Within; and on the death of John Crowder, esq., in 1830, he succeeded to the Alderman's gown. He served with that same gentleman the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, in the year 1825–6. He was chosen Lord Mayor of London in 1836, and performed the duties of that high office much to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens.

8. At Offley, Herts, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Sir Charles Gillies Payne, bart., of Blunham House, Beds., eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thelwall Salusbury.

— In the attack on the Redan, at the storming of Sebastopol:

Aged 41, Lieut.-Colonel William Holland Lecky Daniel Cuddy, of the 55th Foot. The father of this gallant officer also fell in the service of his country while leading his company to the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lt.-Colonel Cuddy served with his regiment in India for some years, and accompanied it to China, where he was at Amoy, Chusan, Chinhae (including the repulse of a night attack), Chapoo, Woosing, Shanghai, and

Ching-Kiang-Foo, where he led the advanced guard at the escalade of the city, was the first man to mount the walls, and was severely wounded. For this he was made Brevet Major, Nov. 6, 1846. In 1854, the 55th Foot was one of the first regiments sent to Turkey. On the 14th Sept. of the same year, Colonel Cuddy landed with the British army in the Crimea, and was present on the 19th, and at the affair of the Bulganac; on the 20th at the battle of the Alma; and on the 26th Oct., at the repulse of the Russian sortie. He was too ill to be in the ranks at Inkermann, but was exposed to a heavy fire at the siege of Sebastopol, including the bombardments of the 17th Oct. 1854, and the 9th April, 1855, when he commanded the guard in the trenches, right attack—a duty in which he was also engaged on the night of the 8th May, when the enemy was repulsed in his sortie on the right and left boyaus. Colonel Cuddy was actively engaged in the bombardments of the 7th and 17th June, and in the assault of the 18th, when the 55th Regt. formed part of the supporting column of the Second Division, which was to attack the salient angle of the Redan, and for that purpose occupied the third parallel. This experienced and promising officer was killed while gallantly leading his men up the open ground to the face of the Redan.

Major Augustus Frederick Welsford, 97th Foot, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Welsford, 101st Regt. of Halifax, N.S., and godson to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.

Capt. William Buck Carthew Augustus Parker, 78th Foot.

Lieut.-Colonel James Brodie Patullo, C.B., 30th Foot, son of the late Capt. A. E. Patullo, Madras Cav.

Aged 23, William Halsted Poole, Capt. 23rd Fusiliers, son of Capt. W. H. Poole, H. P. Roy. Art.

Capt. Henry Preston, 90th Foot, fourth son of the late Rev. William Michael Stephenson Preston, of Warcop Hall, Westmorland.

In his 21st year, Capt. George Rochfort, 49th Foot, only son of the late Richard Rochfort, esq. He carried the colours of the regiment at the battle of Alma, was engaged in the sortie of the 26th of October, and again at Inkermann.

Aged 21, Lieut. Henry Stuart Ryder, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade (1854); youngest son of the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, Lieut. R.N., of Westbrook Hays, Herts, and the Lady Georgiana Augusta, third daughter of Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort.

Aged 38, Lieut.-Colonel James Eman, C.B., 41st. Regt. He served in Spain with the British Legion in 1835-36, and with the 41st throughout the campaign in Affghanistan in 1842.

Aged 21, Capt. Edward Every, 41st Foot, second son of the late Henry Every, esq., of Ouseley Lodge, Old Windsor.

Capt. Henry Wm. Grogan, 88th Foot.

Aged 31, Captain Maximilian Montague Hammond, Rifle Brigade, third son of William Osmund Hammond, esq., of St. Alban's Court, Kent.

Deputy Assistant Commissary William Hayter, of the Field Train department. He was killed from a shell in one of the batteries, where he had volunteered to take the place of a wounded non-commissioned officer.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Henry Robert Handcock, 97th Foot, brother to Lord Castlemaine.

Captain John Hutton, 97th Regt., eldest son of the late Capt. J. Hutton, 88th Regt.

Captain James Augustus Lockhart, 41st Foot, elder son of James Lockhart, esq., of Sherfield House, Hants, and Lanhams, Essex.

Captain Robert Allan Cox, 62nd Foot. He was the second son of Col. Sir William Cox, of Coolcliffe, co. Wexford, who was Governor of Almeida during the Peninsular war. He had served in the campaign of the Sutlej, including the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, at the former of which he was wounded, and for which he had a medal.

In his 27th year, Captain Frederick Simes Attree, 31st Foot, youngest son of the late William Attree, esq., of West Hill Lodge, Brighton, F.R.C.S.

Captain John Charles Newcombe Stevenson, 30th Foot, eldest son of John Newcombe Stevenson, of Hayne, Devonshire.

On the 10th, in the camp before Sebastopol, of a wound received in the assault on the Redan, aged 33, Capt. Augustus Charles Lennox Fitzroy, Roy. Art., eldest son of Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, K.C.H., by Lady Mary Lennox, eldest daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Lennox.

Aged 26, on the 11th, of his wounds, Capt. Herbert Millingchamp Vaughan, 90th Light Inf., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, of Llangoedmore, Cardiganshire.

Of wounds at the storming of the Redan, Lieut. Peter Godfrey, 19th Regt., only son

of the late Edward Godfrey, esq., of Old Hall, Suffolk.

On the 20th, before Sebastopol, of wounds received in the Redan on September 8, aged 18, Reginald Cyril Goodenough, Lieutenant 97th Regiment, son of the Rev. R. W. Goodenough, Vicar of Whittingham, Northumberland.

9. At Prestwood, aged 55, Charlotte Margaret, wife of John H. H. Foley, esq., M.P. for East Worcestershire, daughter of John Gage, esq., brother of the third Visc. Gage.

10. At Norham, Northumberland, aged 66, the Rev. William Stephen Gilly, D.D., Canon of Durham, and Vicar of Norham. Dr. Gilly was an excellent parish priest, and a zealous missionary of the Church. In 1823 a visit to the Continent produced a knowledge of the Vaudois Christians, that primitive sect who have for so many centuries maintained the purity of their faith against all the power and corruptions of the Church of Rome. Dr. Gilly exerted himself in the cause of these persecuted people, and succeeded in raising so much sympathy in their behalf that the British Government have interposed their influence for their protection, and a large sum has been raised, out of which their simple pastors are succoured and the faith preserved in the Vallais. Dr. Gilly was the author of many valued works on Christian subjects.

13. Off Broadstairs, by the upsetting of a boat, Charles, son of Major Griffiths, Roy. Art.

— Off Broadstairs, by the upsetting of a boat, aged 20, Robert J. B. Neave, esq., eldest son of the late Robert Neave, esq., B.C.S.

— At his residence, St. Andrew's, Kingston, Jamaica, aged 60, the Hon. Dowell O'Reilly, Attorney-General of that colony, and President of the Legislative Council.

— At Hong Kong, aged 29, Capt. Edwyn Francis Brydges Scudamore Stanhope, 5th Regt., fourth son of Sir Edwyn Scudamore Stanhope, bart., of Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.

14. At Winwick Hall, Lanc., the Rev. James John Hornby, Rector of Winwick, second son of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick, by the Hon. Lucy Stanley, sister to Edward, twelfth Earl of Derby.

— At his residence, Nelson Place, Bath, Vice-Admiral Henry Gordon. Admiral Gordon served in the *Cæsar* 80 in Lord Howe's victory of the 1st of June. In 1803, he was appointed to the *Wolverine* sloop, which, on the 24th of March following, after a noble resistance of fifty minutes, was captured by the privateer *Blonde* of 30 guns.

15. At Lutwyche Hall, Salop, aged 90, Dorothy, widow of Colonel Lyde Brown, 21st Fusiliers, only sister of the gallant Captain Riou, R.N., who fell at Copenhagen in 1801.

— At Woolwich, aged 30, Capt. Charles William Grey, R. Art., eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, G.C.H., formerly Chief Justice of Bengal.

— At Brighton, aged 85, Gen. Hugh Stacey Osborne, of the Bombay Army.

— At Geneva, in his 72nd year, General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 1st West India Regiment. Sir George was a younger brother of the hero of Scinde, General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., and elder brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir William F. P. Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 27th Foot. In 1809 he was present at the capture of Martinique, for which he received a medal. He next served in the Peninsula, and was aide-de-camp to Sir John Moore at the time of the death of that lamented General, at Corunna, on the 16th of January, 1809. Sir George Napier was at Talavera, Busaco (wounded), and in many of the Light Division encounters up to the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he led the storming party and lost his right arm. He was consequently obliged to return home. He returned to the Peninsula, however, before the conclusion of the war, and shared in the glories of Orthes and Toulouse; at the latter he commanded the 71st Regiment. In 1837 Major-General Napier was appointed Civil and Military Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, the government of which colony he administered with vigour and success. He was made a C.B. in 1815 and K.C.B. in 1838. Sir George Napier was twice married, and has left issue.

16. At Englefield Green, Signor Benedetto Pistrucci, Medallist to Her Majesty, member of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome, of the Royal Academy of Arts at Copenhagen, and of the Institute of France. Signor Pistrucci was an engraver of gems and cameos in Italy, and attained great fame by the beauty of his works. He came to England in 1816 with a great reputation, which was much enhanced by a dispute between two distinguished amateurs as to the genuine antiquity of a cameo of Flora, which one of them had purchased at Rome, as an antique, but which was in fact the work of Pistrucci. The rival amateur commissioned the artist to execute a dupli-

cate of the design; on the production of this work the disappointed connoisseur was compelled to admit that he had been deceived. This circumstance introduced Pistrucci to Mr. Wellesley Pole, then Master of the Mint, who recommended the artist to the patronage of the Prince Regent, of whom he took a medallion portrait, which gave great satisfaction. At this time the silver moneys of the kingdom had become almost obliterated by long-continued wear, and it was resolved to replace them by an entirely new and improved issue. The two Wyons were at this time Chief and Second Engravers to the Mint. Pistrucci was appointed an assistant to these artists; and in 1817, on the death of Thomas Wyon, jun., was promoted to fill his place. At this time Pistrucci worked with the diamond and lathe, as in gem-engraving, and most of his works were probably executed by that process. He engraved the heads for the succeeding coins of the reign of George III. and the first of those of George IV. On the reverse of the crown-pieces, sovereigns, and half-sovereigns of the latter period appeared that well-known group of St. George and the Dragon, which was designed and executed by Pistrucci. In 1822, however, the King changed his opinion as to the best mode of representing his head, preferring the version of Chantrey. Pistrucci refused to adopt the change; his services at the Mint consequently ceased, and the future engraving was executed by William Wyon. In 1828 a change took place in the arrangements of the Mint, under Mr. Tierney. Mr. Wyon was made First and Mr. Pistrucci Second Engraver, with the understanding that the salaries should be equally divided. Subsequently Pistrucci was appointed Medallist to Her Majesty with a salary of 300*l.* per annum, with further payment for services. Besides the dies for the coinage, Pistrucci executed many other works of great beauty. The chief of those of a public character were the Coronation medal of George IV. and the same of Queen Victoria. Pistrucci's great work, however, is the Waterloo medal. This had been committed to his skill soon after his arrival in England; his design being selected in preference to one by Flaxman which had been proposed and recommended by the Royal Academy. At this work the artist worked with a diligence and conscientiousness which have quite defeated its object, for the medal has never yet made its appearance. In 1849 the artist informed the Master of the Mint (Mr. Sheil) that he should place the matrices in his hands on the 1st of January following; at the same time, however, he confesses his want of confidence in his own skill in hardening dies of such magnitude. No one has yet ventured to incur this responsibility; the only impressions taken have been in soft metal, and the medal has never been described. It is said to be more than five inches in diameter, and the matrix contains no fewer than sixty figures. Besides his skill as a medallist and gem-engraver, Signor Pistrucci was a sculptor of talent, and executed some large works in marble; of which a colossal bust of the Duke of Wellington may be named.

17. At Lucca, Philadelphia, relict of Benjamin Bathurst, esq., third son of the late Bishop of Norwich, and afterwards minister at Vienna.

— At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, of cholera, aged 34, Emily, wife of William Leigh Brook, esq., of Meltham Hall, near Huddersfield; and at Cologne, on the 19th, aged 45, William Leigh Brook, esq., Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

— At Dover, Caroline Eliza, widow of Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., of Dunstaffnage, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

18. At the Countess Dowager of Glasgow's, Island of Cumbrae, Augusta Georgina Frederica, only daughter of the late Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence.

— In Upper Brook-street, aged 76, Maria-Charlotte, widow of Colonel W. H. Spicer, of Leatherhead, Surrey, only daughter of the late Sir George Prescott, bart., of Theobald's Park, Herts.

— At Durham, aged 59, James F. W. Johnston, esq., M.A., F.R.S., Reader of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Durham.

20. At Brighton, aged 86, the Rev. Brook Henry Bridges, Rector of Danbury, Essex, and Prebendary of Henstridge, in the Cathedral of Wells: uncle to Sir Brook William Bridges, bart.

— In Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, aged 93, Hester, relict of General George Carpenter, mother of Colonel Carpenter, who fell at the head of the 41st Regiment at the battle of Inkerman.

— At Sebastopol, from a wound in the trenches, aged 31, Brevet-Major Stephen Remnant Chapman, 20th Regiment, Assistant-Engineer.

— At the Monastery of St. George, Balaklava Heights, of Crimean fever, aged 25, Captain John Barry Marshall, 4th Light Dragoons.

20. At Baden-Baden, at her son-in-law's, Frederic Hamilton, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, aged 61, the Hon. Mrs. Erskine Norton, eldest daughter of Lt.-Col. Smith; married first, in 1809, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Esmé Stewart Erskine, youngest son of Lord Chancellor Erskine; and secondly, in 1819, James Norton, esq.

— At Tunbridge Castle, accidentally drowned, Jane, wife of William Frederick Wolley, esq., of Campden House, Kensington.

22. At Amington Hall, Warwickshire, in his 72nd year, Vice-Adm. Edward Henry A'Court Repington. Admiral Repington was a brother of Lord Heytesbury, being the second son of the late Colonel Sir William Pierce Aske A'Court, bart., M.P. for Heytesbury, and assumed the additional name of Repington in 1847, in compliance with the will of C. E. Repington, esq., of Amington Hall, Warwickshire. He was actively engaged in the junior ranks of the navy; and while master's mate of the *Blanche*, 36, in command of a boat with only five hands, he succeeded in capturing, after a severe struggle, a French schooner, with a detachment on board, besides other passengers, of between 30 and 40 soldiers. Mr. A'Court received promotion for this gallant exploit, and was continued in active employment. In 1841, he was appointed a naval aide-de-camp to the Queen. At the general election of 1820, Captain A'Court was returned to Parliament for Heytesbury, which he continued to represent until its disfranchisement by the Reform Act in 1832. In 1837 he was again returned to Parliament for Tamworth, in conjunction with the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and again in 1841, but retired at the dissolution of 1847.

23. In Cashmere, Edward Shawe Powis, esq., Capt. 61st Foot, second son of Henry Philip Powys, esq., of Hardwick, co. Oxford. He served the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9, and received a medal with two clasps. At the battle of Chilianwallah he acted as orderly officer to Brig.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, and had his horse shot under him.

— At Widcomb House, Bath, aged 70, Sidney Parry Macgregor, of Cheltenham, widow of Lieut.-Col. MacGregor, 88th Regt.

24. At Scutari, on board the *Orinoco*, of epilepsy, Miss Clough, one of the lady nurses from Balaklava.

25. At Seend, Wilts, in his 60th year, William Heald Ludlow Bruges, esq., M.A., a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for Wiltshire. This gentleman was the only son of Benjamin Pennell Ludlow, esq., by Susanna, daughter of William Bruges, esq., of Semington, Wilts. He succeeded in 1835 to the landed property of his maternal great-uncle, Thomas Bruges, esq., of Seend; and, in compliance with the terms of that gentleman's will, in the same year took the name of Bruges, by royal licence, in addition to his paternal name of Ludlow. Mr. Ludlow Bruges was a member of Queen's College, Oxford, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, June 1, 1821; and became a member of the Chancery bar, from which he retired in 1826. He was afterwards Recorder of Devizes, and for many years Chairman of the Wiltshire Quarter Sessions. At the general election of 1837, he was returned with Viscount Powerscourt for Bath, defeating the popular candidates General Palmer and Mr. Roebuck; but in 1841 was defeated by Lord Duncan and Mr. Roebuck. In 1847, Mr. Ludlow Bruges was elected one of the Members for Devizes; but he retired, accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds in 1848.

25. At his residence in Southampton, aged 90, Admiral John Giffard. This gentleman entered the navy more than 75 years ago, and, while a midshipman, was present at the relief of Gibraltar, in 1781, the capture of the Spanish frigate *Leucadia*, of 36 guns, in Sir Samuel Hood's action off St. Kitt's, and in Rodney's actions with the *Comte de Grasse*, 9th and 12th April, 1782. He shared, as a lieutenant, in Lord Bridport's action, and was advanced to the command of the *Raven* sloop in 1796. In that vessel he safely escorted a large convoy to Lisbon; for which he received the thanks of the Board of Admiralty. He afterwards saw much active service on various stations. From 1807 to 1819, Captain Giffard was Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. Adm. Giffard was father of Captain Giffard, who fell while defending the *Tiger* off Odessa.

26. Aged 69, Edward Phillips, esq., F.S.A., of Well-street, Coventry, and of Whitmore Hall, near the same city.

— At Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 75, General Henry D'Oyly, Colonel of the 33rd Regt. General D'Oyly was the fifth son of the Ven. Matthias D'Oyly, Archdeacon of Lewes, all whose sons attained distinction. General D'Oyly took part in the campaign in the north of Holland, under Sir Ralph Abercromby and the Duke of York in 1799. In 1806 and

1807 he served in Sicily; in 1808 and 1809, in the north of Spain under Sir John Moore, and was engaged in the battle of Corunna. He accompanied the disastrous expedition to Walcheren; and in 1811 and 1812 was at Cadiz during the siege, where he acted as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir George Cooke. In 1814 he served in Flanders under Lord Lynedoch, and afterwards with the Duke of Wellington's army in Flanders and France, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. He was appointed to the command of the 33rd Regt. in 1847. General D'Oyly married, in 1836, Caroline Maria, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Gore Langton, of Newton Park, Somersetshire, M.P. for the Western Division of that county, and has left issue.

28. At Everton-road, near Liverpool, in his 81st year, the Venerable Jonathan Brooks, Archdeacon and Senior Rector of Liverpool, and Rural Dean.

— At Brighton, after some months of declining health, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ellis, K.C.B. He was brother to the late Charles Ellis, esq., formerly consul at Tangiers. He accompanied the Earl of Amherst in his embassy to China, and published an account of the embassy. He was wrecked with that nobleman in the *Alceste*, on their return, and had to make for Java in an open boat, reaching Batavia after a perilous voyage of several hundred miles. In 1814, he was Minister Plenipotentiary *ad interim* in Persia, from whence he returned, bringing a treaty of peace. He held the office of Clerk of the Pells from 1825 until the abolition of that office in 1834; and was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, by the late Earl Grey, in 1830, which office he held for five years. In July, 1835, he was appointed Ambassador to Persia, and relinquished that appointment in November the following year. He was sent on an extraordinary and special mission to the Brazils, in August, 1842, and in 1849 was appointed by the British Government to attend the Conference at Brussels on the affairs of Italy. Sir Henry was made a Privy Councillor in 1832, and in 1848 was nominated a K.C.B. He was in the receipt of a pension of 1,400*l.* for his diplomatic services, and also of another for the abolished office of Clerk of the Pells.

— At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 74, Mr. Mark Lambert.

29. At Tunstall Hall, Staffordshire, in his 82nd year, John Hardy, esq., of that place, and of Portland-place, London, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of the West Riding of Yorkshire, M.P. for Bradford in 1832 and 1841; Chief Steward of the Honour of Pontefract; and Recorder of Leeds from 1806 to 1834.

30. In Hereford-street, after a long illness, aged 88, the Right Hon. Thomas Cholmondeley, Baron Delamere, of Vale Royal, co. Chester. His lordship was the eldest son of Thomas Cholmondeley, esq., of Vale Royal, M.P. for Cheshire in 1756. He served the office of High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1792. At the general election of 1796, he was returned to Parliament for that county, and was re-chosen in 1802, 1806, and 1807; but resigned his seat in 1812. He was one of the peers created at the coronation of King George the Fourth. Lord Delamere married, in 1810, Henrietta Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart., and has left issue.

— In Gloucester-square, aged 76, Sir Charles Chad, the second Baronet (1791), of Thursford and Pinkney Halls, Norfolk. He married, in 1810, Lady Anne Turnour, second daughter of Edward, second Earl of Winterton; but leaving no surviving issue, the baronetcy is now extinct.

— At Inverinate, Lochalsh, N.B., from falling over a cliff into the sea, Lavinia Mary, wife of Alexander Matheson, M.P., and sister of the late Lord Beaumont.

Lately. At Winchester, Augusta, widow of Lieut.-Col. Deane, and daughter of the late Rev. J. Lempriere, D.D.

OCTOBER.

1. At Baroda, Guzerat, aged 48, Lieut.-Col. Duncan Archibald Malcolm, resident at that place, having survived his wife but one month.

— On board the *Indiana*, at Spithead, from wounds received in the trenches at Sebastopol, on the 24th of August, aged 24, Capt. the Hon. Robert Drummond, of the Coldstream Guards, second son of the Earl of Kinnoull.

2. Aged 79, Archibald Campbell, esq., Laird of Lochnell, Argyleshire, and the Mount, Harrow, Middlesex.

— In Sloane-street, Col. Francis Dalmer, brother of the late Gen. Dalmer; he served at Waterloo, and in the Peninsula.

— In Brompton-square, Lieut.-Col. Gil-

lies M'Pherson, formerly of the 99th Regt., and lately of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

— At Brancepeth Castle, suddenly, aged 55, Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, bart., of Acton Reynald Hall, Shropshire.

2. At the Royal Hotel, Southampton, aged 77, Adm. Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.B. Sir Samuel Pym was one of the sons of Joseph Pym, esq., of Pinley, co. Warwick. He entered the navy in 1788. He was present in 1795 at the surrender of the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; and in 1798, in command of the boats of *Le Babet*, 20, captured *La Desire*, French national vessel of 6 guns and 46 men, after a desperate struggle. In 1799, he was lieutenant of the *Ethalion*, 38, when she captured the Spanish 36-gun frigate *El Thetis*, laden with specie, of which his own share alone amounted to 5000*l.*, but which was wrecked on the Penmark Rocks, on Christmas-day following. In 1800 he was appointed to the *Stag*, 32, which ship was also lost in Vigo Bay in the same year. Having attained post rank, he commanded the *Atlas*, 74, which, after serving on the Channel, North Sea, and South American stations, formed part of the force under Sir John Duckworth in the action off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806, for which he received the gold medal from the Admiralty. In 1808 he commanded the *Sirius*, which assisted in the capture of the town of St. Paul, in the Isle of Bourbon, on the 21st of September, 1809. On that occasion he stood in, anchored within half-musket shot of *La Caroline* French frigate, two captured Indiamen, and a brig of war, and opened so heavy a fire, that in twenty minutes the whole of them struck their colours. At the capture of the Isle of Bourbon, in 1810, Capt. Pym displayed his usual zeal and ability. He afterwards obtained possession of Ile de la Passe, the key to Grand Port, in the Isle of France, and recaptured, while cruising off Port Louis, the *Wyndham*, a British Indiaman recently taken by two French frigates, and a corvette under the orders of M. Duperré. In Aug. 1810, as senior officer of the squadron, consisting, with his own, of the 36-gun frigates *Nereide*, *Iphigenia*, and *Magicienne*, Capt. Pym conducted a series of gallant operations, which, after unsuccessfully endeavouring to capture the two French frigates just mentioned, and to rescue another Indiaman, unfortunately terminated in the self-destruction of the *Sirius* and *Magicienne*, the capture of the *Nereide*, and the surrender to a powerful French squadron of the *Iphigenia*. In consequence of this misfortune Capt. Pym remained in close captivity until the reduction of the Mauritius in the ensuing December. On his release he was tried by a court-martial and honourably acquitted. From 1812 to 1815 he was employed on the Home, Lisbon, Cape of Good Hope, North American, and West India stations. On the 14th of July, 1814, he captured the American privateer *Henry Gilder*, of 12 guns and 50 men. In 1830, he was appointed to the *Kent*, 78, fitting out for the Mediterranean, whence he returned to England, and was paid off at the close of 1831. He was nominated a C.B. in 1815; and a K.C.B. in 1839. From December 16, 1841, until December, 1845, he filled the post of Admiral Superintendent at Plymouth. In September and October, 1845, he had command of an experimental squadron, consisting of the *St. Vincent* 120, *Trafalgar* 120, *Queen* 110, *Rodney* 92, *Albion* 90, *Canopus* 84, and *Vanguard* 80. He was promoted to the full rank of Admiral in 1853. Sir Samuel Pym married, in 1802, a daughter of Edward Lockyer, esq., of Portsmouth, by whom he had issue.

3. At Redcar, aged 85, Mrs. Grace Carter, niece to the great circumnavigator, Capt. Cook.

— At Geneva, aged 56, William Romilly, esq., eldest son of the late Sir Samuel Romilly.

— In Chesterfield-street, May Fair, after a brief illness, aged 92, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Adair, G.C.B. This veteran and distinguished diplomatist—the last surviving friend, political or private, of Charles James Fox—was the son of Mr. Robert Adair, Sergeant Surgeon to King George III. and Lady Caroline Keppel, daughter of William Anne, second Earl of Albemarle, K.G. Sir Robert was educated at Westminster School, and at the University of Gottingen. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, Mr. Adair, with a view to his future calling of diplomatist, went abroad to observe the effect which that great event was producing on continental States. After visiting Berlin and Vienna, he proceeded to St. Petersburg, where he made a long sojourn. Mr. Adair was returned to Parliament for Appleby, at the general election of 1802, and for the borough of Camelford at those of 1806 and 1807. In February, 1806, Mr. Fox, after twenty years' exclusion from power, found himself virtually, though not

nominally, at the head of affairs. He appointed Mr. Adair Minister to the Court of Vienna on the 5th of April in that year. In the then state of Europe, this post was one of extraordinary difficulty, and Mr. Adair filled it in a manner which raised his reputation as a diplomatist to a very high point. Although for several years Canning made Adair the butt of his wit, and in the session of 1807 had ridiculed his appointment to Vienna, yet, in the following year, when he became Foreign Minister himself, he picked out Adair from the ranks of Opposition as the fittest person to unravel the tangled web of our diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Court. Of this mission (on which he was accompanied by the now distinguished Ambassador at the Porte, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then Mr. Canning), and of the negotiations which terminated in the peace of the Dardanelles in 1809, Sir Robert himself has furnished us with an account. At the termination of this mission he was nominated a Knight of the Bath in 1809; he was at his death the senior Knight of that order, and the last survivor of those who were Knights before its enlargement in 1814. In April, 1809, he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, which important post he held till March, 1811. The exclusion of Sir Robert Adair's party from power kept him unemployed during a space of twenty-two years; but in 1831, he was sent by Earl Grey to Belgium, on a mission of no ordinary difficulty. Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg had been placed on the throne of that newly-formed kingdom, and on the arrival of Mr. Adair he lay besieged in the town of Lauvain by William, Prince of Orange. An engagement between the Flemish and Dutch troops, which was hourly expected, would have inevitably involved Europe in a general war. Adair sought out the new King, and, representing to him the critical posture of affairs, urged him to retire. His Majesty replied, "that flight ought not to be the first act of his reign; that he was ready to fight, but would allow him to negotiate." Moments were precious. The Ambassador quitted the presence, seized the ramrod of a passing soldier, and tying his pocket-handkerchief to it rode up to the head-quarters of the besieging Prince. After much parley, he induced His Royal Highness to connive at the retirement of his rival, who, with the British Ambassador, proceeded to Malines. Sir Robert held this diplomatic appointment until the latter end of 1835. He was raised to the dignity of a Privy Councillor, and received the highest diplomatic pension (2000*l.*). Sir Robert married, in 1805, Mdlle. Angélique Gabrielle, daughter of the Marquess d'Hazincourt and the Comtesse de Champagne.

5. At the residence of his brother, the Earl of Beverley, in Portman-square, in his 68th year, Rear-Adm. the Hon. William Henry Percy. In the *Medusa*, 32, Adm. Percy, then a midshipman, shared in the capture of three Spanish frigates laden with treasure, and the destruction of a fourth, off Cape St. Mary, October 5, 1804, and on the 8th of the following month intercepting the *Matilda*, Spanish register ship, which had a cargo of quicksilver worth 200,000*l.* In 1814, Capt. Percy commanded the *Hermes*, 20, which vessel, after 25 of her men had been killed and 24 wounded in an unsuccessful attempt upon Fort Bowyer, Mobile, was set on fire and destroyed, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Americans. Rear-Adm. Percy sat in two Parliaments for Stamford, from 1818 to 1826. He was appointed a Commissioner of Excise, July 28, 1828, and retired from that office on the 6th of January, 1849.

— At his house in Dublin, after a tedious illness, aged 46, Ross Stephenson Moore, esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel in Ireland, and M.P. for the city of Armagh.

— In New South Wales, aged 63, Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, knt., Surveyor General of that colony, D.C.L., Fellow of the Royal and the Royal Geographical Societies. Sir Thomas was the eldest son of John Mitchell, esq., by the daughter of Alexander Miln, esq., of Carron Works; and was the chief of the family of Mitchell, of Craigend, which took the name of Livingstone, on a marriage with the heiress of a brother of Lord Viscount Kilsyth, attainted in 1716. He joined the army in the Peninsula when only 16, and served on Wellington's staff to the close of the war. He was sent back to survey the battle-fields of the Peninsula. In 1827 he was sent to survey Eastern Australia, having the appointment of Deputy Surveyor General, under Mr. Oxley, whom he succeeded. Sir Thomas Mitchell made several exploring expeditions into the interior of the country, of which valuable narratives have been published. He was knighted by Her Majesty in 1839, in presenting a map of his surveys and discoveries; and in the same

year he received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L.

8. At Bath, aged 82, the Rev. William Hungerford Colston, D.D., for 57 years Rector of West Lydford, and for the same period an active magistrate and a Deputy Lieutenant of Somersetshire, and also Rector of Clapton (1811).

8. At Balaklava, aged 49, Capt. William Johnston, 41st Regt., late Provost Marshal to the army.

— At Kiel, aged 21, Lieut. John Richard Ouseley, R.N., of H.M.S. *Pembroke*, son of Sir William Gore Ouseley, formerly British Minister at Brazil.

— Aged 78, John Dent, esq., of Worcester, and of Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire. He was the elder son of William Dent, esq., of Worcester, and brother to the late William Dent, esq., who died on the 11th of October, 1854 (see Obituary). Mr. John Dent served as Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1849–50. He has left, free of duty, legacies for various charitable institutions and purposes, amounting to 10,250*l*.

11. At Cambridge, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. R. Okes, D.D., Provost of King's.

14. At Weymouth, Charlotte Cassandra, wife of Sir John Cæsar Hawkins, bart., eldest daughter of the late William Surtees, esq., of Seaton Burn, Northumberland.

15. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 63, R. B. Richmond, M.D., late President of the Hunterian Medical Society of Edinburgh, Member of the Royal Physical Society, L.B.S.M., &c.

18. At Tunbridge Wells, Anne, widow of Sir E. Cromwell Disbrowe, G.C.H., of Walton Hall, Derbyshire, formerly British Envoy at the Hague, Sweden, and St. Petersburg, daughter of the late Hon. Robert Kennedy, and grand-daughter of the eleventh Earl of Cassillis.

— In Wilton-crescent, aged 69, Lady Anna Maria Donkin, daughter of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto, by Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyard, bart.

— At the Brooms, near Stone, Staffordshire, aged 70, Wm. Bewley Taylor, esq., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county, only child of George Meeke, esq. He assumed the name of Taylor in 1840, on succeeding to the estates of his relative, Francis Taylor, esq., of Skelton Hall and York, who died in 1735.

19. At Portaferry, co. Down, aged 84, the Right Hon. John Vesey, second Viscount de Vesci, of Abbey Leix (1776), third Baron of Knapton, Queen's County (1750), the fourth Baronet (1698), a Representative Peer of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Queen's County. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, October 13, 1804; and was elected one of the Representative Peers of Ireland in 1839.

20. At his residence, near Wells, aged 47, Robert Charles Tudway, esq., M.P. for that city, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for Somersetshire. He was the eldest son of John Paine Tudway, esq., M.P. for Wells from 1815 to 1830. He was appointed Captain of the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry in 1839; and was High Sheriff of Somersetshire in 1842. He was returned to Parliament for Wells at the last general election in 1852.

— At Longhirst Hall, Northumberland, aged 80, William Lawson, esq., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

21. At Stapleton, co. Gloucester, aged nearly 71, Robert Newton Shawe, esq., of Kesgrave, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Suffolk, and M.P. for the Eastern Division of the county in 1832, and formerly Chairman of the Woodbridge Quarter Sessions.

— At his residence, The Hall, Wem, co. Salop, Sir John Bickerton Williams, knt., F.S.A. This gentleman, who was an attorney by profession, obtained deserved estimation in the town of Shrewsbury, of which he was chosen Mayor in 1846, being the first Dissenter who had filled that office. The honour of knighthood was conferred by Her present Majesty in 1837; this mark of Royal favour having been proposed by His late Majesty William IV. immediately before his decease. In 1824 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in London; and in 1831 he received the degree of LL.D., by diploma from Middleburg University, in America; and in 1838 he was made, by diploma, a member of the American Antiquarian Society. Sir John retired from the practice of the law in 1841, and left Shrewsbury to reside at the Hall, Wem, where he continued until his decease. Sir John Williams was the author or editor of several publications on religious subjects, and was a frequent contributor to the *Evangelical Magazine*.

22. At Therapia Hospital, aged 24, First Lieut. Dixon Whidbey Curry, R.M., youngest son of Adm. Curry, C.B. He served with the Marine Battalion from

their first landing in the Crimea; commanded a battery, under Sir Colin Campbell, at Balaklava, and was with the Marine detachment in the battle of Inkermann.

22. At Wortley Hall, near Sheffield, aged 54, the Right Hon. John Stuart Wortley, second Baron Wharncliffe, of Wortley, co. York (1826), Colonel of the 1st West Yorkshire Militia, a Deputy Lieutenant of Forfarshire, &c. Lord Wharncliffe was the eldest son of the first Lord Wharncliffe, by Lady Caroline Elizabeth Mary Creighton, daughter of John, first Earl of Erne. He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1835 Mr. Wortley was an unsuccessful candidate for Forfarshire; and in the same year commenced the struggle for the representation of the West Riding, in which, after encountering three defeats, he was finally successful in 1841, and he was returned at the head of the poll. On the death of his father, December 19, 1845, Mr. Stuart Wortley succeeded to the peerage. He was a liberal Conservative; but he mainly employed himself in promoting the interests of his tenants; and, like his father, was greatly attached to agriculture, seeking all the newest modes to improve the culture of the land. Lord Wharncliffe married, in 1825, Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Ryder, third daughter of Dudley, first Earl of Harrowby, and has left issue.

— In Eaton-place, in his 46th year, the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, the eighth Baronet of Pencarrow, Cornwall, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, M.P. for Southwark, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Cornwall, &c., &c. The family of which Sir William Molesworth's is a branch was of consideration in the county of Northampton as early as the time of the first Edward. One of them marrying a Cornish heiress in the reign of Elizabeth settled at Pencarrow, which is still the seat of the family. Sir William Molesworth was born in Upper Brook-street, London, on the 23rd May, 1810, the son of Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, the seventh Baronet. At the age of 13 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy, and he was subsequently entered a student at Cambridge, but was rusticated for sending a challenge to his tutor. He was then sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he was early initiated in classics, mathematics, and metaphysics, and afterwards he passed to a German university. There he concentrated his intellectual powers, and learned philology and history. Released from collegiate study, Sir William next made the usual tour of Europe. He was still in his minority when he returned home in 1831 His first appearance was made at a county meeting during the Reform agitation, and his speech made so much impression that in December, 1832, he was returned with Mr. W. L. Trelawny unopposed, as a member for the Eastern Division of Cornwall. On the "Peel" dissolution of Parliament in 1834–5, he was returned again in January of the latter year, and unopposed, for the same constituency. In 1837, at the dissolution under Lord Melbourne's premiership, the Tory party had re-organized their strength, and Sir William did not think it advisable to stand; he was, however, returned for the borough of Leeds. In 1841 he retired from Leeds, for the same reason. Sir William then remained out of Parliament for four years, during which interval he used to say that he gave himself a second and a sounder political education. He read and thought, and accumulated capital for his future senatorial life. He served the office of High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1842. In September, 1845, an opening offered in the metropolitan representation by the death of Mr. Benjamin Wood, one of the members of Southwark, and Sir William came forward as the Liberal candidate. He succeeded by a large majority, and retained his seat without further opposition. As a debater Sir William Molesworth was not of first-rate eminence. His speeches in Parliament were few, but always philosophic and well-considered. The Right Hon. Baronet had also a literary reputation. He was at one time the proprietor and editor of the *Westminster Review*, and he edited and reprinted at a great expense the works of Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, of which eminent but unpopular philosopher he was a great admirer. As a public man Sir William Molesworth was respected by men of all shades of political opinion. *The Times* says:—"Nature had endowed him with a mind remarkably clear, sound, logical, and comprehensive. No man was more luminous in arrangement, more clear and conclusive in argument; no man combined and tempered more happily abstract theory with practical good sense; no man looked less to the victory of the moment, or more to the establishment of the truth and the progress of human enlightenment. The moral na-

ture of the man was a fitting counterpart to the intellectual. Simple, sincere, and straightforward, without fear and without compromise, no man's assertions carried more weight, no man received and deserved more entire credit for consistency of principle and singleness of purpose. It would be unjust to say that, thus cut off in the very noon of life, Sir William Molesworth has accomplished all that might have been expected from him; but his friends may console themselves by reflecting that, though many have done more for party, very few, if any, of our living statesmen have done as much for mankind. He found our colonial empire disorganized and distracted by the mal-administration of the Colonial Office, wedded as it then was to a system of ignorant and impertinent interference. He first aroused the attention of Parliament to the importance of our remote dependencies, and explained with incomparable clearness and force the principles of colonial self-government. With untiring diligence, and great constructive power, he prepared draft constitutions, and investigated the relations between the Imperial Government and its dependencies. Starting from a small minority, he brought the public and Parliament over to his side, till principles once considered as paradoxes came to be regarded as axioms. By such means he fairly won the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, but he did not live to enjoy the prize which he had grasped. . . . . The best monument that could be raised to him would be a complete collection of his parliamentary speeches; the noblest epitaph that could be inscribed on his tomb would be the title of 'the Liberator and Regenerator of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.'" The London journals of all shades of opinion concurred in a high estimate of the deceased statesman. Sir William Molesworth married, in 1844, Mrs. Temple West, only daughter of Bruce Carstairs, esq., and widow of Temple West, esq., of Mathon Lodge, Worcestershire, by whom he has left no issue.

23. At Staines, aged 43, Frederick Lucas, esq., M.P. for the county of Meath. Mr. Lucas was the second son of Mr. Samuel H. Lucas, a member of the Society of Friends. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Easter Term, 1838, and in the following year became a member of the Roman Catholic Church; the grounds of his conversion he gave to the world at the time, in the shape of a pamphlet, called "Reasons for becoming a Roman Catholic, especially addressed to the Society of Friends." As a Roman Catholic barrister he took an active part in the proceedings of the Catholic Institute, and started the *Tablet* newspaper in London, in 1840, for the purpose of disseminating the most ultramontane doctrines of his Church. He also was a frequent contributor to the pages of the *Dublin Review*. In 1849 he removed the *Tablet* newspaper to Dublin, and continued to conduct it there from that time. He was also one of the secretaries of the Irish Tenant League during the brief period of its existence. At the general election of 1852 he was elected, through the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood, as Member for the county of Meath. He has always lived a life of political and religious strife; and having advocated in the *Tablet* the right of the Irish priesthood to interfere in politics, and being rebuked by some of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops, he went to Rome, early in the present year, to prosecute his appeal against Dr. Cullen's decision. The result was the entire prostration of Mr. Lucas's physical system, and his premature death at the age of 43.

25. At St. Martin's, Perth, in her 77th year, the widow of William Macdonald, of St. Martin's and Garth, co. Perth, and daughter of Sir William Millar, bart., of Glenlee, formerly one of the senators of the College of Justice under the title of Lord Glenlee.

— In Westbourne-place, aged 63, Col. Martin Orr, Staff Officer of Pensioners. He served in the Peninsula with the 7th Fusiliers, was wounded at Albuera in the left knee and elbow, and received the war medal with seven clasps.

26. At Brighton, aged 82, Thomson Hankey, esq., formerly of Portland-place, second son of John Hankey, esq., by the daughter of Andrew Thomson, esq., of Roehampton.

29. At Beyrout, in her 50th year, Lady Emmeline Charlotte Elizabeth, widow of the Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley. Her ladyship was born on the 2nd May, 1806, the third daughter of John Henry, the fifth Duke of Rutland, K.G., and married, in 1831, the Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley, brother to the late Lord Wharncliffe, who died in 1844. Lady Emmeline wrote a considerable quantity of poetry, which did not obtain any remarkable fame, either good or bad; and she was also the

author of "Travels in the United States, during 1849-50," and of "A Visit to Portugal and Madeira, 1854." Lady Emmeline had been travelling for some time in the East. On the 1st of May last, whilst riding in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, Lady Emmeline had her leg fractured by the kick of a mule. Notwithstanding the weakened state of her constitution, she persisted in undertaking the journey from Beyrout to Aleppo, returning by an unfrequented road across the Lebanon. She reached Beyrout on the 26th of October; but, in spite of the unremitting attention of Dr. Saquet, the French Government physician, and two other medical gentlemen, her frame was so weakened and exhausted by the excessive fatigue of the journey, that she gradually sank, and expired.

29. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 89, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, second daughter of the late Adm. Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart.

30. In Dublin, in his 69th year, Joseph Stock, LL.D., Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, and a Bencher of the Hon. Society of King's Inns, M.P. in 1838 and 1841 for Cashel, son of the Right Rev. Joseph Stock, Bishop of Killaloe.

NOVEMBER.

3. At Winchester, aged 64, Charles Morley, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S., and for 17 years Accountant-General of India.

4. At his residence in Edinburgh, suddenly, from disease of the heart, William Crawfurd, esq., of Cartsburn, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in the metropolis of Scotland. The barony of Cartsburn is now included in the burgh of Greenock; and the proprietor was highly distinguished by the interest which he took in that flourishing port, and the liberality with which he met the rising requirements of the place.

5. At Colyton, aged 64, George Eyre Powell, esq., Captain R.N. Capt. Powell saw much active service in his earlier life; was present in the expedition to Egypt, was overpowered while in command of a prize, and taken to Verdun, whence he made a daring escape with two other midshipmen. In 1813 he served under Sir W. Hoste, in the Adriatic, as Lieutenant of the *Tremendous*, 74. While in that ship he assisted at the reduction of the castle of Trieste, and commanded a battery and a division of seamen at the taking of Rovigno, and in other operations on the coast of Istria. In charge of the flotilla employed in co-operation with the Austrians under Marshal Belgrade, he ascended the Po as far as the river Mincio, and aided in the blockade of Mantua. On the restoration of Naples to its ancient sovereign, and the surrender of the shipping and arsenal to Capt. Campbell, Mr. Powell was sent on shore to act as Commissioner, and remained there until the arrival of Lord Exmouth. He then escorted the ex-Queen to Trieste, and was presented by her with a valuable diamond ring. In 1816, as Lieutenant of the *Cordelia*, 10, he took part in the bombardment of Algiers.

5. At Mill Crooks, near York, Marianne Anna Maria, relict of Andrew Lawson, esq., of Aldborough Manor, near Boroughbridge, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas S. Gooch, bart., Benacre Hall, Suffolk.

6. At Bognor, Sussex, aged 84, Sir Josias Henry Stracey, the fourth baronet (1818). The deceased succeeded to the title only on the 27th December, 1854, on the death of his brother the Rev. Sir George Stracey, bart.

— While leading a battalion of Turks to victory in the passage of the Ingour, aged 20, Frederick Henry, son of the Rev. T. F. Dymock, Captain in the 95th Foot, and aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Col. Simmons, C.B.

7. At Teignmouth, Frances Cecil, relict of the Hon. Philip Henry Abbot, second son of Charles, first Lord Colchester, daughter of the Very Rev. Charles Talbot, D.D., Dean of Salisbury.

— At her residence, Bath, aged 72, Anne, widow of the Rev. H. Hippisley, of Lamborne-place, Berks, third daughter and co-heir of Lock Rollinson, esq., of Chadlington, co. Oxford.

— Aged 77, Capt. William Bourchier Molesworth, R.N., of Highgate, fifth son of Robert Molesworth, esq., and a great-grandson of the first Viscount Molesworth.

— In Harley-street, aged 54, George Pilcher, esq., a Fellow and Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons. Mr. Pilcher had a great celebrity for his treatment of diseases of the ear. He was twice President of the Medical Society, and was also a member of the Medico-Chirurgical, the Pathological, and Epidemiological Societies. In 1843 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, of the council of which he was a member. He was also lecturer at the St. George's School of Medicine, where he had delivered a lecture on the day of his death, which was caused by apoplexy.

8. At Spring-grove, Hounslow, aged 65, Col. James Nicholas Abdy, late of the Madras Artillery.

— At the Beacon, near Dartmouth, whilst on a visit to A. H. Holdsworth, esq., aged 63, Captain Philip Justice, R.N. From November, 1841, to January, 1845, he commanded the *Pelican*, 16, on the East India station. He was made Post-Captain 1846.

— At his house in Bury-street, St. James's, aged 83, Lieut.-Gen. Frederick William Buller, of Lanreath and Pelynt, co. Cornwall. Gen. Buller entered the army in 1790, and served the campaigns of 1793 and 1794 in Flanders; in the West Indies, and was at the siege of St. Lucie, and reduction of Grenada. He was appointed Aide-de-camp to King George the Third, with the rank of Colonel, July 25, 1810.

11. At his house in Eaton-square, aged 73, the Right Hon. Thomas Wilde, Baron Truro, of Bowes Manor, co. Middlesex, a Privy Councillor, &c. Lord Truro was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Wilde, attorney, of College Hill, London, and of Saffron Walden, Essex. He was born in London on the 7th July, 1782, and was educated at St. Paul's School. He was articled to his father, and for some years practised as an attorney, but, having afterwards studied for the higher branch of the legal profession, at the age of 35 years he was, in 1817, called to the bar at the Inner Temple. His rise was steady, though not exceedingly rapid; but at length his reputation as a pleader was thoroughly established, and his name stood among the foremost of his contemporaries. His services were eagerly sought and highly rewarded; his practice, it is generally understood, being about the most lucrative of the day. In 1820 he was engaged as one of the counsel for Queen Caroline on her "trial" in the House of Lords. At Easter Term, 1824, he became a Serjeant-at-Law, and King's Serjeant at Trinity Term, 1827. He entered the House of Commons in 1831, for the borough of Newark, after having been three times an unsuccessful candidate for the same place. Mr. Wilde lost his seat at the general election of 1832; but was returned in 1835, 1837, and 1839. In December, 1839, Mr. Wilde became Solicitor-General in the place of the present Lord Chancellor, and received the honour of knighthood. He was advanced to Attorney-General in June, 1841, in the place of Lord Campbell, appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Sir Robert Peel coming into office in September following, Sir Thomas Wilde retired with the other members of Viscount Melbourne's Administration. At the general election of 1841 Sir Thomas Wilde was returned for the city of Worcester. In July, 1846, he again accepted the office of Attorney-General; but had scarcely entered on its duties when the death of Sir Nicholas C. Tindal, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, occurring in the same week, the Chief Justiceship was offered to him, which he accepted, and was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council. On the formation of Lord John Russell's Administration in July, 1850, he was made Lord Chancellor, and created a peer by the title of Baron Truro, of Bowes Manor, in the county of Middlesex. He filled that exalted office up to February, 1852, when the Earl of Derby succeeded to the head of the Government. Notwithstanding that Lord Truro had studied almost exclusively the common law, his judgments, while Lord Chancellor, are said to have been sound. He bestowed great labour on his judgments, which were always drawn up in writing; this caused some delays, which were much complained of. Lord Truro was fortunate in initiating many law reforms, which have since been carried into effect. He appointed a commission to inquire into the jurisdiction, pleading, and practice of the Court of Chancery. Their report recommended the abolition of the Masters' offices, a measure which Lord Truro succeeded in passing, though he had quitted office at the time. It had the effect of reducing by 20,000*l.* the amount of fees of the Court, which before was 179,500*l.*, collected by 90 different officers, over none of whom there was any check. By another Act some offices in Chancery were abolished, others consolidated; the practice of receiving fees by officers for their own use was suppressed, and an effective plan was devised to keep a check on those still received for the maintenance of the Court; the salaries of the Judges were charged on the Consolidated Fund. The estimated saving to the suitors by these measures is 60,000*l.* per annum. Another reform of Lord Truro was that which relieves the Lord Chancellor of some of his judicial labours by the appointment of the Court of Lords Justices. This enables the Chancellor to attend to his duties in the House of Lords, and his other functions as a member of the Administration, without interruption to the business of the Court of Chancery. An-

other legal change we owe to Lord Truro is the reform of the procedure in the Courts of Common Law; the Act by which it was effected having been prepared under his direction. During the last two sessions of Parliament he had been compelled to absent himself from his place in the House of Lords, having suffered for nearly two years from an affection of the heart, and latterly from dropsy. Lord Truro was twice married: first, on the 18th April, 1813, to Mary, widow of William Deveynes, esq., and daughter of Mr. William Wileman, who died in 1840; secondly, August 13, 1845, to Augusta Emma Mademoiselle d'Este, only daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex by his illegal marriage with Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore. Her ladyship survives him. By his former wife only he had issue. Lady Truro has presented the very valuable law library of the deceased to the House of Lords, to form the nucleus of a collection of judicial records worthy of the highest court of the realm. In the discussion which arose in the Lords, on the 14th of March, when the Marquis of Lansdowne communicated her ladyship's generous intention, the Peers concurred in passing warm eulogies on Lord Truro.

11. Sir John Robert Cave-Browne-Cave, the tenth Baronet (1641), a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of the county. He was the eldest son of Sir William Cave, the ninth Baronet; succeeded his father August 22, 1838. The name of Browne had been assumed by his grandfather, but appears to have been dropped by his father; the deceased, however, on assuming the name of Cave by royal sign manual, in 1838, took it as an addition to the names of Cave-Browne. Sir John served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1844. He married, November 22, 1821, Catharine Penelope, youngest daughter and co-heir of William Mills, esq., of Barlaston, county Stafford; and has left issue.

12. At Hillingdon, aged 24, Sir William Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, the tenth baronet (1635), of Butterton Hall, Staffordshire, and of Chevet Park, near Wakefield.

— Aged 37, Richard Paul Hase Jodrell, esq., eldest son of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, bart., of Portland-place, and of Sall Park, Norfolk. He married, in 1848, Lady Anna Maria Isabella Moore, daughter of the Earl of Mountcashell; but has left no issue.

— At Thorpe Constantine, aged 84, Lady Elizabeth Euphemia, relict of William Phillips Inge, esq., fourth daughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway.

12. At Rachan House, Peeblesshire, Thomas Tweedie, esq., of Quarter, Physician General H.E.I.C.S., J.P., and Deputy Lieutenant of county Peebles.

14. At Cambridge House, Piccadilly, aged 57, Sir Richard Sutton, the second Baronet (1772), of Norwood Park, Nottinghamshire. Sir Richard was the eldest son of John Sutton, esq., eldest son of the first Baronet, and succeeded his grandfather in the year 1802, being then only four years of age. A long minority husbanded the family estates, already large, to such an extent, that Sir Richard has long been considered one of the most wealthy men in the country. Besides the fine estates in Nottinghamshire, Norfolk, and Leicestershire, a very considerable portion of the fashionable district of May Fair belongs to the family. Sir Richard Sutton was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proved himself not deficient in talent; but he married early, on the day after he came of age, and at once entered with great enthusiasm into the sports of the field. Finding the family seat at Norwood, in Nottinghamshire, insufficient for his establishment, he took Sudbrooke Hall, near Lincoln, for his hunting residence, and Weeting (Mr. Angerstein's), in Norfolk, for his shooting box. In both pursuits it was maintained by his friends that he never had an equal. So devotedly fond of shooting was he, that he seldom missed a day from the 12th of August to the 1st of February, except when he was hunting. Sir Richard Sutton commenced his career as a master of foxhounds in 1822, when he succeeded Mr. Assheton Smith in Lincolnshire, in the Burton Hunt. This he upheld on so magnificent a scale that for twenty years they hunted six days in the week. In 1829 Sir Richard met with a terrible fall and broke his thigh, which caused his temporary retirement from hunting, when he sold part of his pack to his friend Mr. Assheton Smith. Finding Sudbrooke inconvenient, he then went into Lincoln, and took possession of a house near the cathedral, where his boundless hospitality, and a host of regular visitors, did wonders for the old city. Sir Richard was too fond of riding "difficult" horses: he broke his limb again; and on a third occasion he had a narrow escape from being drowned in a brook, in which he lay under his horse, and was pulled up by his whip, which he held firmly above

water—a good example of presence of mind. After the death of the late venerable Earl of Lonsdale, in 1844, Sir Richard Sutton took the Cottesmore country, and removed his establishment of about 60 horses and 80 couple of hounds to Cottesmore Park, in Rutlandshire. Here Sir Richard did everything *en prince* for five seasons, but then quitted the place in disgust with some of the neighbouring squires, who preferred the preservation of pheasants to foxes. The last field of his supremacy was, by general agreement, the finest in England. On the retirement of Mr. Green, Sir Richard began the season of 1847–8 "over Leicestershire," with unexampled completeness. With 100 couples of hounds, with no subscription, and with two hunting establishments, his own at Quorndon Hall, and his son Mr. Richard Sutton's at Skeffington, for the Donnington country, Leicestershire has for the last eight years enjoyed opportunities of sport unsurpassed in its long Meltonian annals. Sir Richard died suddenly, at his London residence, of *angina pectoris*. Sir Richard married, in 1819, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Burton, esq., of Burton Hall, county Carlow; and by that lady, who died on the 1st of January, 1842, he had issue seven sons and four daughters. Sir Richard's establishment at Quorndon has been broken up. His best hunters brought from 300 to 360 guineas each; 32 produced 5,812 guineas. The 70 couples of hounds produced 1,806 guineas.

14. At Boulogne, aged 39, Henrietta Bridgett, widow of Martin Browne Ffolkes, esq., of Congham Lodge, Norfolk, son of Sir William J. H. Browne Ffolkes, bart., second daughter of the late General Sir Charler Wale, K.C.B., of Shelford, Camb. Mr. Ffolkes was killed by lightning in 1847.

— At the residence of his father, Capheaton Castle, Northumberland, aged 67, Edward Swinburne, esq., of Calgarth, Windermere, eldest son of Sir John Edward Swinburne, bart.

15. At Hawkshead, Herts, aged 87, Harriet, widow of Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of England, eldest daughter of the Ven. Wm. Willes, Archdeacon of Wells.

— In the camp before Sebastopol, by the explosion of magazines, Assistant Commissary G. Yellon, of the Field Train department, R. Art.

16. At Hollymount, county Mayo. aged 61, Margaret Hester, wife of Thomas Spencer Lindsey, esq., only daughter of the late Richard Alexander Oswald, esq., of Auchencruive.

17. At her son-in-law's, Lieut.-Col. Wynne, R.E., Lady Harriet, relict of Sir Daniel Toler Osborne, bart., of Beechwood, county Tipperary, fourth daughter of William, first Earl of Clancarty.

19. At Valetta, Malta, aged 22, four months after her marriage, Frances, wife of Major Duncan M. Bethune, 9th Regiment.

— At his residence, Salopian Villa, Tivoli, Cheltenham, at the advanced age of 93, Major John Harman Brown. Major Brown was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, officer in Her Majesty's service, having entered the army in 1779. He was actively engaged in the campaigns of Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Sir W. Meadows; participating in the siege and storming of Bangalore, 1791, and various other hill forts of lesser note. In 1792, he was present at the siege of Seringapatam, in command of the Grenadiers of his regiment, who took a very prominent part in breaking the lines of Tippoo Sultan on the night of the 6th February, when Major Brown received his first wound. In 1793, he was at the siege of Pondicherry. In 1798, he accompanied Lord Clive, when going out as Governor of Madras, as his aide-de-camp, and remained with his lordship in that capacity until the year 1802. Again returning to England, where he held several staff appointments, such as Adjutant-General under Lord Charles Somerset, Major Brown was engaged in the unfortunate Walcheren Expedition, in which he was aide-de-camp to General Houston. He received a severe wound during the advance of our forces from Middleburgh to Flushing, but he was present at the capture of the latter place.

— At Brighton, aged 74, Thomas Copeland, esq., F.R.S., a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty. Mr. Copeland was a native of Northamptonshire, and had received an excellent medical education. On the 6th July, 1804, he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and for some years he was attached to the Foot Guards. Having succeeded to the practice of his uncle, an eminent surgeon, he was appointed surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary. He at once entered into a large practice, chiefly among the aristocracy. He was for some time a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons; but, having been passed over in an election of Examiners, he retired. He was, however,

consoled by receiving the appointment of Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty. Mr. Copeland was the author or editor of many important works on sur-gery.

21. At Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-street, in his 50th year, Major-General Frederick Markham, C.B., Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty. General Markham was the second son of Admiral John Markham, and grandson of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York, by the Hon. Maria Rice, daughter of the Right Hon. George Rice and Cecil Baroness Dynevor. He entered the army 1824. He was with his regiment during the rebellion in Canada in 1837, and was wounded in four places at the action of St. Denis. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 32nd Regiment in the East Indies, and served in the Punjaub campaign in 1848-9. He also commanded the 2nd Infantry Brigade at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, where he was wounded; also a division at the action of Soorjkoond, where the enemy's position was carried and seven guns taken; and the Bengal column at the storming and capture of the city of Mooltan, in January, 1849. He was also present at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Goojerat. Soon after he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Royal Forces in India, which appointment he held till he obtained his promotion as Major-General, dated Nov. 28, 1854. General Markham was then appointed to the command of Peshawur; but when within two days' journey to assume his command he was recalled, in order to take the command of a division of the army in the Crimea. The gallant officer at once set out, and performed the journey to Calcutta in the unexampled space of eighteen days during the hot season, and it was from the excessive fatigue of that journey that the seeds of his fatal illness arose. On his arrival in the Crimea he received the local rank of Lieutenant-General from the 30th of July, 1855; and took the command of the Second Division, previously commanded by General Pennefather, and he commanded that division at the last attack on the Redan. He was just able to see Sebastopol fall, when his health became so precarious that he was ordered home; and he died within a month of his arrival.

— At Leamington Priors, aged 60, Robert Darwin Vaughton, esq., magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Salop, and late Captain in the Leicestershire Militia.

22. At his residence, Longnor Hall, Shropshire, after a protracted illness, aged 70, Panton Corbett, esq., a magistrate for the counties of Salop and Montgomery; High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1849; M.P. for Shrewsbury in the Parliaments of 1820 and 1826; and Chairman of Quarter Sessions from 1850 to June, 1855.

24. At his seat, Champlatreux, near Chantilly, aged 75, Louis Mathieu, Count Molé, formerly Prime Minister of Louis Philippe. It was the fortune of this veteran statesman to have taken part, and always with respect, in a long series of revolutions in Western Europe. His family, of noble rank, had for several generations been distinguished members of that cultivated and patriotic body "*la noblesse de la robe.*" Edouard Molé was Procureur-Général in the time of the League, and was made President of the Parliament of Paris by Henri IV. His son, Mathieu Molé, the greatest name of the family, held that place during the wars of the Fronde. Fourth in direct descent from him was Edouard Mathieu Molé, who perished on the scaffold during the Reign of Terror, when only 34 years of age. His son, Count Molé, the future prime minister of Louis Philippe, was then a child. But the talent as well as the name of his race had descended to him; he was an industrious student, profited to the utmost by his education, and was not without ambition. He was only 25 when he published an "*Essai de Morale et de Politique,*" which attracted the attention of Napoleon, then endeavouring to rally round his Government the influential names of the old monarchy. Young Molé, though desirous of serving France, was not disposod to accept servitude under the Imperial dictator; and it was not until Molé had vindicated the independence of his mind, that he accepted the office of Maitre des Requêtes. One of his first duties in that post was rather singular; he sat as Napoleon's commissioner in the Grand Sanhedrim of the Jews, convoked to consider the relation of that body to the French State. Soon afterwards M. Molé was appointed to the Prefecture of Dijon. Here he wrote a life of his great ancestor, Mathieu Molé, which he prefixed to an edition of his early Essai. The opinions expressed or conveyed in the biography advanced him in the favour of the Emperor, and Molé was made a count in the new imperial nobility. He reached the highest point of his career under the Empire as the fortunes of the Emperor were waning. It was after the campaign of 1812 he was named Supreme Judge and

Minister of Justice. But the armies of the Allies were now gathering on the frontiers of France, and the genius of the Emperor himself was required to defend the territory. M. Molé was named President of the Council of Regency which conducted affairs while Napoleon was personally commanding the French army. M. Molé remained faithful to his charge to the last moment. When the Empress Marie Louise fled from Paris with the King of Rome, a regency was formed at Blois. M. Molé remained by the side of the Empress till he was released from his duty and allegiance by a letter from Napoleon himself, who even advised him to join the new *régime*, and serve it as faithfully as he had served him. Louis XVIII. and the party restored with him disliked M. Molé as a deserter from his "order." The King erased his name from the list of the new Chamber of Peers presented by Talleyrand; but the diplomatist pressed his nomination so strongly that the King yielded, though he was not actively employed. On Napoleon's sudden return from Elba, Count Molé, unwilling to desert his benefactor, again accepted the direction of the Ponts et Chaussées, and was appointed to the Chamber of Peers, but would not take his seat. He also refused to sign the proposed decree of perpetual exile against the Bourbon family. He retained his post in the Ponts et Chaussées under the second Restoration, but had no influence in the Government. In the Chamber of Peers he strongly opposed M. de Polignac, and the policy of repression which precipitated the Revolution of 1830 and placed Louis Philippe on the throne. The new King immediately appointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs. The political conflicts and intrigues of the ensuing years are so confused and obscure, that it would be hopeless to trace them; it suffices for this notice that they brought M. Molé prominently forward in parliamentary life. After many combinations he became Prime Minister of a throne destined to fall. In this post he had to contend against the fiery energy and republican zeal of M. Thiers, and the learning of M. Guizot; he was especially obnoxious as the personal confidant of the King, and was accused of desiring to govern the Chambers by court and family intrigues; he was obnoxious, also, to the party of change, as interposing his moderation and integrity to their designs. After a long struggle of words and endless party intrigues, Count Molé finally succumbed to the majorities against him in the Chambers, after trying to force them to his side by two dissolutions. During the latter portion of the reign of Louis Philippe he lived in retirement at Champlatreux; nor did he find any reason ultimately to envy the fate of M. Guizot, his competitor for power. After the fall of that Government, which he defended with so much talent and energy merely because attached to it was a principle of government, Count Molé continued to exercise only an indirect influence on public affairs. Decorated with the grand cordon by King Louis Philippe, he subsequently became a member of the French Academy, and reappeared for a time in the political world during the Presidency of Louis Napoleon as Auditor to the Council of State. M. Molé latterly rallied to the Fusionist party, and declared himself an advocate for the restoration of Henry V. In private life he was highly esteemed. A more perfect gentleman did not exist in all France.

24. At Clifton, aged 79, Elizabeth, dowager Lady Radcliffe, youngest daughter of the late Richard Creswick, esq., of Sheffield.

25. On board the *Ulm*, in the roadstead of Messina, Admiral Bruat, late Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet in the Black Sea. Admiral Bruat was born at Colmar, in Alsace, in 1796, and entered the Naval School at Brest in 1811. His naval career embraced nearly all the opportunities which the French service could allow. He was present at the battle of Navarino. In 1829 he was wrecked in the *Silene* brig on the coast of Algiers, where he was detained in captivity until the city was taken by the French. After commanding in succession the *Jena* and *Triton* ships of the line, he was appointed, in January, 1845, Governor of the Marquesas, and on the 17th of April following Governor of all the French establishments in Oceania. In 1848 he was made Maritime Prefect of Toulon, and in 1849 appointed Governor-General of the Antilles. In 1853 he took the command of the French Channel squadron, and in 1854 became second in command of the Black Sea squadron. He was present at the bombardment of Sebastopol, October 17, 1854. When Admiral Hamelin returned home, Bruat assumed the command of the allied squadrons. He left the Crimea on the 11th of November, and died of suppressed gout on his voyage.

— Aged 69, Margaretta Lucy, widow of Robert Middleton Attye, esq., of Ingon Grange, Warwickshire, youngest daughter of Francis Willes, esq., grandson of Ed-

ward, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and sister to Lady Gould, whom she survived ten days.

25. At Orleigh, Bideford, aged 67, Col. Zachary Clutterbuck Bayly, late of Royal Artillery. He served the campaign in Italy in 1805; was at the battle of Maida (for which he received the war medal) and siege of Scylla, 1806; in the expedition to Egypt, 1807, including the capture of Alexandria and Rosetta; at the capture of Ischia, 1809; on the eastern coast of Spain in 1813, and at the investment of Tarragona.

— In Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, in his 69th year, William Lawrence, esq., Alderman of Bread Street Ward, and a magistrate for Middlesex. The deceased was one of the most extensive builders in the city of London, and at Lambeth. He was elected Alderman of Bread Street Ward in the year 1848, and served the office of Sheriff in 1849. For several years he was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Legal and Commercial Fire and Life Assurance Company, and a commissioner both of the Tower Hamlets and the Holborn and Finsbury Commission of Sewers.

— In his 81st year, William Blacker, esq., of Carrick House, Armagh, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and M.A.

26. Capt. William Honyman Henderson, C.B., Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard. Capt. Henderson, in his youth, was present at the expedition against New Orleans, and was subsequently actively employed. He served on the north coast of Spain during the Carlist war with so much success that he was honoured by the Order of San Fernando, of the second class. In 1839, he was appointed to the *Gorgon*, which was employed for three years in the Mediterranean, and during that period participated in the operations on the coast of Syria, including the attacks on Sidon and St. Jean d'Acre. He was in consequence nominated a C.B. in 1840, and received the Ottoman Order, and scimitars both from the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt. On the 25th of August, 1846, he was appointed to the *Sidon* steam frigate, in which he took an effective part in the suppression of the insurrection in Portugal, and afterwards went to quiet the Azores. Early in 1848 he carried out Lord Dalhousie to India as Governor-General, and brought back Lord Hardinge to Trieste. Soon after, Capt. Henderson was placed in charge of the steam reserve, to which duty he devoted himself with his wonted energy and usefulness; and, after some two years in that position, he was appointed Comptroller-General of the Guard, which office he filled with equal zeal and integrity until his decease, which occurred when on a tour of inspection in Lincolnshire.

27. At Ryde, I.W., Frederick Pratt Barlow, esq., of Kensington-square, a Director of the Great Western and other Railways, and Director of the Westminster Fire Office; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

— At her residence in Brunswick-square, Brighton, Eliza Lady Boughton, of Poston Court, Herefordshire, natural daughter but testamentary heir of Sir Edward Boughton, bart., of that place. She married first, in 1801, Major-Gen. Sir George Charles Braithwaite, bart., who assumed the name of Boughton, and died in 1809; secondly, Newton Dickenson, esq., who survives her.

— At his residence in the Cathedral-close, Lincoln, aged 80, Robert Bunyan, esq., the last male descendant, in the male line, of the author of "The Pilgrim's Progress." (?) He for many years filled the offices of county and city coroner.

— At Constantinople, aged 58, Adam Mickiewicz, the most popular of Polish poets, and generally distinguished by his countrymen as "the Polish Byron."

28. At Tredudwell, Cornwall, aged 86, Admiral James Carthew. Admiral Carthew was very actively engaged during the war. He was present at the reduction of Martinique in 1794; in 1798 he was made Commander in the *Rosario* sloop, which assisted at the destruction of two Dutch frigates and the burning of the dockyard of Medenblik; after which he took her, under orders, and burnt her as a fire-ship, in an attempt to destroy the French squadron in Dunkirk Roads, July 7, 1800. In 1808 he commanded *La Gloire* frigate, which was part of the force employed in 1809 at the second reduction of Martinique and the other islands, where, in addition, he assisted at the destruction of two frigates, and also had charge for some time of the British squadron. His last service in *La Gloire* was to engage two large French frigates off Cherbourg. His medal bore clasps for Guadaloupe, Martinique, and the capture of the *Désirée* frigate. In 1853 he was placed on the reserved list of Admirals, with a good-service pension of 150*l*.

29. Aged 53, from the bursting of a blood-vessel, John Williams, esq., of Bron-

wylfa, co. Carnarvon, late M.P. for Macclesfield; High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1851.

30. At the Rectory, Barton Mills, Suffolk, in her 65th year, Isabella, widow of H. W. Chichester, esq., of Lincoln's Inn; seventh daughter of the late most Rev. Chas. Manners Sutton, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

— At Western House, Brighton, in her 80th year, Lady Hotham, of Great Finborough Hall, Suffolk, and Hereford House, Old Brompton. She was one of the three daughters and coheirs of Francis Colman, esq., of Hillersdon, co. Devon, and was married, first, in 1800, to Roger Pettiward, esq., of Great Finborough, and in 1835 became the second wife of Admiral Sir William Hotham, G.C.B., who died in 1848.

— At Twickenham, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Sir James Langham, bart., of Cottisbrooke Park, Northamptonshire, and sister to the late Sir Francis Burdett, bart.

DECEMBER.

1. In Dublin, at an advanced age, the Very Rev. Theophilus Blakely, Dean of Down.

— In Curzon-street, aged 74, Georgina Elizabeth, widow of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, of Luffness, G.C.B.; third daughter of George Brown, esq., of Ellistown.

2. At the Stone House, near Ludlow, aged 77, Mary Anne, relict of Sir William Syer, Recorder of Bombay.

3. At Preston, near Brighton, aged 66, Catharine, wife of Maj.-Gen. Thomas Dickinson.

— At Wood Park, co. Armagh, aged 77, Acheson St. George, esq., second son of Thomas St. George, esq., M.P. for Clogher, by the Hon. Lucinda Acheson, daughter of Archibald Lord Gosford.

— At Brighton, after a few days' illness, in his 49th year, the Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A., Minister of Percy Chapel, St. Pancras, Middlesex, author of "The Omnipresence of the Deity," "Satan," and many other poems. The parentage of this gentleman is a matter of doubt; it seems, however, sufficiently certain that it was very obscure. In very early youth he commenced writing poetry, and two pieces, both satirical, were published. He was raised into considerable notice by the publication, in 1828, of a poem entitled "The Omnipresence of the Deity," which had immense popularity. In the same year, Mr. Montgomery issued another volume, entitled, "A Universal Prayer; Death; A Vision of Heaven; and A Vision of Hell;" and, in 1830, "The Puffiad: a Satire." The celebrity of his religious poems, and perhaps the liberality of some of his admirers, enabled Mr. Montgomery to choose the Church as his profession. He accordingly entered himself at Lincoln College, Oxford, and took a fourth-class degree in 1833. Almost as soon as he had become a member of the University, he published a poem in her praise, entitled, "Oxford." But Mr. Montgomery's pretensions to the poetic genius had now received a severe check, and his productions were much ridiculed. He, nevertheless, continued to write; and in 1832 published "The Messiah," in six books, and other poems. He was ordained in 1835, and became curate of Whittington; then minister of an episcopal chapel at Glasgow; and in 1843 minister of the Percy Chapel, St. Pancras. It is just to say that Mr. Montgomery was an exemplary parish priest and a popular preacher. His advocacy was always ready for any deserving institution, and was generally successful. He was equally voluminous as a theological and as a poetical writer. Mr. Montgomery's earlier poems received the approbation of such men as Wilson, Crabbe, Bowles, Southey, Sharon Turner, and Sir A. Alison: but his subsequent lengthy productions, issued long after the vein of novelty was exhausted, placed him on the level of Blackmore and other profuse scribblers. He might, however, have continued to produce bad poetry in endless succession had it not been for a propensity which exposed him to contempt, and his works to derision. This was a system of "puffing," direct and indirect, which for many years obtruded itself most offensively on the public eye. This was probably due to the intense vanity of the author; but that excuse tended rather to aggravate the offence. The consequence was, that Mr. Montgomery's name was never mentioned by critics except for contempt and ridicule. The most masterly and the most severe of these was contained in an article in the *Edinburgh Review* in 1830, which, being written by Mr. Macaulay, at once illustrates the magnitude of the offence, and fixes Mr. Montgomery's position in literature for ever. The accomplished reviewer says, "We have no enmity to Mr. Robert Montgomery. We know nothing whatever about him, except what we have learned from his books, and from the por-

trait prefixed to one of them, in which he appears to be doing his very best to look like a man of genius and sensibility, though with less success than his strenuous exertions deserve. We select him because his works have received more enthusiastic praise, and have deserved more unmixed contempt, than any which, as far as our knowledge extends, have appeared within the last three or four years. His writing bears the same relation to poetry which a Turkey carpet bears to a picture. There are colours in the Turkey carpet out of which a picture might be made. There are words in Mr. Montgomery's writings which, when disposed in certain orders and combinations, have made, and will again make, good poetry. But, as they now stand, they seem to be put together on principle in such a manner as to give no image of anything 'in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth.' "

3. Dr. Carew, †Archbishop of Bengal, formerly Professor of Divinity at Maynooth, and described as "one of the brightest ornaments in the Roman Catholic Episcopacy of India."

4. At Fort George, aged 65, Thomas Gordon, esq., of Park, Banffshire, Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 76th (Inverness, Banff, &c.) Highland Light Inf. Militia.

— At his country residence, Altamont, near Blairgowrie, Sir George Ballingall, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, and Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary; a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of France, and an honorary Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. Sir George, who had seen much service as a military surgeon, was elected to the chair of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh in 1823; and was knighted in 1830, upon the accession of King William the Fourth.

5. At Genoa, Lieut.-Gen. James Lindsay, of Balcarres, a nephew of Alexander, sixth Earl of Balcarres. He entered the army in 1807; served in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809; at the defence of Cadiz in 1811; in the Peninsular campaigns of 1812 and 1813; and in the campaign in Holland under Lord Lynedoch, including the assault upon Bergen-op-Zoom, at which he was severely wounded. General Lindsay sat in Parliament in 1831 for the county of Fife, during the short session antecedent to the Reform Act, but did not again obtain a seat.

5. Aged 74, Charles Barclay, esq., of Bury Hill, Surrey, High Sheriff of that county in 1842, and M.P. in 1835. This gentleman was the head of the great firm of Barclay, Perkins, and Co.

— At Brighton, aged 65, Catherine Sarah, widow of the Rev. George Sivewright, and sister of William Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P. for North Shropshire.

— At Ipplepen, Devon, in his 79th year, Frederick Hare, esq., formerly of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for the counties of Norfolk and Kent.

— At Kittery Court, Kingswear, Devon, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Benjamin Roope, Colonel of the 23rd Bengal N. Infantry.

6. At Fern Grove, Hutt Valley, New Zealand, in his 67th year, William Swainson, esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., Assistant Commissary General. Mr. Swainson was a native of Liverpool. His taste for natural history exhibited itself early, and when placed at a desk in the Liverpool Custom-house, his pen was much more employed in delineating butterflies and insects, than in figures and sums. His father had interest enough to get him removed into the Commissariat department of the Treasury. The sun then, for the first time, dawned on the young adventurer. He sailed for the Mediterranean in the spring of 1807, and became stationed in Sicily with the English army garrisoning that island. For several years thus stationed, he devoted himself to the zoology and botany of that island. He soon after extended his researches to Greece and Italy. At the peace he returned to England with large collections and materials for scientific works. His health had suffered, and he retired on half-pay as an Assistant Commissary General. Mr. Swainson then accompanied Koster to Pernambuco, and ultimately travelled overland to Rio St. Francisco, thence to Rio de Janeiro. In this journey he amassed large collections, of birds especially; and he soon returned to England, in his own words, "a bee laden with honey." He was previously a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and on his return he was elected, on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1825 he married and settled near London. He then undertook for Messrs. Longman the editorship of the zoological and other departments of natural science for the "Cabinet Cyclopædia." He

was the author of the "Preliminary Discourse on Natural History," and of nine other treatises, viz. "The Geography and Classification of Animals," "Quadrupeds," "Birds" (2 vols.), "Fishes" (2 vols.), "Animals in Menageries," "Habits and Instincts of Animals," "Shells and Shellfish," "Taxidermy and Bibliography," and "Insects." Mr. Swainson had previously published, "Exotic Conchology," 1822; "The Naturalist's Guide," 1824; "Ornithological Drawings of Birds of Brazil," 1834; "The Geographical Distribution of Man and of Animals," in Murray's 'Encyclopædia of Geography;' "Birds of Western Africa," 1837; "Flycatchers," 1838. To these and other distinct publications are to be added his numerous contributions to the journals of science. In 1835 he lost his wife, being left with five children. He had also injured his fortune by American speculations. These circumstances induced him to emigrate to New Zealand. He accordingly married again, and arrived in that colony in 1837, where he appears to have prospered. His last and only colonial scientific work was a Government survey and report of the forests and trees of Van Diemen's Land.

7. At Bruges, at the residence of his brother, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. John Race Godfrey, of Northernhay House, Exeter.

— In Belgrave-square, aged 61, Lady Frances Anne, widow of John Thomas Hope, esq., and sister to the Earl of Harewood, the Countess of Sheffield, and Lady Portman.

— At his residence, York-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 66, William Mountford Nurse, esq., a magistrate for Middlesex.

8. At Brailsford Rectory, co. Derby, aged 81, Alicia, wife of the Rev. Walter Shirley, daughter of Sir Edward Newenham, M.P. for co. Dublin, and mother of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man.

10. At Sparsholt House, Berks, aged 81, the Rev. John Nelson, D.D., a Canon of Heytesbury, Dean Rural, and Rector of Peterstone-super-Ely (1814), co. Glamorgan.

11. At Balaklava, from wounds received at the explosion of the French siege-train, Sebastopol, aged 18, Lieut. J. W. J. Dawson, R.Art., eldest son of J. W. J. Dawson, esq., Bedford-square.

12. At Liverpool, aged 75, Joseph Brooks Yates, esq., F.S.A., a magistrate of Lancashire. Mr. Yates was the son of a respected Presbyterian minister of Liverpool, and was educated at Eton. On leaving this college he became a partner in a commercial house in his native town, from which he retired with an ample fortune about three years since. Mr. Yates being a highly-educated gentleman, liberally supported the literary and scientific institutions of Liverpool. He was one of the founders of the Literary and Philosophical Institution, and was twelve years its President; he was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and an original member of the Philological Society. To these institutions he contributed valuable papers on archæological subjects. He was, moreover, a very valuable citizen to Liverpool, and did much to promote the well-being of the town and port.

12. In Albemarle-street, in his 54th year, John Cowling, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge, and standing counsel to the University. Mr. Cowling was a member and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1824, as Senior Wrangler, and first Smith's prizeman. Mr. Cowling was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 9, 1827, and went the Northern Circuit. He stood very high at the Common Law bar, and enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice. On the decease of the Hon. Ewan Law, M.P., the late Recorder of London, Mr. Cowling was named a candidate for his seat for Cambridge University; he, however, withdrew in favour of Mr. L. Wigram. In 1839, he was appointed by Lord Lyndhurst, Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge, and subsequently, in 1845, he was nominated to the honourable position of University Counsel.

13. At Rathkeale Glebe, co. Limerick, the Ven. Charles Warburton, LL.D., Rector of Rathkeale, Chancellor of Limerick, Archdeacon of Tuam, and Perpetual Curate of Queenstown; son of the late Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

— Aged 58, Anne, eldest surviving daughter of Charles Bowring, esq., of Larkbeare, Exeter.

— At Roche Court, Hants, aged 67, Frances, relict of Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, bart., second daughter of Oswald Mosley, esq., and sister to Sir Oswald Mosley, bart.

— At the residence of her nephew, Sir Thomas Dyer, bart., aged 99, Harriet, relict of the Rev. Joseph Griffith, Rector of Turvey, Beds., and of Brompton Hall, Middlesex.

— At Kingsland, aged 80, Mary, widow

of Major Rawlins, of the Rifles, late of the 42nd Regt.

13. At Brighton, aged 64, Charles Shirley, esq., of Midhurst, third son of Evelyn Shirley, esq., of Eatington, co. Warwick, and brother to Evelyn John Shirley, esq., of Eatington.

14. In Bath, aged 84, Louisa Mary Ann, widow of Adm. Isaac Wolley, and daughter of the late Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart., of Burnham, Norfolk.

— In Eaton-square, in his 73rd year, Charles De Laet Waldo Sibthorp, esq., of Canwick House, near Lincoln, and Potterells, Herefordshire, M.P. for Lincoln, Colonel of the Royal South Lincoln Militia, and a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Lincoln. The family of Colonel Sibthorp is of very great antiquity in Nottinghamshire, but his branch of it became seated at Lincoln in the reign of Charles II., by the marriage of Gervase Sibthorp with the widow of a gentleman who had represented that city in the Long Parliament. His son John was M.P. for Lincoln during part of the reign of Queen Anne. His eldest son Coningsby represented the same city, as did also the nephew and heir of the latter, Humphrey, who died 1815. These two, the uncle and nephew, also held in succession for many years the colonelcy of the South Lincoln Militia; so that there has been a singular tenure for nearly a century, with intervals, by the same family of those honourable posts, the representation of the city near to which they reside, and the command of one of the militias of the county in which their property chiefly lies. Colonel Sibthorp was second son of the above-named Humphrey, and on the death of his eldest brother Coningsby, also M.P. for Lincoln in 1822, succeeded to the family estates. Early in life he entered into the army; was a Captain in the Scots Greys, and afterwards in the 4th Dragoon Guards, with whom he served in the Peninsular war; and he ever retained a strong affection for his original profession, shown in the ardour and profuse liberality with which he endeavoured to advance to perfection the militia regiment of his county after his appointment as its Colonel. He entered the House of Commons as representative for Lincoln in 1826, and with one brief exception, of the short parliament of 1833–34, has been re-elected to the same honourable trust. In his connection with Parliament few names have been more familiar with the public than that of Colonel Sibthorp. His fearless avowal of the highest Conservatism; the honest, blunt language in which he expressed his opinions and views; the frequent admixture of very genuine humour and often real wit; a certain eccentricity of manner and appearance (the very opposite, however, to slovenliness and disregard of personal effect) kept his name before the public almost to the last. Like the late Mr. Bernal, with whom he was in friendly intimacy, he had a great taste for articles of virtù and curiosity, of which he had made a large and choice collection, which has been dispersed since his decease, at prices which prove the soundness of his judgment. Col. Sibthorp married, in 1812, Maria, daughter and co-heiress of Ponsonby Tottenham, esq., of Clifton, co. Wexford, and has left issue.

15. At Exeter, aged 46, Charlotte Juliana Jane, wife of James Wentworth Buller, esq., of Downes, third daughter of the late Lord Henry Molyneux Howard.

— At Asnieres, near Paris, aged 71, Julia, daughter of the late Sir George Cooke, bart., of Wheatley, near Doncaster.

— Drowned in the river Medway, aged 20, Morton Edward Eden, Ensign in the H.E.I.Co.'s Engineers, second surviving son of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Eden, Rector of Bishopsbourne, and Lady Grey de Ruthyn; Ensign Æneas R. R. Macdonnell, E.I.Co.'s Engineers; George Battine, Ensign in the E.I.Co.'s Engineers, and James, his brother, appointed to the Bengal Cavalry, aged 21 and 18, third and fourth sons of the late Major-Gen. Battine, C.B. Their boat appears to have been driven on a bank near Kit's Hole during a fog, and it was many days before their bodies were found.

16. In St. James's-square, aged 75, Margaret, wife of Hudson Gurney, esq., daughter of Robert Barclay, esq., of Ury, M.P. for Kincardineshire.

17. At Portchester, Hants, John Walter Wilkinson, esq., Assistant Commissary-General in the British Army. He served in Holland, and throughout the whole of the Peninsular campaign, with distinguished zeal and ability, and received a medal with three clasps.

— At Barrington Hall, Cambridgshire, aged 64, John Bendyshe, esq., a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire in 1831.

18. At Southall, aged 88, Ann, relict of Mr. Serjeant Vitruvius Lawes, who died in 1836.

18. At Exmouth, aged 89, Nicholas Saumarez, esq., last surviving brother of the late Adm. Lord de Saumarez.

— At Cambridge, aged 52, Cordelia, wife of the Rev. William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College, daughter of the late J. Marshall, esq., of Leeds, and of Hallstead, Cumberland.

— In St. James's-place, in his 93rd year, Samuel Rogers, esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A., the patriarch of English poets, wits, and patrons of art. Mr. Rogers was born on the 30th July, 1763, at Stoke Newington, in Middlesex. His father, Mr. Thomas Rogers, who died in 1793, was a banker in London, and was a man of eminence among the Protestant Dissenters who abounded in the district of Newington-green, in the neighbourhood of the celebrated Dr. Watts, whose hymns gave the boy Samuel his first predilection for poetry. His education was received at a private school. At a very early period of life young Rogers applied himself to the study of art and letters, which he perfected by extensive foreign travels. His first published essay in poetry was an "Ode to Superstition, and other Poems," published in 1786. It is easy to perceive that he was then fresh from the perusal of Gray, and that "The Bard" and an "Ode to Adversity" were then, as they were through life, favourite compositions with the youthful poet. In the year 1792 appeared "The Pleasures of Memory,"—a poem in two parts, written in our English heroics, with rhyme, and with great elegance of language and great correctness of thought. This poem brought him into notice with the contemporary *literati*. In 1798 we find Madame d'Arblay writing to her sister, Mrs. Phillips:—"I learned * * that Mr. Rogers, author of 'The Pleasures of Memory,' that most sweet poem, had ridden round the lanes about our domain to view it, and stood—or made his horse stand—at our gate a considerable time, to examine our Camilla Cottage—a name, I am sorry to find, Charles, or some one, had spread to him; and he honoured all with his good word." "The Pleasures of Memory" was the means of introducing him to Mr. Fox; an introduction that coloured the whole career of the poet. No one could be ten minutes in Mr. Rogers's company without hearing some friendly reference to the name of Fox. He really loved him on this side idolatry, and Mr. Fox is known to have evinced a sincere regard for the poet. Mr. Fox brought him from Ball's-pond and Highbury to the Court end of the town — to Conduit-street and St. James's-place. When Mr. Rogers moved to his far-famed house in St. James's-place, Mr. Fox was the leading guest at the house-warming dinner; and when (1806) Mr. Fox was buried at Westminster Abbey, the poet of "Memory" gave expression to his grief in some of the best-turned and most tender of his verses. His third publication, and his masterpiece, as many consider it, was (1798) his "Epistle to a Friend," of which the design is to illustrate the virtue of True Taste, and to show how little she requires to secure, not only the comforts, but even the elegances of life. Before Mr. Rogers made his fourth public appearance as a poet he had obtained the friendship of Lord Byron. They met through the instrumentality of Moore. They were prepared for friendship. In his satire of 1809, Byron had described the "Pleasures of Memory," the "Pleasures of Hope," and the "Essay on Man," as "the most beautiful didactic poems in our language." The poet himself he called "melodious Rogers." Their meeting was at a reconciliation-dinner with Moore at the table of Mr. Rogers. This was in November, 1811, and only four persons were present: Mr. Rogers, the host; Lord Byron, Tom Moore, and Tom Campbell. This was Byron's first introduction to these great men. In 1812 Mr. Rogers published another poem, entitled "Columbus," of which great things had been predicted by the *coterie* which surrounded the wealthy poet. It was beautifully illustrated by Stothard; but either the public taste had changed or the poem was not equal to its predecessors, and it met with little success. The *Quarterly Review*, then the terror of all Whig writers, contained a severe review. The critic was the late Lord Dudley, an accomplished scholar, and not wanting either in nicety of discernment or in literary skill. Rogers, always sensitive to adverse criticism, was greatly annoyed. His feelings were soothed by Byron, in 1813, inscribing to him his tale of the "Giaour," "as a slight but most sincere token of admiration for his genius, respect for his character, and gratitude for his friendship." In 1817, Moore dedicated to him his poem of "Lalla Rookh." In August, 1814, appeared from the shop of Mr. Murray, a thin duodecimo volume, entitled "Lara, a Tale: Jacqueline, a Tale;" the former by Byron, the latter by Rogers. They were soon separated, at the desire of Murray, the publisher. When in 1814 the Continent was free once more to Englishmen, Mr.

Rogers went abroad, chiefly for the sake of seeing that noble collection of works of art which Napoleon had assembled in Paris. Few connoisseurs were better fitted to relish what they saw than Rogers. On this occasion he saw Pæstum for the first time, and then (March 4, 1815) wrote those not inappropriate lines which he afterwards introduced into his poem of "Italy." The fall of Napoleon soon after enabled him to extend his knowledge of continental life, continental scenery, and continental art. He carried with him a manuscript poem, "Human Life," in his favourite form of verse, that of the "Pleasures of Memory," and gave his whole leisure to blotting and refining. This he published on his return in 1819, in quarto, with Murray; but it neither roused the critics, nor extended its writer's reputation. The knowledge of human life which it exhibits is restricted to a very narrow and polished circle. He does not deal with human life as Pope deals with man. His next publication, and it was his last, was his descriptive poem of "Italy," of which he had given foretaste in his lines of Pæstum. The work went through several editions; a degree of success due more to the elegant mind and polished thought of the writer than to any great power in the poem. Of the additions which he made to this poem from first to last, that which will be found to interest the greatest number of readers is his meeting at Bologna, by appointment, with Lord Byron. This was in the autumn of 1821. They visited the Florence Gallery together, and then parted for the last time. Though Rogers's poetic labours may be said to have ceased more than 30 years before his death by the publication of his "Italy," he did not entirely desert the Muse, but tried his strength once more in some short and graceful copies of verses addressed to Lord Grenville and to Earl Grey. His latest effusion is dated in 1834; and beyond an epithet, or the correction of half a line, his poetic efforts did not after this extend. He dedicated the remainder of his literary life to the publication of those two beautifully-illustrated volumes, his "Italy" and his "Poems." No one knew better than Rogers how to sustain a reputation, and no one was more desirous than he of leaving a poetic memory behind him. What wealth could accomplish—he is said to have spent 10,000*l.* on two octavo volumes—wealth has accomplished, and what a refined taste could effect in directing wealth, refined taste has effected most exquisitely in these volumes. The graceful Stothard is nowhere seen to greater advantage, and the poetic Turner is nowhere to be found equally poetic on so small a scale. As to the place of Mr. Rogers among modern English poets—his poetry is refined rather than brilliant; he produced very sparingly—he polished every line with a fastidiousness fatal to vigour—and seemed so little equal to the labour and fatigue attending on a sustained flight, that two of his poems, on most ambitious subjects, the "Voyage of Columbus" and "Italy," were given forth to the world in the form of fragments. His "Pleasures of Memory" stands midway betwixt Goldsmith and Campbell, though not on the level of either. Measured against that beautiful poem of the affections, Cowper's "Lines on his Mother's Picture," the reminiscences of Mr. Rogers are faint. The heart in them beats languidly, though the music is "tender and gravely sweet." Again, in the "Italy" of Rogers we have not the Italy of those passions, "sudden and lasting," which Byron sung—nor the Italy of violent words and painfully inconclusive deeds, which has been so sad a sight to more modern pilgrims—but the Italy of "ruins and the vine." The gentler appearances of its "fatal beauty" have rarely been more gracefully sung than by Rogers; and though his pictures may be undervalued as too smooth and feeble on a first reading, there are not a few who, after passing the Alps, have been surprised to find how their truth of traits and tones, the quiet musical harmony of some single line, or the sentiment of the entire fragment, summons them up again, as familiar melodies recalled by the sights of the way. Rogers must be commemorated as one who, for more than half a century past, has figured in the foremost rank of London literary society. It may be doubted whether any poet, even in the Augustan age of clubs and chocolate-houses, ever lived so much in the eye of the world of men and women as the Banker Bard of St. James's-place. The history of the last 30 years of his life would be little more than a series of visits between Bowood and Holland House—of breakfasts given at his own table to every person in England or America in any way eminent, and of dinners at his own house to men like Moore, Sydney Smith, Luttrell, Maltby, and others whom he had known for many years—varied by attendances at auctions of pictures, at meetings of the trustees of the National Gallery, and periodical visits to Broadstairs and Brighton. His hand was in his purse

immediately in aid of any case of literary or artistic distress. A subscription list for a monument to an author, or an artist, or an actor, was sure to include his name—not for an ostentatious amount, but for a sum commensurate with his means and position. When Moore was in the midst of his Bermuda difficulties the ever-ready Rogers was there to relieve them. When Sheridan was deserted on his death-bed by those who had courted him when he had strength to be of use to them, Rogers was there to arrest an execution, and give him the last money he was ever to receive. When Campbell sought assistance in the purchase of a share in the *Metropolitan Magazine*, he went at once to Rogers, and obtained the loan of the 500*l.* he required for the purchase. In his relations with artists and men of letters, however, his tastes were somewhat influenced by his sympathies. He was one of the first English connoisseurs who appreciated the serene and delicate sanctities of Fra Beato. He attached himself earnestly to the genius of Stothard at a time when a more potent and more technically-accomplished arbiter of taste, Sir George Beaumont, was unable to relish the works of the painter of "The Canterbury Pilgrimage." But, as years wore on, his fastidiousness became somewhat wayward, and his predilections balanced by antipathies for which no reason could be given. His affection for music was greater than his knowledge of it. This amounted to a gentle *dillettantism*, recalling that of Gray, writing canzonets to an air by Geminiani, to be sung by Miss Speed; and stopping short of the boldness, romance, and discovery which has marked the art since Beethoven was in his prime. But till an accident confined him to his chair, Mr. Rogers continued to be an attendant at the Opera, the Ancient Concerts, and, when these died out, at the Exeter Hall Oratorios. Till a very late period, he might be seen at midnight feebly hurrying home from these on foot, no matter what the weather, thinly dressed, and as resentful of the slightest offer of attendance as was "the Duke" when he was scarcely able to mount his horse. The passion for pleasure did not forsake him till a very late period. Only a few years since a street accident, caused by this imprudent manner of wandering home alone (when he was run over by a carriage), sentenced him to a chair for the rest of his days. The funeral of Mr. Rogers took place at Hornsey on the 27th December. The very fine collection of works of art and virtù, drawings, paintings, and engravings, which illustrated the mansion in St. James's-place (recently much augmented by the smaller but valuable collection of the poet's sister and brother), has been dispersed. The result of the sale proved the taste and judgment of the collector.

19. At Myton House, near Warwick, aged 82, Mrs. Anne Parker, sister of Adm. Sir William Parker, bart., G.C.B.

— At Hill, near Southampton, Rear-Adm. Frederick Jennings Thomas. This officer entered the navy in 1799; and in 1803, in the *Prince of Wales*, 98, bearing the flag of Sir Robert Calder, he took part in the action fought, July 22, 1805, with the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Finisterre. He was nominated, September 19 following, acting lieutenant of the *Spartiate*, 74, Capt. Sir Francis Laforey; and on October 21 in the same year shared in the glories of Trafalgar. His appointment to the *Spartiate* being confirmed February 14, 1806, he continued employed in her off Rochfort and in the Mediterranean, where he assisted at the blockade of Toulon, contributed to the defence of Sicily, and partook in a variety of operations on the coast of Italy until November, 1809. In the course of the ensuing month he joined the *Antelope*, 50, bearing the flag of Sir J. T. Duckworth. He was now constantly engaged with a detachment of small vessels in harassing the enemy along the coasts of Spain, assisted at the defence of Tarifa, and afforded such protection to the commerce of Cadiz that he was presented with the thanks of the inhabitants in a gold box. In an unsuccessful attack made in 1810, by the troops under Lord Blayney, on the Castle of Frangerola, the gun-boat he was in sunk after an action of two hours, and he himself was wounded. He was now continually engaged in action, and bore an important part in the final expulsion of the French from those coasts. Notwithstanding these great services he did not receive post-rank until 1813, and never received any honorary distinction.

20. At his residence in Rutland-square, Edinburgh, aged 65, the Right Hon. Alexander Sinclair, thirteenth Earl of Caithness and Baron of Berriedale, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Admiral of the coast, of Caithness. His Lordship never sat in either House of Parliament.

— At Denbies, near Dorking, in his 68th year, Thomas Cubitt, esq., the eminent builder, of Thames Bank, Belgravia. Mr.

Cubitt was born at Buxton, near Norwich, in 1788. At an early age he was thrown on his own resources, and soon learned to have trust in them. At the death of his father, when he was in his nineteenth year, he was working as a journeyman at the business of a carpenter. He shortly afterwards, with a view to improve his circumstances, took one voyage to India and back as captain's joiner. On his return to London, then about 21 years of age, with the savings he had put by he commenced a small business in the metropolis as a carpenter. After about six years, appearances of success manifesting themselves, he took a tract of ground from Lord Calthorpe in Gray's Inn-road, upon which he erected large workshops, and carried on a very considerable business. This establishment was afterwards relinquished to his brother, now Mr. Alderman Cubitt, who had been for many years associated with him. One of his earlier works, while there, was the London Institution, in Moorfields, where he met and overcame great difficulties. About the year 1824 he entered into engagements with the Duke of Bedford and Lord Southampton for tracts of ground, on which Tavistock-square and Gordon-square, with Woburn-place and other streets around, now stand. Towards the close of the same year and the beginning of 1825, he engaged with the late Marquis of Westminster and Mr. Lowndes to cover large portions of the Five Fields, Chelsea, and grounds adjacent. Of this engagement, Belgrave-square, Lowndes-square, Chesham-place, and other ranges of houses, are the results. He subsequently further engaged to cover the vast open district lying between Eaton-square and the Thames, now known as South Belgravia. He has also carried out similar extensive operations in Clapham, Kemp Town, Brighton, and other places. Shortly after the commencement of these great undertakings, a monetary panic occurred, which caused much general ruin, but his undaunted courage and perseverance carried him through the difficulties which arose from it. At a later period Mr. Cubitt had the honour of being sent for by Her Majesty (entirely without solicitation), to advise upon the re-construction of Osborne, in the Isle of Wight; and the new palace which has grown up there has been erected and designed by him. He has also been employed as builder in other works of great magnitude connected with the Crown. Mr. Cubitt was a man of the most estimable qualities, clear-headed, energetic, of unswerving integrity, kind to his family, generous and considerate to his work-people and dependants. He has left a fortune of upwards of a million sterling.

21. At Fryern, Sussex, aged 72, the Hon. George King, uncle to the Earl of Lovelace.

— At Lee, Kent, in her 83rd year, Grace Elizabeth, widow of Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart., G.C.B., of Walhampton, Hants; daughter and co-heir of Robert Neale, esq., of Shaw House, near Melksham, and half-sister to the present Sir George Duckett, bart.

— At Brighton, Miss Emma Wilbraham, of Lowndes-street, Belgravia, and eldest sister of the late George Wilbraham, esq., of Delamere House, Cheshire.

22. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 75, Henrietta, wife of Rear-Adm. John Brenton, and sister of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, bart.

— At Stonehouse, aged 83, Anthony Dickson, esq., late Physician-General of the Bengal Army, and J.P. for Berwickshire.

— In Eaton-terrace, aged 76, Mary Anne, widow of John Houlton, esq., of Farley Castle, Somersetshire, Colonel of the Somersetshire Militia, only daughter and heir of Thomas Ellis, esq., of Rolleston, Devon.

— In Edinburgh, Count Valerian Krasinski, one of the most distinguished members of the Polish emigration. He was a native of the ancient Polish province of White Russia, and was a member of an old and illustrious family, the branch to which he belonged having at an early period embraced the Protestant faith, of which he also was a devoted adherent. At an early age he was appointed chief of the department of the Ministry of Public Instruction in the kingdom of Poland. On the breaking out of the Polish insurrection in 1830, Count Valerian Krasinski was sent by the then chief of the national government, Prince Adam Czartoryski, to England, as a member of the diplomatic mission despatched from Poland to this country, and he continued here in this capacity until the fatal catastrophe of 1831; when he, with so many others, became a penniless exile from his country, for which, however, up to the day of his death, he never ceased to labour. He wrote several volumes of history, and some translations of Polish literature. The Count was a man of very high intellectual qualities, of the most polished manners, and was a

welcome guest in the most refined circles of London and Edinburgh, in which he spent his 25 years of exile.

23. At Cairo, aged 37, Col. William Mayne, of the Bengal Army, Aide-de-camp to the Queen, and Brigadier of the Hyderabad Contingent. This gallant officer was the third surviving son of the Rev. Robert Mayne, of Limpsfield, Surrey, and entered the service of the East India Company in June, 1837. His first service in actual warfare was in the Affghan war. In 1839 he was present in the action of the Bolam Pass, and commanded the rear-guard of his regiment on Capt. Barstow being wounded. On the 28th October he commanded the rear-guard of the second column, proceeding from Cabul to Jellalabad, and was then for the first time thanked in general orders by Sir R. Sale for his services on the occasion. He was present at the engagement with the Khyberees on the 22nd November, and in many subsequent affairs, in which his skill and gallantry were so conspicuous that he was appointed, as a reward for services performed only as ensign, to the command of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, then commonly known as "Shah Soojah's Horse," and again repeatedly distinguished himself. In October, 1841, he joined, with a squadron of his regiment, the force under Sir Robert Sale that was sent from Cabul to reduce the Thilgees. He was present in all the affairs which took place in the passes during the march to Gundamuck, and on the force leaving that place to take possession of Jellalabad, he, in conjunction with Capt. Oldfield, commanding the 5th Light Cavalry, completely routed a large body of the enemy who were pressing hard on the rear-guard, and was thanked by Colonel Dennie, C.B., in his despatch reporting the circumstance. During the siege of Jellalabad he took an active part in all the sallies made, and was mentioned in every despatch of Sir R. Sale reporting the same. He was, moreover, almost daily engaged during this memorable siege in skirmishes with the enemy. On General Pollock's arriving at Jellalabad and relieving the garrison, in April, 1842, he was appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Infantry Division, and in that capacity he accompanied Brigadier Monteath against the Shirmarrees, receiving the Brigadier's thanks in his despatch for his services in the action of the 26th of July. He was present at the engagement at Mamooktel on the 24th August, and mentioned in Gen. Pollock's despatch as having been "particularly active throughout the day." He accompanied Sir R. Sale, who commanded the storming columns on the 8th September, on the heights of Jugdulluck, and on the 13th of the same month he took an active part in the defeat of Akbar Khan on the Huft-kotul, and was again thanked in orders by General Pollock. After the occupation of Cabul he accompanied the force sent into Kohistan under Gen. M'Caskill to reduce Istalif, and conducted the right column to the attack of that place on the 29th September. For his services on this occasion he received the thanks of Brigadier Pollock, as also those of the Major-General, in his despatch to Government. Lieutenant Mayne had now acquired such reputation for skill and enterprise that he was rapidly promoted, the Governor-General (the Earl of Ellenborough) declaring that he considered it to be for the good of the service that he should attain high rank while yet young. By Lord Hardinge he was equally eulogised, and was appointed an hon. aide-de-camp. He was present at the battle of Maharajpore, in command of the Governor-General's body-guard. In April, 1851, a Brigadiership in the Nizam's service, now called "the Hyderabad Contingent," having become vacant, Lord Dalhousie appointed him to the command, with praises equalling those of the two preceding Governors-General. In this appointment his extraordinary skill and activity raised him to the highest repute as a soldier; and he was repeatedly thanked by the Governor-General. "It is impossible," says a journalist, in recording his premature decease, "to overrate the estimation in which Col. Mayne was held generally by his brother officers of every rank and grade in the Indian army. His uniform success in the field and coolness in action, no less than his extraordinary daring and energy, gained him the confidence, while the kindness of his heart and many excellent personal qualities won him the esteem and love, of all those who ever served with or under him. The influence and authority he had over the native troops he commanded were unbounded. Colonel Mayne was never wounded, although he had his horse killed under him on several occasions." After a short furlough at home, he had only returned to India in September last. He was almost immediately seized with a violent attack of dysentery, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was again on his way to England, when his

further progress was arrested at Cairo by the hand of death.

23. Aged 85, Major Sir William Wynn, Captain of Sandown Castle, Isle of Wight, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of co. Merioneth.

24. Aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of Major-Gen. Edward Walker.

25. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Eleanor dowager Lady Leeds, widow of Sir George William Leeds, bart., second daughter of the late Owsley Rowley, esq., of Priory Hill, Hunts.

26. At Bridstow, near Ross, aged 82, Frances Louisa, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Adams, of Holyland, Pembrokeshire.

— At Bath, Miss Mary Bowes, daughter of the Countess of Strathmore and Col. Bowes.

— At Brighton, aged 61, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Charles George Digby, R.N., and only daughter of the late Sir John Benn Walsh, bart.

27. At Stoke, Devonport, aged 83, Adm. Richard Curry, C.B. Adm. Curry entered the navy in 1793; and soon after, in the *Venus*, 38, commanded by his cousin, Capt. Faulknor, took part in a severe action, which lasted two hours and a half, with the *Semillante* of 40 guns. He commanded the *Fury* bomb in the expedition to Holland in 1799, during which he bombarded a military post near the Helder Point—covered the landing of the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby—accompanied Vice-Adm. Mitchell's flotilla to the Zuyder Zee—co-operated with Capt. Wm. Carthew in removing a large quantity of naval stores from Medenblik, the dockyard at which place and two frigates were burnt—and was the last but one to quit the Texel on its evacuation. In 1801, Capt. Curry took part in the expedition to Egypt. After assisting at the debarkation of the troops, he bombarded and reduced the castle of Aboukir, and the castle of Jullien. Ascending the Nile, he subsequently commanded a force of four flats and three launches in an action of six hours with the enemy's fort at Rahmanieh, the eventual capture of which, with slight loss, cut off all communication between the French armies at Grand Cairo and Alexandria, secured the command of the Nile, and contributed in a great degree to the final expulsion of the enemy from the country. For these services Capt. Curry received presents from the Pasha, and a pelisse of honour from the Sultan, and being ordered home with the despatches, was awarded the sum of 500*l.* usually given on such occasions; and also received the Egyptian war medal in gold. So able and enterprising an officer was sure of employment, and he commanded ships to the close of the war; and was subsequently employed. He was nominated a C.B. in 1841.

28. At Bath, aged 73, Frederick William Rooke, esq., of Lackham House, Wilts, a retired Captain R.N., and a magistrate for Wiltshire. In the *Sirius*, 36, he was present at the capture of *La Dedaigneuse* frigate. In 1807 he was appointed to the *Achille*, 74, employed first in the Channel, next off the coast of Spain, and then at the siege of Flushing, where he served on shore, and caught the Walcheren fever. In 1810, he was appointed to the *San Juan*, 74, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore C. V. Penrose, at Gibraltar; and whilst on the books of that ship he served in the flotilla, and was in frequent action with the enemy during the siege of Cadiz. He also commanded a division of gun-boats at the defence of Tarifa; and for his services at both places he was advanced to the rank of commander in 1812. He served the office of High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1842.

— At Durham, aged 75, Edward Shipperdson, esq., of Piddinghall Garth, near Durham, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of that county. High Sheriff in 1843; formerly Colonel of the Durham volunteers.

— At Egginton Hall, Derbyshire, in his 79th year, Sir Henry Every, the ninth Baronet (1641), a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

29. At Missenden Abbey, Bucks, George Carrington, esq.

— At Carlisle, aged 66, Frances, widow of Lieut.-Col. James Livingston, late of Bombay Native Inf., and daughter of the late Sir Harford Jones Brydges, bart., of Boultibrooke, Radnorshire.

— At Torquay, after a short illness, John Dick Burnaby, esq., B.C.L., of Asfordby Hall, Leicestershire, Barrister-at-Law, Justice of the Peace for that county, and Judge of the County Courts for the Leicester district; formerly a Commissioner of Bankrupts for Leicester, Nottingham, and the districts attached.

30. At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 71, Paymaster John Paye Bailey (1807). He was midshipman of the *Africa* at Trafalgar, and was wounded; purser of the *Nereide* at the capture of the French frigate *Caroline*, in St. Paul's Bay, Island of Bourbon, and at the capture of *La Belle Poule;* served on shore at the destruction of the batteries in the Gironde; and was

Naval Commissary in the operations against New Orleans, &c.

30. At Kilkee, a watering-place on the coast of Clare, Lieut.-Col. Hampden Pepper, of the Bengal Army, and Miss Smithwick, daughter of Peter Smithwick, esq., of Shanbally, co. Tipperary, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Robert Gabbett, D.D. This unfortunate pair were about to be married. When visiting the Puffing-hole table-rock, to admire the effects of an Atlantic storm, they were sucked in by the retreating waves and drowned.

— At Civita Vecchia, aged 38, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, the 12th Baronet, of Skirling, co. Peebles (1628), Commander R.N., and a Deputy Lieutenant of Peeblesshire. Sir Thomas served in the China war at the first and second capture of Canton, and landed at the taking of Amoy and Chinghae. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his half-brother, Sir Alexander, May 8, 1850.

— At Beaby, co. Meath, aged 75, Henrietta, relict of Adm. James Macnamara, daughter of Edward King, esq., of Askham Hall; married, first, in 1805, to Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Carleton, who was killed at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1814, leaving issue Guy now Lord Dorchester, and three daughters.

31. At Hammersmith, in his 56th year, Capt. Charles Anstruther Barlow, R.N., C.B., and K.S.F. In the *Queen Charlotte*, 100, he was present in the battle of Algiers. In the *Royalist* 10, he was employed on the north coast of Spain, from the siege of Bilbao, in June, 1835, until made Commander on the 10th of January, 1837, and for his exertions during that period he received the first class of the Spanish order of San Fernando. In 1841, in command of the *Nimrod*, 20, he took an active part in the operations on the coast of China, particularly in the capture of Canton; upon which occasion he was sent by Sir Le Fleming Senhouse as bearer of despatches to the Commander-in-Chief Sir Gordon Bremer, and to the Governor-General of India, and thence overland to England. He was advanced to post rank in consequence, and was nominated a C.B.

31. Sarah, wife of Col. Tempest, of Tong Hall, Yorkshire, and Aughton, Lancashire.

— At Melbourne, aged 50, his Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief of the colony of Victoria, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and a Naval Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty. Sir Charles Hotham was the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Rector of Dennington in Suffolk, and a Prebendary of Rochester. He entered the navy in 1818. On the night of the 23rd of May, 1824, when midshipman of the *Naiad*, 46, he served in the boats under Lieut. Michael Quin at the gallant destruction of a 16-gun brig, moored in a position of extraordinary strength alongside the walls of the fortress of Bona. He was made Lieutenant for his gallant behaviour at the wreck of the *Terror* bomb, and posted in 1833, in respect to the memory of his uncle the late Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. His next appointment was to the *Gorgon* steam-sloop, stationed on the south-east coast of America. In November, 1845, having assumed command of a small squadron, he ascended the river Parana, in conjunction with a French naval force under Capt. Trehouart, and on the 20th of that month, after a hard day's fighting, succeeded in effecting the destruction of four heavy batteries at Punta Obligado, also of a schooner of war carrying six guns, and of 24 vessels chained across the river. Towards the close of the action he landed with 180 seamen and 145 marines, and accomplished the defeat of the enemy, 3500 strong with 22 guns, which were captured. The loss of the British in this very brilliant affair amounted to 9 men killed and 24 wounded. For this gallant affair he was made K.C.B. in 1846. In 1847 he was Commodore on the coast of Africa. Early in 1852 Sir Charles Hotham submitted to Lord Granville, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, a very able paper, showing the immense importance to this country of opening the internal trade of South America to Europe through the vast channels of the Parana and Paraguay, which pierce it for 1200 and 1500 miles. In consequence he was sent by Lord Malmesbury (Lord Granville's successor) to negotiate a commercial treaty with those States. Lord Clarendon, who succeeded Lord Malmesbury, considered the attempt hopeless, and sent out Sir Charles Hotham's recall in a ship which crossed on the Atlantic one which brought home the treaty concluded. No treaty more important to British commerce was ever signed, and its completion was entirely due to the tact, patience, and experience of a peculiar people displayed by Sir Charles Hotham in this negotiation. To this eminent service he owed his appointment as Governor of the colony of Victoria, in 1853. He arrived in Hobson's Bay on the 21st June, 1854. He was received

with an outburst of popular enthusiasm; but which soon cooled, and was succeeded by a rebellion which tested, only too severely, his professions of an implicit deference for popular rights. The rebellion was suppressed with considerable bloodshed, and an attempt was made to follow up this success by a number of trials for high treason, in all of which the Government was foiled by the determination of jurors to screen the offenders, at whatever damage to the administration of justice. From this time there was a perpetual conflict between the Governor and the Legislature, in which the nervous system of the former seemed to have given way to excitement and anxiety. He had dismissed his ministry, and the gentleman "sent for" had announced his inability to form another. Sir Charles seemed instantly to give way, and he died four days after of serous irritation of the brain. Sir Charles Hotham married, in 1853, the Hon. Jane Sarah, widow of Hugh Holbech, esq., of Farnborough, co. Warwick, the third daughter of Samuel Hood, Lord Bridport, by Charlotte Mary, only daughter of the Rev. William, first Earl Nelson.

31. At his villa near Genoa, aged 77, the Most Hon. George Ferrars Townshend, third Marquis Townshend, of Rainham, co. Norfolk (1786), Earl of the county of Leicester (1784), Viscount Townshend of Rainham (1682), Baron Ferrars of Chartley (1299), Baron Compton (1572), and Baron Townshend of Lynn Regis, co. Norfolk (1661), a Baronet (1617), and High Steward of Falmouth. The Marquis was educated at Eton; and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 27, 1811. The Marquess married, on the 12th May, 1807, Sarah Gardner, daughter of William Dunn Gardner, esq. This marriage led to very unhappy consequences; the lady eloped, married a Mr. Margetts, and had several children, who called themselves Townshend; and the eldest actually sat in the House of Commons by the Marquis's second title, Earl of Leicester. The brother of the Marquis, Lord Charles Townshend, presented a petition to the House of Lords, praying for the protection of his rights against this spurious progeny, and in 1843 an Act was passed declaring that "the said several children of the said Sarah Gardner Marchioness Townshend, are not, nor were, nor shall they nor any of them be taken to be, or be deemed, the lawful issue of the said George Ferrars, Marquis Townshend." Lord Charles has pre-deceased his brother; and the family honours are inherited by his cousin, Capt. Townshend, M.P. for Tamworth.

Lately. In Upper Hyde Park-street, aged 75, the Lady Catharine Bell, aunt to the Earl of Malmesbury.

Lately. At Elgin, Major Brodie Campbell. He has bequeathed 1000*l.*, to be invested for the benefit of the poor of Ardersier; 1000*l.* for the poor of Ardelach; 500*l.* for building a school-room and dwelling-house for the teacher at Fornighty; 250*l.* to be invested for keeping the buildings in repair, or making alterations and additions; 2500*l.* to be invested for a salary to the teacher; and 100*l.* for each of the ministers of the Established Church in the parishes of Ardelach, Ardersier, and Auldearn, who are appointed trustees. Among two or three minor bequests is an annuity of 20*l.* per annum to his only sister, who, in the absence of a will, would have been heir-at-law. It is directed that the remainder of the property (supposed to be worth from 5000*l.* to 10,000*l.*) shall be converted into cash, and handed over to the Senatus of King's College, Aberdeen, for the founding of bursaries.

Lately. Mr. R. Dixon, of Stanstead Park, near Emsworth, Hampshire, who has left property valued at more than a million sterling. Mr. Dixon was a wine merchant. He was very liberal with his wealth; erecting and endowing a church and school, and almshouses for decayed merchants, and was ever ready with temporary aid for the distressed. He died childless, and has left his widow estates worth 3000*l.* a year and 400,000*l.* in the Funds; to two sisters he has bequeathed 200,000*l.* each; to every servant he has left 50*l.* a year, besides sums of money to a portion of them. Two months before his death he distributed no less than 85,490*l.* among personal friends, to save legacy duty.

Lately. At Frankfort, the Baron Anselm von Rothschild. The Baron Anselm is the third of the brothers Rothschild who has departed this life in 1855. Of the five brothers there remains now only James, the *chef* of the house in Paris. Baron Anselm was looked on as the founder of the great financial Rothschild power, and though possessed of less cultivation and education than his brothers, was a decided genius in money matters. He died childless, and has left a fortune valued

at from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 florins, a considerable portion of which is bequeathed to charitable purposes.

Lately. Aged 90, Alexander Maclean, esq., of Ardgour. Ardgour served in the army, and attained the rank of Major in the 8th Light Dragoons. Quitting the service, he became a Captain in the Hopetoun regiment of Fencibles. He afterwards served for several years as Major of the East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, and was subsequently appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the third regiment of local Militia of the county of Argyle, the command of which he held until the regiment was disbanded.

Lately. At Scutari, Mrs. Willoughby Moore, lady superintendent of the officers' hospital at Scutari. Mrs. Moore was the widow of that gallant soldier, Col. Willoughby Moore, who perished in the *Europa*, rather than forsake the burning ship so long as any of his men were in it. She went out last summer with a band of nurses to organize and superintend a hospital at Scutari for sick and wounded officers, and the testimony of those who were under her care proves the zeal, the diligence, and the judgment evinced in her sacred mission. A dysentery which lasted three weeks proved fatal, to the deep regret of all around her.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

1855.

JANUARY.

17. George Moir, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty.

25. Edward Bullock Andrews, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Gold Coast.

— James Caulfield, esq., to be Treasurer for Ceylon.

30. Lieut.-Col. Justin Sheil, C.B., sometime Envoy Extraordinary to the Shah of Persia, to be Knight Commander of the Bath (civil division).

— Major-Gen. H. W. Breton to be Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth.

— Capt. John Washington, R.N., to be Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

— Viscount Bury to be Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in Canada, Secretary to the Government, and Private Secretary to the Governor-General.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Ayrshire.—Sir James Ferguson, bart.
Maldon.—G. M. W. Peacocke, esq.
Norwich.—Sir Samuel Bignold.
Sunderland.—Henry Fenwick, esq.

FEBRUARY.

1. Capt. Sir Charles Hotham, Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, to be Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief, over that colony.

3. Sydney Smith Bell, esq., to be First Puisne Judge, and John Watts Ebden, esq., Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope.

— James Lushington Wildman, esq., to be Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council for Grenada.

— Francis Smith, jun., esq., to be Attorney-General for Van Dieman's Land.

5. Arthur Bigge, esq., barrister-at-law, to be a Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace for Brighton.

6. General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

7. Major-Gen. Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's Forces on the Bombay Establishment, and Second Member of Council at that Presidency.

— Elected Knights of the Garter, George, Earl of Carlisle, Francis, Earl of Ellesmere, and George, Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.

10. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Alfred Hervey, Lord Elcho, and C. S. Fortescue, esq., to be Commissioners of the Treasury.

14. Samuel Morton Peto, of Somerleyton Hall, Suffolk, and of Kensington Palace-gardens, Middlesex, esq., created a Baronet.

— Edward Francis Maitland, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.

— E. E. Rushworth, esq., to be President and Senior Member of the Council of Montserrat.

— William Henry Doyle, esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Bahama Islands.

— Charles Augustus Berkeley, esq., to be a Member of the Council of St. Vincent.

19. Thomas Cleghorn, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of Argyllshire.

21. James M'Culloch, Charles Brad-

shaw, Donald Kennedy, and Alfred Ross, esqrs., to be non-elective Members of the Legislative Council of the colony of Victoria.

26. Sir Henry George Ward, K.G.C., St. M. and St. G. (now Lord High Commissioner for the Ionian Islands), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon.

— The Earl of Dundonald elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

— J. J. Lonsdale, esq. (Secretary to the Criminal Law Commissioners), to be Judge of a County Court.

— Rear-Adm. the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B. (Second Naval Lord of the Admiralty), to be Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet; Rear-Adm. Michael Seymour (Captain of the Fleet last year), to be second in command; Rear-Adm. Baynes, C.B., to be third in command.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Radnor.—Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, bart.

Tiverton. — Viscount Palmerston, re-elected.

Wiltshire (S.)— Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, re-elected.

Windsor.—Samson Ricardo, esq.

MARCH.

3. The Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

5. The Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, bart., to be Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

7. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., the Right Hon. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, bart., Viscount Monck, Viscount Duncan, and Chichester Samuel Fortescue, esq., to be Lords Commissioners of the Exchequer.

8. Theodore Walrond Fuller, esq., to be a Stipendiary Magistrate in Trinidad.

— Capt. John M'Court to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils on the Gold Coast.

10. The Right Hon. Edward Horsman (appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

— The Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines, President of the Poor Law Board, to be a Member of the Committee of Council on Education.

13. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bart., Rear-Adm. Maurice F. F. Berkeley, C.B., Rear-Adm. Henry Eden, Capt. Peter Richards, C.B., Capt. Alexander Milne, and Sir Robert Peel, bart., to be Commissioners of the Admiralty.

14. Warrington Rogers, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Van Diemen's Land.

— Charles Fisher, James Brown, William Johnston Ritchie, Samuel Leonard Tilley, William Henry Steves, John Mercer Johnson, jun., and Albert James Smith, esqrs., to be Members of the Executive Council of New Brunswick.

— Charles Fisher, esq., to be Attorney-General; James Brown, esq., to be Surveyor-General; Samuel Leonard Tilley, esq., to be Provincial Secretary; and John Mercer Johnson, jun., esq., to be Solicitor-General for New Brunswick.

20. The Right Hon. Sir John Young, bart., to be Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

26. Ker Baillie Hamilton, esq. (now Governor of Newfoundland), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.

— Charles Henry Darling, esq. (late Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope), to be Administrator of the Government of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

— James H. Skene, esq., now Vice-Consul at Constantinople, to be Consul at Aleppo.

27. Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B., Colonel of the 21st Foot, to accept and wear the Imperial Order of the Midjidie of the First Class, conferred by the Sultan.

— William Todd and Alexander M'L. Seely, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick; Patrick Walker and James Craswell, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward's Island; and John M'Cormack, esq., to be Assistant Police Magistrate of Sierra Leone.

31. The Right Hon. Dudley, Earl of Harrowby, sworn Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

— The Hon. E. P. Bouverie sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Trade and Plantations.

— William Keogh, esq., to be Attorney-General for Ireland; and John David Fitzgerald, esq., Q.C., Solicitor-General.

PROMOTIONS.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Athlone.—William Keogh, esq., re-elected.

Barnstaple.—George Stucley Buck, esq.

Cardigan.—John Lloyd Davies, esq.

Dudley.—Sir Stafford H. Northcote, bart.

Ennis.—John David Fitzgerald, esq., re-elected.

Forfarshire.—Viscount Duncan, re-elected.

Gloucestershire (E.)—R. Stayner Holford, esq.

Halifax.—Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, re-elected.

London.—Lord John Russell, re-elected.

Montrose.—William Edward Baxter, esq.

Northampton.—Right Hon. R. V. Smith, re-elected.

Portsmouth.—Viscount Monck, re-elected.

Radnor.—Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, re-elected.

Stirlingshire.—Peter Blackburn, esq.

Stroud.—Edward Horsman, esq., re-elected.

Swansea.—Lewis Llewellyn Dillwyn, esq.

Tamworth.—Sir Robert Peel, bart., re-elected.

April.

9. Arnold Burrowes Kemball, esq., Captain in the East India Company's service, to be Consul-General at Baghdad.

— Samuel Gaskell, esq., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, W. G. Campbell, esq., barrister-at-law, Alexander Earle Monteith, esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Fife, and James Coxe, esq., Doctor of Medicine, to be Commissioners for Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

16. Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, bart., Viscount Monck, Viscount Duncan, and the Hon. H. B. W. Brand, to be Commissioners of the Treasury.

17. William Clark Haines, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for Victoria.

— William Clark Haines, esq., and Charles Pasley, esq., Captain Roy. Eng., to be non-elective Members of the Legislative Council of Victoria.

— Major-Gen. Sir Richard Doherty, knt., Sir Joshua Rowe, knt., C.B., the Right Rev. A. G. Spencer, D.D., James Gayleard, esq., Dowell O'Reilly, esq., John Salmon, esq., William Dutton Turner, esq., Edward Jordon, esq., Richard Cusson Burke, esq., James Porteous, esq., George Price, esq., Bryan Edwards, esq., Henry Westmorland, esq., Walter George Stewart, esq., Alexander Barclay, esq., and Richard Hill, esq., to be Members of the Privy Council of Jamaica.

17. Bryan Edwards, Isaac Jackson, Henry Brockett, Hinton East, Benjamin Vickers, and J. J. A. Shakespear, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of Jamaica.

25. Cornelius Kortright, esq., to be President and Senior Member of the Executive Council of the Virgin Islands.

28. The Right Hon. Francis Graham Moon, of Portman-square, Lord Mayor of the City of London, created a Baronet.

— John Ball, esq., M.P. for Carlow, to be Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Cavan.—Robert Burroughes, esq.

Gloucester.—William Philip Price, esq.

Kilmarnock.—Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, re-elected.

Lewes.—Hon. H. B. W. Brand, re-elected.

Liverpool.—Joseph Christopher Ewart, esq.

Wilton.—Edmund Antrobus, esq., vice C. H. W. A'Court, appointed Special Commissioner of Property and Income Tax.

May.

1. Lord John Russell sworn one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

— Knighted, Henry Muggeridge, esq., and Charles Decimus Crossley, esq., Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

2. James Hudson, esq., C.B., Envoy to the King of Sardinia, to be Knight Commander of the Bath, of the Civil Division.

— Viscount Doneraile elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

3. Charles Henry Darling, esq., Administrator of the Government of Newfoundland, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that island and its dependencies.

14. Howard Maillard Clifton, esq., M.D., to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Saint Christopher.

— John James Hughes, esq., to be a

Member of the Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

14. Colonel Henry Keene Bloomfield to be a Member of the Executive Council of New South Wales.

15. Lord Raglan, G.C.B., and Vice-Adm. J. W. D. Dundas, C.B., to accept the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class.

17. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, G.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown, K.C.B., and Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B., to accept the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class.

25. The Queen (having been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, revoking the letters patent of the Master-General, Lieutenant-General, and Principal Storekeeper of the Ordnance) has by letters patent vested the Civil Administration of the Army and Ordnance in the hands of Fox, Baron Panmure, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

— Moses Henry Perley, esq., to be Commissioner under the 1st and 2nd Articles of the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 5th June, 1854, between Her Majesty and the United States of America.

30. Major-Gen. Edward Wells Bell to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jamaica.

— Henry Augustus Tudor, John James Haddock, and Charles Lloyd Pedder, esqs., to be non-elective Members of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Ayrshire.—Sir James Fergusson, bart.
Cork Co.—Richard Deasy, esq.
Renfrewshire.—Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, bart.

JUNE.

7. Lieut.-Col. Caine to be Senior Member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong.

— James Harris, esq., to be a Member of the Council of Montserrat.

— Thomas Warwick Brooke, esq., to be Stipendiary Magistrate for the Falkland Islands.

16. James Craufurd, esq. (one of the Lords of Session), to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* Wood.

18. Major-Gen. Edward Wells Bell to be a Member of the Privy Council of Jamaica.

18. Capt. Henry Bird to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

— Thomas Clow, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Prince Edward.

— To be Jurors for the Paris Universal Exhibition: for Fine Arts, Painting, Engraving, and Lithography, Division 2, Class 28, Lord Elcho, Daniel Maclise, esq., R.A., Frederick Tayler, esq., and J. H. Robinson, esq.; for Sculpture, Class 29, R. Westmacott, esq., R.A., and W. Calder Marshall, esq., R.A.; for Architecture, Class 30, Sir Charles Barry, R.A., and Prof. Cockerell, R.A.; for Glass and Pottery, Division 1, Class 18, John Webb, esq.

25. John R. Partelow, esq., to be Auditor-General for New Brunswick.

Thomas Phinn, esq., to be Second Secretary to the Board of Admiralty; and W. Atherton, esq., Q.C., to be Counsel to the Board, *vice* Phinn.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Aberdeenshire.—Lord Haddo.
Bath.—William Tite, esq.

JULY.

2. Capt. Thomas Edward Laws Moore, R.N., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands.

4. Viscount Canning to be Governor-General of India.

— Travers Twiss, D.C.L., to be Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford.

5. The following promotions in the Order of the Bath are in recognition of services during the war.

To be Knights Grand Cross: Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown, K.C.B., Vice-Adm. James W. D. Dundas, C.B., Lieut.-Gens. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B., Sir Richard England, K.C.B., Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., and Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund Lyons, bart., G.C.B. (Civil Division).

To be Knights Commanders: Lieut.-Gens. the Earl of Lucan, Henry J. W. Bentinck, John L. Pennefather, C.B., Rear-Adms. Houston Stewart, C.B., James H. Plumridge, Maj.-Gens. the Earl of Cardigan, William John Codrington, Richard Airey, the Hon. James Y. Scarlett, Harry D. Jones, R. Eng., Arthur W. Torrens,

George Buller, C.B., William Eyre, C.B., Richard J. Dacres, Roy. Art., Rear-Adms. the Hon. Montagu Stopford, Henry D. Chads, C.B., Michael Seymour, Henry Byam Martin, C.B., and Capt. Stephen Lushington, R.N.; and one hundred and forty-six officers to be Companions.

The following officers would have been recommended for the honours of the first, second, and third classes of the Order, had they survived:—For the First Class, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B. For the Second Class, Rear-Adms. Lowry Corry, Edward Boxer, C.B., Maj.-Gens. Estcourt, Sir John Campbell, bart., Brig.-Gens. Tylden, Roy. Eng., Adams, 49th Foot, Goldie, 57th Foot, and Strangways, Commanding Royal Artillery. For the Third Class: Colonel the Hon. Francis Grosvenor Hood, Gren. Gds., Lieut.-Col. Charles Francis Seymour, Scots Fus. Gds., Lieut.-Col. Exham S. T. Swyney, 63rd Regt., Major Thomas Norcliffe Dalton, 49th Regt.

Her Majesty has further nominated to be Knights Grand Cross:—Admirals Sir Graham Eden Hamond, bart., K.C.B., Sir James Alex. Gordon, K.C.B., Generals Sir James M'Donell, K.C.B., and Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B.

To be Knights Commanders:—Admiral Frederick W. Lord Aylmer, C.B., General Edward Nicolls, R.M., Lieut.-Gen. James Fergusson, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Thomas W. Brotherton, C.B., Vice-Adm. Henry Hope, C.B., Vice-Adm. John Henry Cood, C.B., Rear-Adm. Maurice F. F. Berkeley, C.B., and Rear-Adm. Fairfax Moresby, C.B.

To be a Companion: William Rae, esq., M.D., Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

9. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., to be a juror for Sculpture, and Joseph Locke, M.P., to be a juror for Civil Engineering at the Paris Universal Exhibition.

13. The Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley; Robert Baynes Armstrong, esq., Q.C., Recorder of Manchester; and Gilbert Henderson, esq., Recorder of Liverpool, to be Commissioners for inquiring into an alleged disturbance of the public peace in Hyde Park and the streets adjoining thereto on Sunday, the 1st of July, and into the conduct of the Metropolitan Police in connection therewith.

— Miss Emily Cathcart (second surviving daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B.) to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Hon. Matilda Paget, resigned.

14. Robert Garraway Mac Hugh, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of St. Lucia.

— Anselm F. Comeau, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

21. Sir William Molesworth, bart., sworn one of the Secretaries of State (Colonial Department).

— Sir William H. Maule, Justice of the Common Pleas, sworn of the Privy Council.

26. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Fergusson, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar.

27. Major-Gen. James Simpson to be Lieutenant-General in the Army, and to have the local rank of General in the Crimea and in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and George Fergusson Bowen, esq., Secretary of the Lord High Commissioner, to be a Companion of the same.

Henry Bliss, of Brandon Park, Suffolk, and Berkeley House, Hyde Park-square, esq. (in compliance with the will of his uncle, Edward Bliss of Brandon Park, esq.), to take the name and arms of Bliss only; and to accept the dignity of a Baron of Portugal, by the title of Baron de Bliss, conferred by Don Fernando, Regent of Portugal.

To be Queen's Counsel: William Bovill, esq., P. A. Pickering, esq., James J. Wilde, esq., W. Overend, esq., and C. S. Whitmore, esq.

To be Queen's Counsel in Ireland: Thomas de Moleyns, esq., Joshua Clark, esq., and Daniel Sherlock, esq.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Cheltenham.—C. L. Grenville Berkeley, esq.

Evesham.—Edward Holland, esq.

Marylebone.—Sir Benjamin Hall, re-elected.

Norfolk (East).—Henry Josias Stracey, esq.

Southwark.—Sir William Molesworth, re-elected.

AUGUST.

8. William Eccles, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Trinidad.

PROMOTIONS.

8. Thomas Icely, esq., to be a non-elective Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

12. Spenser St. John, esq. (now Acting Consul General), to be Consul General in the Island of Borneo.

13. The Right Hon. William Francis Cowper, the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Fred. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, and the Right Hon. William Monsell, sworn of the Privy Council.

— The Right Hon. Robert Lowe to be Vice-President of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

— The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie to be a Poor-Law Commissioner for England.

— The Right Hon. William Francis Cowper to be President of the Board of Health.

—Rear-Adm. Sir William F. Carroll, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

14. Knighted, James Shaw Willes, esq., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

— William Henry Wilson, of Halnaby Hall, in the parish of Croft, co. York, esq., late Capt. 39th Foot, and Jane Marian Rutherford his wife, only child and heir of John Todd, late of Halnaby Hall aforesaid, and of Tranby Park in the East Riding, esq., to take the surname of Todd after Wilson, and bear the arms of Todd quarterly with those of Wilson.

17. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, K.C.B., late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal, to proceed to Lisbon on a special mission, to convey to His Most Faithful Majesty the Queen's congratulations on attaining his majority, and entering upon the full exercise of his royal functions.

21. Thomas William Booker, of the Leys, Ganarew, co. Hereford, and of Velindra House, Whitchurch, co. Glamorganshire, esq., M.P. for Herefordshire, to take the surname of Blakemore after Booker, and bear the arms of Blakemore quarterly, in the first quarter, with those of Booker, pursuant to the last will of his maternal uncle, Richard Blakemore, of the Leys, esq., M.P. for Wells.

28. The Right Hon. Robert Lowe to be Paymaster-General.

30. Richard Wood, esq., now Consul at Damascus, to be Consul-General in the regency of Tunis.

Mr. and Lady Mary Christopher have adopted the name and arms of Hamilton Nisbet, on their succession to the Belhaven and Dorleton estates.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Hertford.—Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, re-elected.

Kidderminster. — Right Hon. Robert Lowe, re-elected.

Kilmarnock.—Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, re-elected.

SEPTEMBER.

4. To be Commissioners to set out the Wards, and apportion the number of Vestrymen, under an Act passed in the last session of Parliament for the better local management of the Metropolis: Alexander Pulling, esq., barrister-at-law, Arthur John Wood, esq., barrister-at-law, George Baugh Allen, esq., and William Durrant Cooper, esq.

— Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron, of Estcourt, co. Gloucester, esq., M.P. for North Wilts, to resume his paternal surname of Estcourt after that of Sotheron, and bear the arms of Estcourt quarterly, in the first quarter with those of Sotheron.

— John Carnegie, esq., Charles Carnegie, esq., and Charlotte Carnegie, spinster, brothers and sister to James, now Earl of Southesk, to have the same precedence as if their late father, Sir James Carnegie, bart., had survived to receive the grace of the Crown, by being relieved as to a certain attainder, and been declared entitled to the Earldom of Southesk, to which he preferred his claim in the year 1847, and to which his son Sir James Carnegie, bart., was, by the House of Lords, declared entitled on the 24th July last.

— Annie Louisa, wife of William Tighe Hamilton, esq., and Charlotte Georgiana, wife of Charles Talbot, esq., Capt. R.N., to have the same precedence as if their late father, Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B., had survived his brother John Viscount and Baron Ponsonby, and had succeeded to the title of Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly.

6. Frederick Guarracino, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Samsoon, to be Consul for the ports of Samsoon and Sinope.

7. Edward Downes Panter, R.N., eldest son of Frederick Downes Panter, M.A., Rector of Rushford with Brettenham, Norfolk, in compliance with the last will of his grandmother, Sarah Panter, daughter of Peter Downes, and sister and heir of Edward Downes, both late of Shrigley

Park, and Worth, co. Chester, esq., to take the surname of Downes after Panter, and bear the arms of Downes.

8. Capt. Charles Hinde, of the Bengal army, Lieut.-Colonel in the Ottoman army, to accept the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the Fourth Class, conferred for his services with the Turkish army in the defence of Silistria and during the campaign on the Danube.

14. Arthur, Viscount Dungannon, elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

— Capt. William Driscoll Gossett, R.E., to be Surveyor-Gen. of Ceylon.

— Paul Ivy Sterling, esq., to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

20. Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, esq., to be Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue for Western Australia.

— Victor Houlton, esq., to be Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta.

21. Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po.

29. Philip Francis Little, esq., to be Attorney-General; John Dent, esq., to be Colonial Secretary; Edmund Hanrahan, esq., to be Surveyor-General; and George Henry Emerson, esq., to be Solicitor-General for the island of Newfoundland.—Lawrence O'Brien, James Tobin, John Rochfort, M.D., George Henry Emerson, John Munn, Samuel Carson, M.D., Thomas Row, James Johnstone Rogerson, Thomas Harrison Ridley, James Furlong, Philip Duggan, and James Cormack, esqrs., to be members of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland.

Henry Valentine Conolly, esq., to be Prov. Member of Council at Madras.

October.

2. John Kent, esq., to be Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland.

9. Maria Anne Lady Macdonald to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Viscountess Canning.

— Thomas Chisholm Anstey, esq., to be Attorney-General for Hong Kong.

10. Henry Francis Howard, esq., Envoy Extr. to Brazil, to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to Portugal.

15. The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed declaring Lady Harriet Clive, widow, Baroness Windsor, she being one of the co-heirs of Other-Archer, last Baron Windsor, sixth Earl of Plymouth, deceased.

16. His Excellency Le Comte Vaillant, Marshal of France, to be an Hon. Member, and Gen. James Simpson to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath; Major-Gen. Hugh Henry Rose, C.B., Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French army in the East, to be Knight Commander; and Lieut.-Col. E. S. Claremont, Military Commissioner at Paris, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. S. G. Foley, Assistant Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French army in the East, and Lieut.-Col. J. L. A. Simmons, Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Turkish army in Asia, to be Companions of the said Order.

23. Hugh Peter Murray Aynsby, esq., and John Spiers, esq., to be Members of the Legislative Council of Trinidad.

— Lieut.-Col. Henry Hope Graham to be a Member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong.

— W. H. Plinder, esq., to be Police Magistrate for the district of Abaco, in the Bahamas.

25. Lord Monteagle, Lord Overstone, and John Gellibrand Hubbard, esq., to be Commissioners for considering how far it may be practicable and advisable to introduce the decimal division in the Coinage of the United Kingdom.

— General La Marmora, commanding in chief His Sardinian Majesty's forces in the Crimea, to be an Hon. G.C.B.

29. Lord Panmure, K.T., Secretary of State for the Department of War, to be Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (Civil Division).

30. Peter C. M. Sutherland, esq., to be Surveyor-General of the district of Natal, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Sir James Colville to be Chief Justice at Calcutta, and Sir Charles Jackson Puisne Judge there.

Jolliffe Tufnell, esq., to be Regius Professor of Military Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

November.

3. Viscountess Chewton to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* the Hon. Mrs. Boothby, resigned.

6. James Campbell, esq., Q.C., to be the Third Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

15. Hon. Edward T. B. Twisleton, M.A., to be one of the Oxford University Commissioners, *vice* the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

16. Francis Rice, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick.

19. To be Inspectors of Coal Mines in Great Britain:—John J. Atkinson, esq., Wm. Alexander, esq., John Hedley, esq., Lionel Brough, esq., Thomas Evans, esq., and Peter Higson, esq.

21. The Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

— The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere sworn one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (Colonial Department).

— Knighted, Capt. Robt. M'Clure, R.N.

22. Major Gen. George Judd Harding, C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, *vice* Major-Gen. W. T. Knollys, resigned.

23. The Right Hon. Sir George H. Seymour to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to Austria.

26. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, bart., G.C.B., K.C.H., to be an Admiral of the Blue during such time as he may retain the command of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Mediterranean station.

27. Joseph Stonehewer Scott, of Thursford and Pinckney, co. Norfolk, esq., eldest son of Joseph Scott, of Colney Hall, esq., by Louisa Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Winn Thomlinson, of Cley next the Sea, esq., and Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Sir George and sister of Sir Charles Chad, barts., to take the name of Chad after Scott, and bear the arms of Chad quarterly.

28. Thomas Glen, esq., to be Receiver-General for Newfoundland.

30. Allan Wallis, esq., now British Vice-Consul, to be Her Majesty's Consul at San José, in the Republic of Costa Rica.

Thomas Kelly, LL.D., to be Judge of the Admiralty Court, Dublin.

James Wilkes, M.D., of the Staffordshire Lunatic Asylum, to be one of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Southwark.—Adm. Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.

Totness.—Lord Gifford.

Wells.—Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe, esq.

DECEMBER.

1. William Miller, esq., now Consul-General in the Sandwich Islands and other islands in the Pacific Ocean, to be Commissioner and Consul-General in the Sandwich Islands and their dependencies.

4. Alexander Heslop, esq., to be Attorney-General for Jamaica.

7. The Earl of Harrowby sworn Keeper of the Privy Seal.

— The Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines sworn Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

8. The Hon. Mrs. Alexander Gordon to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* the Hon. Amelia Murray, resigned.

12. John Salmon, esq., to be President of the Legislative Council of Jamaica.

— Henry Cloete, esq., to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope.

18. William Fergusson, esq., F.R.S., to be Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

21. Joseph Tucker Crawford, esq., to be Her Majesty's Judge, and Francis Lousada, esq., Her Majesty's Arbitrator in the Mixed Court established at Havannah under the treaty of 1835 for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

24. Robert Wilfred Skeffington Lutwidge, esq., barrister-at-law, to be a Commissioner in Lunacy.

— John Forster, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to be Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy, *vice* R. W. S. Lutwidge, esq., appointed a Commissioner.

31. The Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C.B., Sec. of Legation at Florence, to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the Emperor of Brazil.

T. E. Headlam, esq., M.P., to be a Commissioner of Charities.

John Thwaites, esq., to be Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Thomas Erskine May, esq. (one of the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills), to be Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, *vice* William Ley, esq., resigned.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Armagh.—Joshua W. M. Bond, esq.

Huntingdonshire.—James Rust, esq.

Meath Co.—Edward M'Evoy, esq.

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

1. Royal Artillery, Brevet Col. R. G. B. Wilson to be Colonel; Brevet Major C. Bingham to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Royal Engineers, Brevet Colonel P. Yule

PROMOTIONS.

to be Colonel; Brevet Colonel D. Bolton to be Colonel; Brevet Major Sir W. T. Denison to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major J. Williams to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major E. W. Durnford to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major E. T. Lloyd to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

2. 1st Foot, Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., to be Colonel.

— Brevet; Col. Harry D. Jones, of the Royal Engineers, having rendered distinguished service in command of the British land forces at the capture of Bomarsund, to be promoted to be a Major-General, and be placed on the permanent list of General Officers.

5. 7th Foot, Capt. F. Mills to be Major.—42nd Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. Rollo to be Major.—3rd West India Regiment, Major C. E. Law to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Brevet; to be Colonels in the Army, the rank being only honorary:—Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. Orr, late Staff Officer of Pensioners (ret.); brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Phibbs, late Staff Officer of Pensioners (ret.)—Capt. C. B. Fane to be Major; Capt. D'O. W. Battley, of the 77th Foot, to be Major.—To be Major-Generals, Colonels W. D. Jones, R.A., W. Brereton, C.B.

— Brevet; Col. T. Grantham to be Major-General (*hon.*); to be Colonels in the Army (*hon.*), Lieut.-Colonels E. F. Grant, G. J. Beresford, Hon. R. C. H. Spencer, H. C. Stace.

9. 7th Royal Fusiliers, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Brown, K.C.B., to be Colonel.—36th Foot, Lieut.-General W. H. Scott to be Colonel.—77th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. G. L. Goldie, C.B., to be Colonel.—66th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Gordon, bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major G. Maxwell to be Major.

— Brevet; Brevet Col. J. H. Grubb to be Major-General in the Army (*hon.*).—Col. T. Blanshard, R.E., to be Major-General. To be Major-Generals (*hon.*), Col. W. H. Slade, Col. J. C. Victor.

12. Brevet; to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, Brevet Majors J. H. Cooke, T. Stevenson, E. Parker. To be Majors in the Army, Captains T. Stevenson, E. Parker, C. F. Gibson, J. Gore, R.A. (*hon.*). To be Colonels in the Army, Lieut.-Colonels E. Hearle, J. M. Arthur, and W. Glendon. To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, Brevet Majors J. Williams, T. Lemon, J. Fleming, T. Scott, J. Fynmore, W. M'Kinnon, F. S. Hamilton, C. C. Williamson, and C. W. Pearce. To be Majors in the Army, Captains T. Hurdle, G. Langdon, R. J. F. Crowther, J. S. Sayer, T. C. Steward, J. Hay, W. S. Knapman, J. Wilson, J. Humby, T. Waters, G. T. Welchman, J. G. Richardson, J. E. Jones, R. Webb, W. Ford, J. Hewett, G. B. Pepyat, W. H. Devon, H. Brown, G. Pattoun, D. Galloway, T. R. Thomas, J. Cooke, J. Shute, J. T. Tucker, W. Davis, J. T. Cracknell, H. James, J. Brutton, J. R. Muscali, R. W. Pascoe, R. Searle, H. Smith, P. J. J. Dusantoy, T. Park, G. Griffin, J. Dowman, C. Clarke, J. Law, E. Nepean, V. Beadon, J. Eddeston, R. Wright, W. Gordon, E. Appleton, C. Barnes, P. M. M'Kellar, J. Miller, C. Miller, and P. Onslow (dated 28th November, 1854).

15. Roy. Eng., Lieutenant-General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., to be Colonel Commandant.

19. 1st Foot, Brevet Major W. L. Stewart to be Major.—54th Foot, Captain George Cumming Miller to be Major.—83rd Foot, Capt. Edward Steele to be Major.—90th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gervas Stanford Deverill to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Brevet; Col. J. R. Craufurd to local rank of Brigadier-General on special service; Col. Lord William Paulet to local rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey; Lieut.-Col. T. C. Smith to be Colonel; Major J. H. Trevelyan to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain C. E. Ford, R.E., to be Major.—Roy. Art., Lieut.-Col. T. Crombie to be Colonel; Major C. E. Michell to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. H. A. Turner to be Major in the Army; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Faber to be Colonel; Major W. T. Layard to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. W. Graves to be Major; Lieut.-Col. J. Garvock to be Colonel; Major R. D. Kelly to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. I. Moore to be Major; Col. F. R. Chisney, R.A., to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. E. W. W. Passy, to be Colonel; Major A. C. Goodenough to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. H. Collet to be Major; Lieut.-Colonels F. Eld, H. F. Ainslie, to be Colonels (*hon.*).

— Roy. Art., Brevet Col. B. Cuppage to be Colonel; Brevet Major J. N. A. Freese to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Roy. Eng., Brevet Col. C. Wright to be Colonel; Brevet Major T. R. Mould to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

23. Brevet; Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., and Major-General John Lysaght Pennefather, C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey; Col. Hugh H. Rose, C.B., holding the rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey,

having conducted himself to Her Majesty's satisfaction, and rendered distinguished services in the great and brilliant victories in the Crimea, to be promoted to be a Major-General, and placed on the permanent list of General Officers; Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon. St. George Gerald Foley, unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, for distinguished service in the field.—Roy. Engs., Brevet Colonel F. R. Thompson to be Colonel; Lieut.-Col. H. Y. Wortham to be Colonel; Brevet Col. C. O. Streathfield to be Colonel; Brevet Major G. Wynne to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major W. C. Stace to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major H. D. Harness to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major E. T. Ford to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major W. Yolland to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. C. E. Ford to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. C. Moody to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

26. 49th Foot, Capt. L. H. G. Maclean to be Major; Brevet Major J. W. Armstrong to be Major.

— Brevet; Major-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General while serving on the Staff of the Army in the East Indies.

— Brevet Col. W. Freke Williams and Brevet Col. Randal Rumley to be Brigadier-Generals at Malta. To be Majors in the Army, Captains J. Woodford, C. F. Neynoe, M. G. Adams—Capt. J. Harpur (*hon.*). To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, Brevet Major B. P. Browne, Brevet Major J. Woodford, Brevet Major C. F. Neynoe. To be Colonel in the Army (*hon.*), Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Slater (*hon.*).

30. Lieut.-Gen. Hen. D'Oyly to be General; Major-General Mildmay Fane to be Lieutenant-General; Col. J. B. Gough, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland, to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Chas. G. Scott to be Colonel; Major H. Harvest to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. C. Moody, R.E., to be Major.

— Royal Art. Retired List: To be Major-Generals, Colonels J. Darby, R. T. King. To be Colonel in the Army, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Hyde.

— Royal Eng. Retired List: To be Major-Generals, Colonels C. Dixon, S. Williams.—Lieut.-Col. T. P. Flude to be Colonel.

— Retired Full Pay Royal Artillery: To be Major-Generals, Colonels I. Whitty, C. Dalton, R. B. Rawnsley. To be Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Major A. G. W. Hamilton.

30. Retired Full Pay Royal Engineers: To be Major-Generals, Colonels P. Barry, F. W. Whinyates. To be Colonel, Lieut.-Col. T. H. Rimington.

FEBRUARY.

2. 15th Foot, Brevet Major John A. Cole to be Major.—20th Foot, Brevet Major S. R. Berdmore to be Major.

— Unattached, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonels T. S. Powell and A. H. Horsford to be Colonels.

— Brevet, Col. H. F. Lockyer, local rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey;—Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Savage, R.E., to be Colonel.—To be Majors in the Army, Captains J. Ussher, J. Maule, and J. Du Bourdieu.—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army (*hon.*), Brevet Majors J. Ussher and T. F. Richardson.

6. Brevet. The undermentioned officers in the Royal Artillery to be promoted to the rank of Major in the Army for distinguished services in the field (dated 12th December, 1854):—Captain G. R. Barker, Capt. C. T. Franklin, Capt. C. J. Strange, Capt. H. L. Chermside.

— Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Henry Murray, C.B., to be General; Major-Gen. Sir J. M. Wallace to be Lieutenant-General; Major-Gen. Jas. B. B. Estcourt, senior supern. Major-General to the fixed establishment; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon to be Colonel; Major T. C. Timins to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. M. Cassan to be Major.

— Royal Artillery, Brevet Major T. Elwyn to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

9. Coldstream Guards, Lieut.-Colonel Francis W. H. Lord Burghersh to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.

— 57th Foot, Brevet Major J. A. Street to be Major; Brevet Major W. Inglis to be Major.—43rd Foot, Capt. James M. Primrose to be Major.—50th Foot, Capt. H. E. Weare to be Major.—89th Foot, Brevet Major Frederick C. Aylmer to be Major.—97th Foot, Brevet Major T. O. W. Ingram to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Brevet Major C. J. Woodford to be Major.

— Unattached, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Percy E. Herbert to substantive rank.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. R. Jeffreys, substantive rank, Unattached, for distinguished service in the field.

— Brevet; Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. M. S. M'Murdo, Director General of the Land Transport Corps, to have the local rank of Colonel in Turkey; Brevet Major J. D. G. Tulloch, to be Lieutenant-Colonel;

Brevet Major H. A. Lake, of the Madras Engineers, being employed in a particular service in Turkey, to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William Hardy to have the rank of Major, for distinguished service in the field.

13. 13th Foot, Major and Brevet Colonel the Hon. W. N. Hill, to be Major; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wood to be Major.—51st Foot, Brevet-Col. W. Blackburne to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. C. Errington to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain R. A. Ffarington to be Major.

— Brevet; Lieut.-Colonel Joshua Jebb, R.E., to be Colonel.

23. Brevet; Major-Gen. James Simpson to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General while employed on the Staff of the Army serving in the Crimea.

27. Staff, Col. W. F. Foster to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces; Col. R. B. Wood, C.B., to be Deputy Adjutant-General in Dublin.

— Royal Artillery: Brevet; Colonels W. Furneau, R. G. B. Wilson, to be Major-Generals (*hon.*); Lieut.-Col. R. J. Dacres, R.A., to be Colonel in the Army.

29. Coldstream Guards, Major and Brevet Colonel the Hon. G. F. Upton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Lord F. Paulet to be Major; Lieutenant and Captain and Brevet Major the Hon. A. E. Hardinge to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—22nd Foot, Brevet Colonel W. H. C. Wellesley, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—32nd Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. E. W. Inglis to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. D. Carmichael to be Major.

— Brevet; Lieut.-General Sir J. Grey, K.C.B., to be General; Major-General the Hon. J. Finch, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel the Hon. A. Upton, Coldstream Guards, to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. C. Cotton to be Colonel; Major W. R. Preston, 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. J. Grant to be Major.

MARCH.

9. 4th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Sadlier to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—7th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. St. V. H. C. Troubridge to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—9th Foot, Major C. Elmhirst to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—14th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Watson to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—17th Foot, Major A. L. Cole to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—18th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. A. Edwards to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—19th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Unett to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—20th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hugh D. Crofton to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—21st Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lord West to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—23rd Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. W. Bunbury to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—28th Foot, Major R. J. Baumgartner to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—30th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. B. Patullo to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—33rd Foot, Major J. D. Johnstone to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—34th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. D. Kelly to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—38th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. P. Sparks to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—41st Foot, Major J. E. Goodwyn to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. C. Barnard to be Major.—42nd Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Tulloch to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—44th Foot, Major Chas. W. D. Stavely to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—46th Foot, Major A. Maxwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—47th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Richard T. Farren to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—50th Foot, Major J. L. Wilton to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—55th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Daubeny, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—62nd Foot, Major R. A. Shearman to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—63rd Foot, Major P. Lindesay to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—68th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Macbeath to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—71st Foot, Major C. Ready to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—77th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. J. Straton to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—79th Foot, Major R. C. H. Taylor to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—90th Foot, Major R. P. Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—93rd Foot, Major A. S. L. Hay to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—95th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Hume to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—97th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. R. Handcock to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Rifle Brigade, Lieut.-Col. Alfred H. Horsford to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

9. Brevet; Lieut.-Col. J. L. Dennis to be Colonel.—Major-Gen. R. J. H. Vivian, of the East India Company's Army, to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey.

13. 7th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. S. B. Auchmuty, from the 65th Foot, to be Colonel.—44th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Ashworth to be Colonel.—55th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. H. E. Butler to be Colonel.—60th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. T. Bunbury to be Colonel-Commandant of a Battalion.—65th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. H. Balneavis, C.M.G., to be Colonel.—94th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. G. P. Higginson to be Colonel.—

Rifle Brigade, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Brown, K.C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant of a Battalion.

16. Brevet; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Grant, C.B., and Lieut.-Col. C. H. Ellice to be Colonels. —Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. R. Jeffreys (*s. r.*), and Capt. R. Watson, to be Majors in the Army (*hon.*).—Royal Eng., Lieut.-Cols. J. I. Hope, R. J. Stotherd, A. Gordon, and C. Rose to be Colonels in the Army; Lieut.-Cols. T. C. Luxmore, W. Faris, and T. Hore to be Colonels (*hon.*).—Lieut. R. Cadell, Madras Artillery, to have the local rank of Captain in Turkey.

22. Royal Art., Capt. P. Maclean to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

23. 49th Foot, Major W. H. C. Baddeley to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—60th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. F. Bedford to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captains W. Butler, J. Douglas, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Hope to be Majors.—88th Foot, Major G. V. Maxwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel; J. V. Brown to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Major E. A. Somerset to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Henry Hardinge to be Major.

—Unattached, Brevet Col. Sir Abraham Josias Cloete, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Brevet; Major-Gen. Hugh H. Rose, Supernumerary to fixed establishment; Lieut-Col. M. Smith to be Colonel; Major W. Case to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. J. MacCarthy to be Major.—Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonels A. Tylee and F. S. Hamilton to be Colonels (*hon.*).

30. 50th Foot, Brevet Major Hon. J. P. Maxwell to be Major.

— Brevet; Brevet Lieut.-Col. William Calder to be Colonel in the Army (*hon.*); Brevet Major B. Beaufoy to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army (*hon.*); Colonel R. J. Dacres, commanding the Royal Artillery with the Army in Turkey, to have the local rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey.

April.

2. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. E. C. Whinyates to be Colonel Commandant; Brevet Colonels H. N. Wilford, W. H. Pickering to be Colonels; Captains C. L. Fitzgerald, P. R. Cocks, W. T. Crawford, P. H. Mundy, W. Henderson, W. J. Smythe, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

— Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Gen. G. Cardew to be Colonel-Commandant; Brevet Colonel J. E. Portlock to be Colonel; Captains F. A. Yorke, C. F. Skyring, R. G. Hamilton, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

6. 8th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. R. Macneil to be Colonel.—80th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. T. W. Robins to be Colonel.—53rd Foot, Lieut.-Col. T. S. Powell to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

6. Staff, Maj.-Gen. Arthur Wellesley Torrens to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces.

— Brevet, Lieut.-Col. Charles William Wingfield, R.A., to be Colonel.

10. 38th Foot, Major R.N. Tinley to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—51st Foot, Capt. Hon. D. Erskine to be Major.

— Brevet; Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Cols. A. Tulloh, H. Poole, H. G. Teesdale, N. T. Lake, to be Colonels.

13. Brevet; Maj.-Gen. Henry John William Bentinck to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey.

24. Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon. W. F. Scarlett to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—42nd Foot, Brevet Major A. Cameron to be Major.

— A Brevet of this date promotes 15 Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels; 46 Captains to be Majors; 10 Captains, R.A., to be Majors: Commissions to be dated 12th Dec., 1854; 7 Captains to be Majors; 2 Brevet Majors R.E., to be Lieutenant-Colonels: Commissions to bear date April 24, 1855.

— Majors Hon. J. L. Browne and J. C. Macpherson (*hon.*) to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army; Capt. J. W. Thomas to be Major in the Army.

May.

1. Memorandum.—Horse Guards, April 25.—In order to remove any doubt which may exist as to the rank and precedence of the Officers of the Hon. East India Company's Service, it is Her Majesty's pleasure that Officers of the Hon. East India Company's Service, whose commissions shall be signed by authorities duly deputed to do so by Her Majesty, shall have rank and precedence with Officers of Her Majesty's Regular Army, according to the dates of their commissions, in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions or elsewhere.

— 57th Foot, Major H. J. Warre to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—84th Foot, Brevet Major I. A. West to be Major.—1st West India Regiment, Major F. A. Wetherall to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Brevet; Lieut.-Col. W. B. Marlow, R.E., to be Colonel; Capt. J. Leatham to be Major; Brevet Major J. Leatham to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

PROMOTIONS.

1. Memorandum. — Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the rank of Colonel being given to officers who obtain the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for services in the field, after the period of six years' actual service with that rank; and that they may at once have the option of a step of substantive unattached rank where the convenience of the Service will admit of it.

4. 47th Foot, Capt. J. Villiers to be Major.

— Brevet; Major John Lardner to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army (*hon.*); Baron R. Stutterheim to have the rank of Colonel in the Army, on a particular service.

11. 20th Foot, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Evelegh to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major H. Crawley to be Major.—21st Foot, Capt. T. F. Hobbs to be Major.—23rd Foot, Brevet Major E. W. D. Bell to be Major.—46th Foot, Capt. C. F. Campbell to be Major.—56th Foot, Capt. G. W. Patey to be Major.—61st Foot, Major C. C. Deacon to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. P. Redmond to be Major. — 77th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Dixon to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major B. O'Brien to be Major.

— Unattached, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. C. Evelegh to substantive rank.

— Brevet; Lieut.-Col. Edward Walter Crofton, R.A., to have the local rank of Colonel; Capt. W. H. R. Green, of the Scinde Horse, and Capt. W. J. Geiles, of the Madras Native Infantry, to have the local rank of Major in Turkey.

15. 14th Foot, Major J. Watson to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—48th Foot, Major G. M. Lys to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—3rd West India Regt., Capt. E. Conran to be Major.

— Brevet; Lieut.-Col. James Watson to be Colonel in the Army (*hon.*); Charles Sheffield Dickson, esq., to be Colonel (*part. service*).

18. Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. His Serene Highness Prince William Augustus Edward of Saxe Weimar to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Brevet; Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Evans, C.B., 81st Foot, to be General; Major-Gen. J. Lindsay to be Lieutenant-General; Col. A. Lane to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. Henry Bates to be Colonel; Major William Fenwick to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. E. J. Cruice to be Major.

22. Royal Artillery, Brevet Col. Thomas Peters Flude to be Colonel; Brevet Major D. W. Paynter to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

25. Memorandum.—The Queen has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, revoking the letters patent of the Master-General, Lieutenant-General, and Principal Storekeeper of the Ordnance.

Her Majesty has likewise been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, vesting the Civil Administration of the Army and Ordnance in the hands of Fox Baron Panmure, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

— 9th Light Dragoons, Brevet Col. F. C. Griffiths to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. F. A. P. Burton to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Brevet; Capt. A. H. Kirwan to be Major; Brevet Major A. H. Kirwan to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

JUNE.

1. 49th Foot, Major Thomas White to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Brevet Major W. Harry, Earl of Errol, to be Major.

— Unattached, Brevet Major Thomas White to be Major.

— Brevet; Major Wilkinson to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army (*hon.*); Capt. the Earl of Leitrim to be Major in the Army; Brevet Major the Earl of Leitrim to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

5. 3rd Light Dragoons, Lieut.-General Peter Augustus Latour, C.B., to be Colonel.—23rd Foot, Lieut.-General Henry Rainey, C.B., to be Colonel.—53rd Foot, Lieut.-General William Sutherland to be Colonel.—92nd Foot, Lieut.-General John M'Donald, C.B., to be Colonel.—91st Foot, Brevet Major W. G. Scott to be Major.—95th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Thomas Heyland to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Brevet; Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. Forbes to be Colonel in the Army (*hon.*); Major H. E. M'Gee to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Captain J. W. Reynolds to be Major in the Army.

— Hospital Staff, Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank, Walter Henry, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank, William Munro, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.

— Brevet; Major-General Hon. J. Yorke Scarlett, senior Supernumerary Major-General, to the fixed establishment; Lieut.-Col. J. E. W. Inglis to be Colonel in the Army; Major G. A. Durnford to be

Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Captain Augustus F. Jenner to be Major in the Army; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Maclaine, K.C.B., to be General.

15. 6th Foot, Brevet Major J. E. Robertson to be Major.—31st Foot, Major T. C. Kelly to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—47th Foot, Captain Robert William Lowry to be Major.—89th Foot, Brevet Major Edward Bayley to be Major; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Fordyce to substantive rank; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Hawkins to substantive rank of Major.

— Brevet; Brevet Colonel W. R. Mansfield, to local rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey; Captain G. W. Blathwayt to be Major; Brevet Major G. W. Blathwayt to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Daniel O'Connell to be Major; Captain E. G. Hibbert to be Major.

19. Grenadier Foot Guards, Lieutenant and Captain J. F. D. C. Stuart to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Brevet Col. John Garvock to substantive rank of Major.

22. 1st Life Guards, Capt. J. M. Hogg to be Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.—Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Lord Frederick John Fitzroy to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Brevet Col. the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—18th Foot, Major J. C. Kennedy to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major A. N. Campbell to be Major.—72nd Foot, Major J. W. Gaisford to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain J. Mackenzie to be Major.—Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Bradford to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Brevet, Brevet Colonel Thomas Scott Reignolds to be Major-General (*hon.*).

— To be Major-Generals (*hon.*), Roy. Art., Colonel James Archibald Chalmer; Roy. Eng. (*hon.*), Colonel A. Emmett; Colonel M. A. Waters.

26. 1st Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Graham to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut.-Colonel E. Haythorne to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major F. G. Urquhart to be Major.—13th Foot, Major A. E. F. Holcombe to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major P. R. Jennings to be Major.

29. Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Villiers Latouche Hatton to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—29th Foot, Brevet Colonel E. Lugard, C.B., to be Major.—38th Foot, Brevet Major J. S. H. Farrer to be Major.—62nd Foot, Major L. B. Tyler to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—66th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Law to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

JULY.

3. Brevet; Brig.-Gen. R. J. Dacres, R.A., to be Major-General in the Army.—To be Aides-de-camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons; Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Dickson, R.A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. W. Gordon, R.E.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Tylden, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. T. M. Steele; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. E. Herbert; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. H. M. Percy; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Lowth; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Smith; Lieut.-Col. W. S. R. Norcott, Rifle Brigade; Lieut.-Col. T. Hurdle to Royal Marines; Major J. S. Adamson to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army (*hon.*); Captains G. J. Ferns and S. Falkiner to be Majors in the Army (*hon.*); Brevet Major S. Falkiner to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Brevet Major R. Blacklin to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

5. 81st Foot, Capt. A. F. F. Boughey to be Major; 87th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M'Mahon Kidd to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Brevet; Brevet Col. J. J. Hollis to be Major-General (*hon.*).

10. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. P. Maxwell to substantive rank.

— Royal Marines, to be Major-General, Col. Hugh Evans (*hon.*).

13. 7th Foot, Major A. J. Pack to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major R. Y. Shipley to be Major.—56th Foot, Major S. S. Cox to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. W. Lacy to be Major.—57th Foot, Major J. A. Street to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Brevet Col. H. K. Storks, Commandant at Smyrna, to substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Brevet; Capt. H. Webb to be Major (*hon.*).

14. Royal Marines, to be Major-General, Colonel Commandant H. I. Delacombe. To be Major-Generals (*hon.*), Colonels D. Campbell, H. J. Gillespie, S. Garmston, J. H. Stevens.

17. Brevet Majors J. A. V. Kirkland, J. Conolly, and A. M'Ian M'Donald to substantive rank.

— Brevet; to be Colonels in the Army for distinguished service:—Lieutenant-Colonels Lord West, C. E. Edwards, D. Lysons, Hon. W. L. Pakenham. To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army:—Majors R. Fielden, A. J. Herbert, A. Macdonnell, J. Villiers, R. N. F. Kingscote, J. W. Armstrong, E. R. Wetherall, F. Mills, J. Simpson. To be Majors in the Army:—Cap-

tains J. Gwilt, C. E. Fairtlough, H. C. C. Owen, R.E., M. C. Dixon, R.A., E. W. Donovan, W. Gordon, W. Faussett, C. S. Henry, R.A., J. H. Lowndes, J. Cormick, G. J. Ambrose, W. W. Turner, J. Peel, J. Nason, Hon. J. Stuart, B. D. Gilby, Hon. L. Curzon, A. J. H. Elliott, Hon. H. Clifford, H. J. B. Maxse.—Royal Marines, Captains S. Fraser, W. H. March, G. B. Payne, H. Marriott, W. S. Aslett, G. G. Alexander.

20. 1st Dragoon Guards, Sergeant Major John Bradbury to be Quartermaster, *vice* Smith, appointed Paymaster.—Roy. Art., Brevet Major G. R. Barker to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major Peter Pickmore Faddy to be Lieutenant Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. L. Browne to be substantive rank.

— Brevet; Brevet Major H. F. Wakefield to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army (*hon.*); Capt. William Inge to be Major in the Army; Brevet Major William Inge to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Capt. F. A. Gould to be Major in the Army; Brevet Major F. A. Gould to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Capt. J. A. Mackey to be Major in the Army; Brevet Major J. A. Mackey to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, Majors J. Ramsay, J. W. Dalgety. To be Majors in the Army, Captains F. J. Griffin, H. L. Gardiner, R.A., L. H. Hamilton, C. E. Conyers, J. C. Gawler, G. H. Page, B. E. Ward.

27. Brevet; Major-General James Simpson to be Lieutenant-General in the Army, June 29; Lieut.-Gen. James Simpson to have the local rank of General in the Crimea, and in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, June 29; Capt. the Hon. A. G. F. Jocelyn to be Major.

31. Brevet; to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, Major-Generals H. Barnard, Lord Rokeby, Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B., F. Markham, C.B., Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B., to command the Cavalry.—To have the local rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey, Colonels R. Garrett, M. Barlow, C. Warren, C.B., C. W. Ridley, D. A. Cameron, C.B., Charles T. Van Straubenzee, Hon. A. A. Spencer, C.B., J. Lawrenson, W. Parlby, C. Trollope, Lord Geo. Paget, C.B., H. Shirley, C.B., H. K. Storkes.

AUGUST.

3. 21st Foot, Brevet-Major J. T. Dalyell to be Major.

6. Staff, General Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B., to be Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery.

10. 38th Foot, Major J. W. S. Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. G. Loftus to be Major.—42nd Foot, Brevet Major Charles Murray to be Major.

— Unattached, Brevet Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. Rollo; Brevet Major E. S. Claremont; Brevet Major P. Bayly to substantive rank.

— Brevet; Lieut.-Col. Wm. L. Tudor to be Colonel (*hon.*); Capt. J. Stewart to be Major; Brevet Major J. Stewart to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

17. Royal Horse Guards, General Viscount Gough, G.C.B., to be Colonel.—Scots Fusilier Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. C. Holder to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—60th Foot, Capt. H. F. Kennedy to be Major.—64th Foot, Capt. T. Stirling to be Major.—77th Foot, Major the Hon. Augustus G. C. Chichester to be Major.—80th Foot, Acting Assistant-Surg. A. Hoyte to be Assistant-Surgeon, March 27.—87th Foot, Major B. O'Brien to be Major.—95th Foot, Brevet Major Vincent Wing to be Major.

— Brevet; to be Colonels in the Army, for distinguished service, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Wilbraham, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Borton, C.B. To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, Major P. S. M'Dougall. To be Majors in the Army, Captains J. G. R. Aplim, A. Tremayne, F. T. Atcherley, Lieut. and Capt. Lord Bingham, Lieut. and Capt. J. A. Conolly, M. H. Dowbiggin, A. C. Snodgrass, P. Robertson, C. T. Bourchier.—Lieut.-Col. J. E. Depuis, R.A., to be Colonel; Col. J. E. Depuis, R.A., to have the local rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey; Lieut.-Cols. T. J. Valiant, F. Adams, C.B., to be Colonels in the Army; Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. J. Western to be Colonel in the Army (*hon.*); Brevet Majors C. R. Shuckburgh and J. Richardson to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army (*hon.*); Brevet Major John Hardman Burke to substantive rank.

31. Grenadier Guards, Brevet Major H. F. Ponsonby to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—4th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thomas Williams to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—5th Foot, Edwin John Oldfield, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, *vice* Brown, promoted.—7th Foot, Capt. E. H. Rose to be Major.—13th Foot, Brevet

Major George King to be Major.—19th Foot, Brevet Major Robert Warden to be Major.—29th Foot, Lieut.-Col. John Hamilton Stewart to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—44th Foot, Brevet Major Andrew Browne to be Major.—81st Foot, Brevet-Col. Matt. Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—85th Foot, Capt. Hugh Massy to be Major.—2nd West India Regiment, Major Alexander G. Grant to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

31. Unattached, Brevet Lieut.-Cols. R. Fielden and H. E. M'Gee, and Brevet Major L. Shadwell to substantive rank.

— Brevet; to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Generals in Turkey, Major-Gen. Sir Harry D. Jones, K.C.B., R.E., Major-Gen. Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General to the Forces in the East; Brig.-Gen. H. F. Lockyer to local rank of Major-General in Ceylon, while commanding the troops in that island; Brevet Lieut.-Cols. R. Owen and J. R. Brunker to be Colonels in the Army; to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, Brevet Majors R. Owen and W. Andros; to be Majors in the Army, Captains R. Owen and W. Andros; Lieut.-Gen. William Wood, C.B., to be General; Major-Gen. W. G. Moore to be Lieutenant-General; to be Major-Generals, Cols. J. M'Haffie, R. B. Lynch, F. Campbell, C. M. Johnson, C. Diggle, J. M. Belshes, B. O. Jones, T. Peacock, D. Baby, G. Nicolls, W. Crokat, R. Bateman, P. Dudgeon, J. Mitchell, N. Norcliffe, R. M. Leake; Col. Sir A. G. Cloete, C.B., to be Major-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. G. Blachford to be Colonel; Major W. G. Scott to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. Fulton to be Major; Major-Gen. Sir George Buller, K.C.B., senior Supernumerary Major-General, to be upon the fixed establishment; Lieut.-Col. Charles Tyrwhitt to be Colonel; Major T. Donovan to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. Boyd to be Major; to be Colonel (*hon.*), Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. W. Clements; to be Lieutenant-Colonels (*hon.*), Brevet Major W. W. J. Cockraft and Major P. R. Jennings.

SEPTEMBER.

7. 63rd Foot, Brevet Col. E. R. Hill to be Lieutenant-Colonel. — 82nd Foot, Major Edward Blagden Hale to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. E. R. W. W. Yates to be Major.—89th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. James Graham to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major C. R. Egerton to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Unattached, Brevet Majors James Rose, John Hackett, and Andrew Hunt to substantive rank.

7. Brevet; Col. George Macdonald to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. R. C. S. Clifford to be Colonel; Brevet Major C. Seagram to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. F. R. Mein to be Major; Lieut.-Col. Piercy Benn, R.A., to be Colonel; Brevet Col. B. V. Derinzy to be Major-General (*hon.*); Lieut.-Col. J. Graham to be Colonel (*hon.*); Brevet Major R. Saunders to be Lieutenant-Colonel (*hon.*); Capt. J. N. Burton to be Major; Brevet Major J. N. Burton to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

11. 87th Foot, Gen. James Simpson to be Colonel.—91st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Gore, C.B., to be Colonel.—96th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Mildmay Fane to be Colonel.

14. 7th Foot, Brevet Col. W. H. C. Wellesley to be Lieutenant-Colonel.— 33rd Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. B. Gough to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Erskine to be Major.

21. 23rd Foot, Capt. Robert Bruce to be Major.—50th Foot, Capt. H. J. Frampton to be Major.—1st West India Regt., Brevet Lieut.-Col. L. S. O'Connor to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major G. Robeson to be Major.

— Brevet; Major W. E. Evans to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Turkey; Capt. J. N. Macartney to be Major.

25. 64th Foot, Major-Gen. James Freeth to be Colonel.—1st West India Regt., Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Bowles, K.C.B., to be Colonel.—13th Light Dragoons, Capt. Henry Holden to be Major. 92nd Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. E. Thorold to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major R. M. Sutherland to be Major.

— Brevet; Major-Gen. Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., to local rank of Lieutenant-General in Malta; Col. E. Macarthur to local rank of Major-General in Australia; Col. J. R. Crawfurd to local rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey; Major and Brevet Col. A. G. Blachford to be Colonel.

28. Brevet; Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon. Leicester Curzon, of the Rifle Brigade, the bearer of the despatch announcing the successes achieved by the Army under the command of Gen. Simpson, and the capture of Sevastopol, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

OCTOBER.

2. Brevet; to be Field-Marshals, Gen. Stapleton, Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.;

Gen. John, Earl of Strafford, G.C.B.; Gen. Henry, Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.

2. General Order, Horse Guards.—The General Commanding-in-Chief has received Her Majesty's most gracious commands, that Lieut.-General James Simpson, Commander of Her Majesty's Forces during the late arduous and finally successful operations, which have led to the fall of Sebastopol, shall be promoted to the rank of General.

The Queen has also been most graciously pleased to command that Col. Charles Ash Windham, C.B., shall be promoted to the rank of Major-General, for his distinguished conduct in heading the column of attack which assaulted the enemy's defences on the 8th September with the greatest intrepidity and coolness, as specially brought to the notice of Her Majesty in the public despatch of the Commander of the Forces, dated the 9th September, 1855.

— 49th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Armstrong to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major J. H. King to be Major.

— Unattached, Brevet Lieut.-Col. James Wells Armstrong to substantive rank; Major William Hardy of the 46th Foot, to substantive rank.

— Brevet; Capt. the Hon. W. James Colville to be Major; Capt. H. A. Jackson to be Major; Brevet Major H. A. Jackson to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

5. Brevet; Major-Gen. Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., to local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey; Col. Rob. Garrett to local rank of Major-General in Turkey; Col. F. Horn to local rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. His Serene Highness Prince William Augustus Edward of Saxe Weimar to be one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

9. 28th Foot, Brevet Major P. A. Butler to be Major.—30th Foot, Major Charles Sillery to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major T. H. Pakenham to be Major.—42nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Cameron, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—90th Foot, Brevet Col. M. C. D. St. Quintin to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major W. P. Purnell to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. Grove to be Major.

— Unattached, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Alexander Cameron, C.B., to substantive rank.

— Brevet; Lieut.-Col. James Creagh to be Colonel; Major-Gen. Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., senior Supernumerary General Officer, to fixed establishment; Lieut.-Col. F. Seymour to be Colonel; Major B. E. M. Gordon to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. V. F. Story to be Major; Lieut.-Col. E. Watt to local rank of Colonel in Turkey.

12. 33rd Foot, Major-Gen. Charles Yorke to be Colonel.

16. 41st Foot, Major Robert Pratt to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—85th Foot, Capt. W. Williamson to be Major.

— Unattached, Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Francis Colbourne to substantive rank of Major.

— Brevet; Major Henry Crawley to be Lieutenant-Colonel (*hon.*).

23. 19th Foot, Major J. L. R. Rooke to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. O. Bright to be Major.—42nd Foot, Capt. F. G. Wilkinson to be Major.

— Unattached, Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. W. Francklyn to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. C. E. Napier to substantive rank of Major.

26. 33rd Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. George V. Mundy, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. E. Collings to be Major; Capt. and Brevet Major E. W. Donovan to be Major.—34th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. C. Goodenough to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major John Gwilt to be Major.—37th Foot, Brevet Col. Wm. Bragge to be Major; Brevet Major J. O. Lewis to be Major.

— Brevet, Col. Patrick Yule, R.E., to be Major-General (*hon.*).

NOVEMBER.

2. 16th Light Dragoons, Brevet Col. Hon. John St. V. Saumarez to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major T. Pattle to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. T. W. White to be Major.—Royal Artillery, Brevet Col. A. Tulloh to be Colonel; Capt. A. G. Burrows to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—87th Foot, Major Alexander Murray to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—97th Foot, Major T. O. W. Ingram to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—To be Majors, Brevet Major I. Moore; Capt. E. C. Legh.

— Unattached, Brevet Colonel Orlando Felix to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. C. Sterling, C.B., to substantive rank.

— Brevet; Col. Francis Haultain, R.A., to be Major-General (*hon.*); Capt. W. S. Philips to be Major (*hon.*); Captain N. Wrixon to be Major.

— Brevet; Brevet Col. W. F. Williams, C.B., R.A., to be promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army for distin-

guished service in the field; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. S. Brownrigg, C.B., to be Colonel in the Army, for distinguished service in the field.

2. A Brevet of this date promotes 32 Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels, and 86 Captains to be Majors.

— Royal Artillery, Col. J. E. Dupuis, C.B., to be Major-General for distinguished service in the field.—To be Colonels in the Army for distinguished service in the field, Lieut.-Colonels J. St. George, E. C. Warde, D. E. Wood, C.B., J. W. Fitzmayer, C.B., and G. R. Barker, C.B.—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, dated November 2, 1855, Major S. M. C. Dixon, H. F. Strange, J. C. W. Fortescue, C. S. Henry, and E. B. Hamley.—To be Majors in the Army, dated November 2, 1855, Captains S. D. Broughton, H. A. B. Campbell, F. B. Ward, H. Rogers, M. Ayde, A. C. Hawkins, W. J. E. Grant, G. Shaw, A. F. Lennocks, G. T. Field, Hon. D. Fraser, G. J. Strange, H. P. Newton, G. H. Milman, C. G. Arbuthnot, F. W. Hastings, E. Moubray, W. M. Reilly, W. W. Barry, E. J. Carthew, J. E. Michell, G. C. Henry, W. J. Williams, C. Oldershaw, P. Dickson, W. J. Hope, W. W. Lukin, C. E. Walcott, W. J. Bolton, J. Sinclair, L. W. Penn, E. Taddy, F. Miller, W. G. Andrews, R. Mackenzie, W. G. L. Mesurier, C. H. Owen, P. Estrange.

— Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Chapman to be Colonel in the Army for distinguished service in the field, dated 2nd November, 1855.—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, dated 2nd November, 1855, Major G. Bent, E. Stanton, E. F. Bourchier.—To be Majors in the Army, dated 2nd November, 1855, Captains Hon. H. F. Keane, C. J. Gibb, F. C. Hassard, H. W. Montagu, A. C. Cooke, E. C. De Moleyns, L. J. A. Armit, C. B. Ewart, C. B. P. N. H. Nugent, E. C. A. Gordon, W. Porter, P. Ravenhill, L. Nicholson, C. H. Sedley, G. Ranken.

— Capt. J. F. M. Browne, dated 17th July.

— Royal Marines, Brevet Major Geo. Gardiner Alexander to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, dated 2nd November, 1855.—To be Majors in the Army, dated 2nd November, 1855, Captains S. N. Lowder, G. B. Rodney, J. W. Wemyss, J. E. W. Lawrence, G. A. Schomberg, G. S. Digby.

9. 7th Dragoon Guards, Captain C. W. Thompson to be Major.—Royal Artillery, Capt. Edward Price to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. James W. Domville to be Lieutenant-Colonel. — Royal Engineers, Brevet Col. Henry Powell Wulff to be Colonel; Capt. Roger Stewart Beatson to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

9. Unattached, Major C. P. B. Walter to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. M. S. M'Murdo, Director General of the Land Transport Corps, to substantive rank of Major; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. William West Turner to substantive rank of Major.

— Brevet; Col. C. Otway, R.A., to be Major-General (*hon.*); Major W. Colquhoun Grant to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Turkey; Capt. Edward J. Ellerman to have the rank of Major while with the British German Legion.

13. Brevet; Major-Gen. Sir W. John Codrington, K.C.B., who has at present the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, to have the local rank of General in the Crimea and in Turkey; Col. Lord W. Paulet, C.B., Brigadier-General in Turkey, to have the local rank of Major-General in Turkey; Col. Duncan Cameron, C.B., 42nd Foot, Brigadier-General in Turkey, to have the local rank of Major-General in Turkey.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, Major C. J. Woodford, Captain and Brevet Major C. H. Morris, R.A.; Brevet Major H. A. Lake, Madras Engineers, for his services in the defence of Kars, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the East Indies.

16. 1st Foot, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Going to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major H. R. Marindin to be Major.—39th Foot, Brevet Major Thomas Wright Hudson to be Major.—62nd Foot, Major W. L. Ingall to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. M'Kay Rynd to be Major.

20. Brevet; Major-Gen. the Hon. Geo. Anson, serving with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, to have the local rank of General in the East Indies.

23. Coldstream Guards, Brevet Colonel Sir G. A. F. H. Boswall, bart., to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieutenant and Captain and Brevet Major Hon. P. R. B. Feilding to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—59th Foot, Brevet Major W. W. Lodder to be Major.—72nd Foot, Major W. Parke to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. A. D. Thellusson to be Major.

— Unattached, Brevet Major T. H. Somerville to substantive rank; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Graves Chauncey Swann to substantive rank of Major.

— Brevet; Col. James Gordon, R.E., to be Major-General (*hon.*); Brevet Col. Henry Knight Storks, Brigadier-General

in Turkey, to have the local rank of Major-General in the Bosphorus.—Alexander John Stewart, gent., to have the rank of Acting Assistant-Surgeon while serving with the Turkish Contingent.—To be Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East Indies, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Forsyth Tait, C.B., Bengal Army; Lieut.-Colonel William Mayne, Bengal Army.

30. 2nd Dragoon Guards, Brevet Major H. Briscoe to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant and Captain William Henry Reeve to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—21st Foot, Major Hon. W. Stewart Knox to be Major.—90th Foot, Major Thomas Smith to be Major.—97th Foot, Major Isaac Moore to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Fowler Burton to be Major.

— Unattached, Brevet Major Thomas Smith to substantive rank.

— Capt. H. W. Dennie to be Major (*hon.*); Capt. N. F. Suckling to be Major; Brevet Major N. F. Suckling to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. C. H. Knox to be Major; Brevet Major Chas. Henry Knox to be Lieutenant-Colonel; General Sir James Simpson, G.C.B., the senior Supernumerary General, to the fixed establishment.

DECEMBER.

4. 8th Light Dragoons, Major-General George Charles, Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., to be Colonel.

7. Unattached, Brevet Major John W. Thomas to substantive rank.

— Brevet; Capt. J. P. Mitford to be Major.

11. Brevet; Lieut.-Col. R. P. Campbell, C.B., to be promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army for his distinguished service in the field.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen with the rank of Colonel in the Army, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Scott M'Murdo, Director-General of the Land Transport Corps; Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. R. Wetherall, Scots Fusilier Guards.

14. 71st Foot, Captain William Hope to be Major.—91st Foot, Capt. W. T. L. Patterson to be Major.—Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., Capt. George Seton to be Major.

— Unattached, Brevet Major Wm. A. Armstrong to substantive rank.

— Brevet; Colonel Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, commanding the Troops in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to have the local rank of Major-General.

18. Colonel J. Cox to be Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel F. P. Haines to be Colonel Major W. Clarke to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain W. Radcliff to be Major.

21. Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant and Captain and Brevet Major Charles Baring to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—31st Foot, Major Robert John Eagar to be Major.—50th Foot, Brevet Major E. G. Hibbert to be Major.

— Unattached, Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Heyland to substantive rank; Brevet Majors H. G. Woods, G. C. Bartley, and R. J. Eagar to substantive rank.

— Staff; Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces; Colonel the Hon. Percy E. Herbert to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in Turkey and the Crimea.

— Brevet; Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey; Captain and Brevet Major C. E. Conyers to local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Turkey; Captain John Charlewood to be Major in the Army.—To have the local rank of Major in Turkey, Captains A. Cathcart, A. Murray, R.A., R. J. Garden, and A. W. Williams, serving with the Cavalry of the Turkish Contingent.

28. Brevet; Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., serving with the rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, to have the local rank of General in Turkey; Capt. J. Young to be Major in the Army; Brevet Major J. Young to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. A. R. Gale to be Major; Brevet Major A. R. Gale to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

NAVY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

26. Rear-Adm. the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B. (Second Naval Lord of the Admiralty), to be Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet; Rear-Adm. Michael Seymour (Captain of the Fleet last year), to be second in command; Rear-Adm. Baynes, C.B., to be third in command.

29. In consideration of the services performed by the Officers of the Navy, in co-operation with the Army, in the trenches before Sebastopol (dated 13th November, 1854): To be Captains, Commanders W. F. Burnett, H. S. Hillyar.—To be Com-

manders, Lieutenants W. H. Bridge, J. J. Kennedy, J. N. Norman, C. K. Jackson, W. L. Partridge, R. W. Courtenay, A. Wilmshurst, E. G. Hore, G. A. E. Ridge, W. M. Dowell.

29. In consideration of general services performed by the Officers of the Naval Brigade on shore before Sebastopol (dated 27th November, 1854) : To be Captain, Commander Lord John Hay.—To be Commander, Lieut. H. W. Hire.

— In consequence of the meritorious services of the detachment from the fleet in defence of Eupatoria (dated 27th November, 1854) : To be Commanders, Lieutenants J. F. C. Hamilton, A. W. A. Hood.

FEBRUARY.

13. Royal Marines, Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Peter Brames Nolloth to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

— Commanders C. J. F. Ewart (1848) and the Hon. Francis Egerton (1850) to be Captains.—Lieutenants J. W. D. Mc Donald (1851), E. Hardy (1843), J. H. Chads (1852), H. J. B. Blomfield (1847), C. Wake (1846), G. T. Colville (1847), C. Waddelove (1849), and J. F. Slight (1852), to be Commanders.

— Captains L. G. Heath (1855) to be Agent for Transports ; G. F. Gordon (1846) to *Duke of Wellington;* W. J. Williams (1841) to *Sanspareil;* W. J. C. Clifford (1847) to *Centaur;* A. P. Wilmot (1854) confirmed to *Sphinx;* W. H. Steward (1854) to *Dragon;* J. Wilcox (1850) to *Odin;* F. Scott (1848) to *Russell;* Sir W. Wiseman (1854) to *Penelope;* J. C. Caffin (1847) to *Hastings;* E. Ommanney (1846) to *Hawke;* G. H. Seymour (1844) to *Pembroke;* G. W. Wellesley (1844) to *Cornwallis;* G. A. Seymour (1854) to *Tortoise;* G. F. Gordon (1846) to *Victory;* Hon. A. A. Cochrane (1854) to *Horatio;* J. C. Dalrymple Hay (1850) to *Hannibal;* T. Fisher (1847) to *Retribution;* N. Vansittart (1854) to *Magicienne;* H. C. Otter (1884) to *Firefly.*— Commanders J. M. Hayes (1841) to *Phœnix;* T. Brewer (1852), John Bathurst (1853), to be Agents for Transports; D. Miller (1853) to *Majestic;* W. R. Rolland (1855) to *Nile;* A. J. Burton (1853) to *Cressy;* R. Jenner (1847) to *Basilisk;* H. W. Hire (1855) to *Niger;* H. Lloyd (1855) to *Wasp;* J. P. Luce (1854) to *Ariel;* W. J. S. Pullen to *Falcon.*

14. Vice-Admiral of the Blue William Fitzwilliam Owen to a good-service pension of 150*l.* a-year; Rear-Adm. of the Red M. H. Dixon to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Ad. of the White F. E. Lock to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Ad. of the Blue W. F. Martin to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Captains Sir R. Grant, Hon. G. F. Hotham, Sir J. B. Dundas, bart., to be Rear-Admirals on the Reserved List; Capt. R. L. Baines, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

19. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Colonel J. Land to be Colonel (*hon.*).

20. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. H. G. Mitford to be Colonel (*hon.*).

21. Royal Marines, Captain and Brevet Major F. A. Campbell and Captain G. E. Hunt to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

MARCH.

13. Commander E. B. Rice (1850) to be Captain.—Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, David Deas (1854) to be Inspector of Hospitals.

— Commanders Francis Thomas Brown (1840) to *Conflict;* G. Johnston to be Agent for Transports; James P. Thurburn to *Madagascar;* A. H. Gardner to *Driver;* James F. L. Wood (1843) to *Conflict.*

29. Brevet ; Royal Marines, Captain R. W. Meheux to be Major (*hon.*).

APRIL.

10. Comm. John Borlase (1849) to be Captain.

— Captain John Borlase (1855) to *Melampus.*—Comms. A. C. Gordon (1853) to *Bulldog;* H. C. Glyn (1855) to *Hecate;* T. D. A. Fortesque (1854) to *Barracouta;* Victor G. Hickley (1850) to *Childers.*

MAY.

5. Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.—Captains F. W. Pennell, W. A. B. Hamilton, E. Purcell, and C. Elliot to be Rear Admirals on the reserved half-pay list.—Captain T. Bennett to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Captains T. Jones and G. Lloyd to be Retired Rear-Admirals.

— Comm. Edward Herrick (1849) to be Captain.—Lieut. H. B. Hankey (1845) to be Commander.

— Comms. John Tudor (1842) to be Agent for Transports ; William H. Haswel (1850) to *Plumper;* Walter Reid (1846) to *Sanspareil;* J. R. Woodriff (1848) to be Agent of Transports.

PROMOTIONS.

June.

2. Royal Marines, Second Lieutenant Henry Villiers Forbes to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Tinklar, deceased.

— Lieutenants R. H. Risk (1844), W. H. Truscott (1853), H. F. McKillop (1847), and J. F. C. Mackenzie (1846) to be Commanders.

— Captains Charles F. Hillyar (1852) to *Gladiator;* A. Cumming (1854) to *Glatton;* F. B. P. Seymour (1854) to *Meteor;* and Douglas Curry (1846) to *Alarm.* — Commanders Henry Coryton (1841) to *Hermes;* W. McIlwaine (1838) to be Superintendent of Packets at Dover; Francis Marten (1854) to *Royal Albert.*

18. Rear-Adm. of the Blue Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. Peter Richards, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

20. Brevet, Royal Marines, Gens. Walter Tremenheere, K.H., Ed. Nicholls; Lieut.-Gens. Elias Lawrence, C.B., William H. Connolly; Major-Gens. John Wright, K.H., and William Fergusson, to retired list.—To be Generals, Lieut.-Gens. G. Jones and G. Beatty.—To be Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Gens. T. A. Parke, C.B., Sir J. Owen, K.C.B., K.H., and C. Menzies, K.H.—To be Major-Generals, Cols. J. R. Coryton, S. B. Ellis, C.B., T. Wearing, J. I. Willes, and C. C. Pratt.—To be Generals (*hon.*), Lieut.-Gen. Elias Lawrence, C.B., Wm. Hallett Conolly.—To be Lieutenant-Generals (*hon.*), Major-Gen. John Wright, K.H.—To be Major-Generals (*hon.*), Cols. W. Powell, A. H. Gordon, J. M. Pilcher, T. Stevens, D. A. Gibsone, R. Mercer, J. Robyns, J. Walker, J. Whylock, G. B. Bury, and D. M'Adam.

July.

6. Admiral of the White Sir J. A. Ommanney, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., to be Admiral of the White. —Vice-Adms. J. Impey, H. M. Ommanney, A. Duff, on the reserved half-pay list, to be Admirals on the reserved half-pay list; Vice-Admiral of the Red T. Brown to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White the Earl Cadogan, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Adm. of the Blue Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red B. Reynolds, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White — Fanshawe, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. M. Stopford to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. S. Lushington to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

9. Admiral of the White Sir F. W. Austen, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue Sir S. Pym, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White.—Vice-Adm. J. S. Carden, on the reserved half-pay list, to be Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Vice-Admiral of the Red J. Sykes to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Lord Radstock, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew, C.B., K.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.—Rear-Adm. the Hon. A. Jones, on the reserved half-pay list, to be Vice-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Rear-Admiral of the Red P. J. Douglas to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White E. Collier, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue H. Dundas to be Rear-Admiral of the White.—Capts. H. Gossett, J. Furneaux, J. Leigh, and J. O'Brien to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved half-pay list; Capt. H. Smith, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be Retired Rear-Admirals, Capts. R. W. Parsons, A. Crawford, R. H. Manners, J. Thorne.

10. Royal Marines, Brevet Col. Thomas Hurdle to be Colonel Second Commandant; Capt. A. Flemyng to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

12. Admiral of the White Sir E. D. King, K.C.H., to be Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue the Lord W. Fitzroy, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White.—Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir L. Curtis, bart., C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir E. Tucker, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue J. B. Purvis to be Vice-Admiral of the White. — Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon. G. A. Crofton to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir H. D. Chads, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White. —Capt. J. A. Duntze to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be a Retired Rear-Admiral, Capt. Sir Eaton Travers, K.H.—Capt. F. T. Michell, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be Retired Rear-Admirals, Capts. W. Morier, G. Scott, and W. B. Bowyer.

— Commanders Francis T. Brown (1840),

John M. Hayes (1841), Hon. George D. Keane (1846) to be Captains.

12. Rear-Adm. C. H. Freemantle (1854) to be Superintendent of Transports at Balaklava.—Captains S. C. Dacres (1840) to be Superintendent of the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard; Hon. J. R. Drummond (1846) to *Albion;* W. Moorsom (1851) to *Tribune;* E. A. Inglefield (1853) to *Firebrand;* R. F. Stopford (1840) to the *Queen.*—Commanders W. C. Chamberlain (1844) to *Conflict;* C. R. Johnson (1847) to command the *Transit.*

AUGUST.

17. Lieutenants J. E. Montgomerie (1848) and H. V. Haggard (1846) to be Commanders.

— Captains Lewis T. Jones (1840) to *Princess Royal;* Augustus L. Kuper (1841) to *London;* William Moorsom (1851) to *Leander;* H. E. Edgell (1846) to *Tribune;* Edward G. Fanshawe (1845) to *Hastings;* James H. Cockburn (1850) to *Cossack;* Thomas Harvey (1848) to *Havannah;* Henry Kellett, C.B., to be Commodore of the Second Class, to *Termagant.* —Commanders Robert J. Otway (1846) to *Siren;* Robert Phillips (1848) to *Alecto;* Julian F. Slight (1855) to *Sanspareil;* George Blane (1846) to *Grecian;* Charles Phillips (1848) to *Urgent;* W. A. Fellowes (1850) to *Rattler;* R. Jenkins (1853) to *Comus;* J. E. Montgomerie (1855) to *Rapid;* Edward Franklin (1846) to *St. Vincent* for service of the Ordinary at Portsmouth.

SEPTEMBER.

4. Brevet, Royal Marines, Captain H. Kennedy to be Major (*hon.*).

18. Lieut. Hon. F. A. Foley to be Commander.

— Capt. Sherard Osborne (1855) to *Vesuvius.*—Comm. Alexander Duff Gordon (1853) to *Hecate.*

27. Brevet, Royal Marines, Capt. F. A. Halliday to be Major (*hon.*).

OCTOBER.

4. Admiral of the White the Hon. Geo. Elliott, C.B., to a good-service pension.—Admiral of the Blue Sir Hugh Pigot, K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir J. Louis, bart., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir E. C. Strode, K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir P. Hornby, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral V. F. Hatton, on the reserved list, to be a Vice-Admiral on the reserved list; Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir A. W. J. Clifford, bart., C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White Sir J. Stirling, knt., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue A. T. E. Vidal to be Rear-Admiral of the White. —Captains H. A. Eliot, J. Wigston, G. F. Ryves, C.B., to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved list; Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, knt., C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be Retired Rear-Admirals, Captains P. P. King, C. E. W. Boyle, R. Mainwaring, J. W. Watling, R. Pridham, J. Lyons, P. Westphal, E. Sparshott, K.H., W. Blight, G. Woolcombe.

8. Admiral of the Blue E. Hawker to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red J. Ayscough to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White W. Bowles, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. W. Gordon to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir J. R. Rowley, bart., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White P. W. P. Wallis to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue C. H. Freemantle to be Rear-Admiral of the White.—Captain the Hon. T. Best to be Rear-Admiral on the reserved list; Captain C. R. Drinkwater Bethune, C.B., to be a Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

— Commanders J. Saunderson (1846), T. Etheridge (1848), F. L. Barnard (1851), A. Phillimore (1852), E. P. E. Von Donop (1849), O. J. Jones (1849), O. Cumberland (1852), R. Lambert (1853), C. L. Hocken (1846), H. A. Story (1846), and G. W. Preedy (1853), to be Captains.—Lieutenants R. B. Miller (1837), W. A. R. Pearse (1841), W. Mould (1842), R. B. Creyke (1843), R. C. Tattnall (1844), G. M. Jackson (1845), C. M. Luckraft (1845), the Hon. A. C. Hobart (1845), E. Burstal (1846), H. B. King (1846), H. J. Grant (1846), C. A. Wise (1847), J. S. Keatley (1828), J. H. Crang (1840), F. P. Porteous (1842), J. Bull (1843), E. W. Turnour (1843), S. Pritchard (1843), J. W. Whyte (1843), R. B. Oldfield (1847), W. B. Urmston (1848), J. E. Commerell (1848), H. J. Raby (1850), J. H. Cave (1850), R. Williams (1840), R. D. Stupart (1840), H. A. Hollingworth (1843), and S. H. Henderson (1846), to be Commanders.

PROMOTIONS.

8. Commanders E. Peirse (1842) to *Medea;* G. O. Willes (1854) to *Duke of Wellington;* G. G. Bowyear (1851) to *Vulcan;* J. K. Kennedy (1854) to *Curlew;* J. J. Palmer (1847) to *Impregnable.*

26. Royal Marines, George Lyon Tupman, George H. Eliot, William Wynch George Back Willis, Geo. William Oliver, John Gore Fitzgerald, William Edward Despard, Walter Julius Barker, Cuthbert Collingwood Suther, Edwin Forbes Thompson, Henry Sturt Lewis, William Henry Smith, John Straghan, William Henry Poyntz, Thomas Linley Grant, Augustine Evans, Robert Reginald Augustus Woodforde, James Alfred Godfrey, and Langham Rokeby, to be Second Lieutenants.

29. Royal Marines, Colonel-Commandant J. Ashmore to be Major-General (*hon.*).

30. Royal Marines, Colonel Second Commandant S. R. Wesley to be Colonel-Commandant and Deputy Adjutant-General; Colonel Second Commandant J. T. Brown to be Colonel-Commandant; Lieut.-Colonel S. Hawkins to be Colonel Second Commandant; Captain H. Fleming to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

31. William Armstrong, Gent. Cadet, to be Second Lieutenant.

NOVEMBER.

13. Royal Marines, Charles William Fothergill, gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Robert James Pascoe, gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

— Lieutenant J. H. Marryat (1852) to be Commander.

— Captain G. S. Hand (1852) to *Sampson.*—Commanders V. O. Inglefield (1848) to *Arachne;* F. P. Warren (1852) to *Polyphemus;* E. Aplin (1853) to *Hecla;* W. R. Rolland (1854) to *Exmouth;* J. E. Elliot (1854) to be Agent of Transports; Edward G. Hore (1854) to *Vesuvius;* Edward K. H. Hallett (1841) to *Ceylon;* George F. Mecham (1854) to *Salamander;* Charles Wake (1855) to *Hannibal;* John H. Crang (1855) to *Perseverance;* W. Mould (1855) to *Colossus;* Charles M. Luckraft (1855) to *Calcutta.*

24. Royal Marines, Brevet, Capt. J. R. Jackson to be Major (*hon.*).

26. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, bart., G.C.B., K.C.H., to be an Admiral of the Blue during such time as he may retain the command of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Mediterranean station.

DECEMBER.

11. Vice-Admiral of the Blue John Coode, K.C.B., has been appointed to receive a pension of 150*l.* a-year, and removed to the reserved half-pay list; Rear-Adm. of the Red A. R. Sharpe, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White W. Walpole to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.—Captain C. Graham to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Retired Capt. J. Wilson (b) to be Retired Rear-Admiral.

— Captains Lord John Hay (1854) to *Forth;* G. Randolph (1854) to *Thunderer;* F. A. Campbell (1854) to *Trusty;* W. F. Bennett (1854) to be Agent of Transports in the Black Sea; T. M. C. Symonds, C.B., (1841) to *Conqueror;* H. R. Yelverton, C.B., (1843) to *Brunswick;* H. Lyster (1845) to *Arrogant;* E. S. Sotherby (1852) to *Pearl;* L. G. Heath (1854) to *Seahorse;* C. Eden (1840) to be Comptroller-General of Coast Guard.—Commanders J. P. Luce (1854) to *Wanderer;* F. A. Maxse (1855) to *Ariel;* W. Wood (1854) to *Intrepid;* J. C. Hamilton (1854) to *Calcutta;* E. Marshall (1852) to *Devastation;* A. F. R. De Horsey (1853) to *Victor;* E. Chambers (1854) to *Intrepid;* H. F. M'Killop (1855) to *Recruit;* R. H. Risk (1855) to *Coquette;* W. Horton (1855) to *Ardent;* C. Fellowes (1855) to *Conqueror.*

18. Royal Marines, Brevet, Capt. R. Hocklings to be Major (*hon.*).

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

Rev. W. Cooke to be an Hon. Canon in Chester Cathedral.

Rev. E. Eedle to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Chichester.

Rev. H. Peters to be an Hon. Canon of Durham.

Rev. A. Fane to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. W. B. Otter to be Archdeacon of Lewes, Sussex.

FEBRUARY.

R. T. Phillimore, D.C.L., to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. C. Marcus Church to be Hon. Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Rev. H. Milward to be a Prebendary in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. C. J. Monk to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Bristol.

Rev. P. H. Pepys to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester.

Rev. J. Scobell to be an Hon. Canon in Chichester Cathedral.

March.

Rev. W. R. Cosens to be a Minor Canon in Chichester Cathedral.

Rev. Sir F. Gore Ouseley to be Precentor of Hertford Cathedral.

April.

Rev. R. R. Davies to be Archdeacon of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land.

Rev. C. Awdry to be Prebendary in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. W. Tancred to be Archdeacon of Launceston, Van Diemen's Land.

Rev. H. Wray to be Precentor of Ely Cathedral.

May.

Rev. H. J. Barton to be an Hon. Canon in Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. J. Downall to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

Rev. H. Howarth to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. W. Jackson to be Archdeacon of Carlisle.

Rev. H. G. Liddell to be Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. H. Moseley to be Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Rev. J. Wingfield to be a Minor Canon in Rochester Cathedral.

June.

Rev. H. Drury to be a Prebendary in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. T. Gott Livingstone to be a Minor Canon and Precentor in Carlisle Cathedral.

Rev. W. Leigh Morgan to be an Hon. Canon in Llandaff Cathedral.

Rev. F. Stainton Tireman to be a Minor Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.

Rev. C. J. Burton to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle.

July.

Rev. F. T. McDougall, D.D., to be Bishop of Labuan.

Rev. J. W. Weeks, D.D., to be Bishop of Sierra Leone.

Rev. G. Cunliffe to be an Hon. Canon in St. Asaph Cathedral.

Rev. R. W. Eyton to be an Hon. Canon in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

Rev. F. Freeman to be a Minor Canon in the Cathedral Church, Carlisle.

Rev. H. Glynne to be an Hon. Canon in St. Asaph Cathedral.

Rev. T. Sale to be an Hon. Canon in the Cathedral Church of York.

August.

Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick to be Prebendary of Yatton and Canon Residentiary in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Rev. T. H. Kersley to be Canon Residentiary and Sub-Dean of the Collegiate Church of Middleham, Yorkshire.

September.

Rev. T. F. Henney to be Hon. Canon in Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. R. Palairet to be Prebendary in Wells Cathedral.

October.

Rev. J. Jones to be Archdeacon of Liverpool.

Very Rev. W. A. Newman to a Canonry in the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton.

November.

Rev. F. Aston to be an Hon. Canon in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester.

Rev. T. Brancker to be a Prebendary in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. W. H. Brandreth to be an Hon. Canon in the Cathedral of Manchester.

Rev. E. J. G. Hornby to be an Hon. Canon of the Cathedral Church of Manchester.

Rev. J. E. Jackson to be an Hon. Canon in the Cathedral Church of Bristol.

Rev. H. Moore to be Archdeacon of Stafford.

Rev. J. H. Underwood to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Rev. F. Wade to be a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.

December.

Rev. J. Gregg to be Dean of Down, Ireland.

Rev. J. H. Stephenson to be an Hon. Canon in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

PROMOTIONS.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

Rev. A. T. Corfe, Principal of Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

Rev. B. M. Cowie, Professorship of Geometry, Gresham College, London.

Rev. A. J. Deck, Mathematical Professorship, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Rev. H. Goodwin, Hulsean Lectureship, University of Cambridge.

Rev. C. H. Heslop, Head Mastership of Grammar School, St. Begh's, Cumberland.

Right Hon. Sir J. Stephen, LL.D., Professorship of History and Political Economy, E.I.C. College, Haileybury.

Prof. Wilson, Professorship of Agriculture, University of Edinburgh.

Rev. F. Bulley to be President of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Rev. J. G. Cumming to be Head Master of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Lichfield.

FEBRUARY.

Rev. H. Christmas, Professorship of British History and Archæology at the Royal Society of Literature.

Rev. C. Hardwick to be Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge.

MARCH.

Rev. H. Hayman to be Head Master of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark.

APRIL.

Rev. L. M. Humbert to be Master of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester.

Rev. F. Fanshawe to be Head Master of Bedford Grammar School.

MAY.

Rev. W. Hunt to be Master and Chaplain of Bancroft's Hospital, Mile End, London.

Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley to be Professor of Music, Oxford.

JUNE.

Rev. R. Thornton to be Head Master and Chaplain of Epsom College, Surrey.

JULY.

Rev. G. Pope to be Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Berks.

Rev. C. Brodrick Scott to be Head Master of Westminster School.

Rev. F. Temple to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

SEPTEMBER.

Rev. Burford Waring Gibsone to be Resident Mathematical Professor and Chaplain to the Queen's College, Birmingham.

Rev. B. Jowett to be Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford.

Rev. E. St. John Parry to be Resident Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham.

Rev. A. H. Wratislaw to be Head Master of King Edward VI.'s School, Bury St. Edmunds.

OCTOBER.

Rev. W. Thomson to be Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

CASE OF MESSRS. STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, October 26 and 27.

(*Before Baron Alderson, Baron Martin, and Mr. Justice Willes.*)

WILLIAM STRAHAN, Sir John Dean Paul, bart., and William Makin Bates, were indicted for a misdemeanor, in having illegally converted to their own use certain securities which had been entrusted to them, as bankers, for security.

The general particulars of the disastrous bankruptcy of the old banking firm of Strahan, Paul, and Co., and the subsequent arrest of the partners on criminal charges, have already been given in the CHRONICLE of this volume. The unhappy men were now placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court to take their trial on those charges. The indictment, which was framed on a special Act of Parliament, charged that the defendants had carried on the business of bankers, and that in that capacity they had been intrusted with certain Danish bonds of the value of 5000*l.* for the purpose of safe custody, and that without any authority to pledge, sell, or negotiate the bonds so intrusted to them, they had, contrary to good faith, sold and converted them to their own use. In other counts the defendants were charged with having sold the bonds in question, and with having negotiated them; and they were also charged with conspiring together with the same object.

The defendants pleaded "Not guilty."

The Attorney-General said he had, on the present occasion, a painful duty to discharge in pressing an accusation of a very serious character against the defendants on this indictment—gentlemen known to most of them, and who had hitherto maintained a high position in society, and a character of unquestioned integrity and honour, which prevented them from being supposed capable of the offence with which they were now charged. The present charge, therefore, was one not only involving penal consequences of great magnitude, but also affecting the honour and character of those gentlemen at the bar. The defendants had carried on for some time the business of bankers in this metropolis. The firm was of ancient date; its transactions were large, and it enjoyed the confidence of a highly numerous body of customers. Among others, the prosecutor, Dr. Griffith, Prebendary of Rochester, opened an account with the then firm of Snow, Paul, and Co. in 1830. In 1838 Snow retired, and the defendants, Strahan and Bates, joined the firm. Subsequently Sir John Dean

Paul, the father of the defendant, died, and from that period the business had been conducted by the three defendants. Dr. Griffith continued the account he had opened with the firm of Snow, Paul, and Co. in 1830, until the transactions now the subject of inquiry occurred. He was a gentleman of great fortune and character, and employed the defendants, as bankers, to invest money for him from time to time in public and foreign securities. The present inquiry related to some of those securities, fraudulently disposed of by the defendants, in contravention of the statute which makes it penal to dispose of securities placed in their hands for safe custody. On three several occasions Dr. Griffith employed the defendants to invest money for him in Danish five per cent. bonds; — namely, in 1850, to invest 2000*l.*; which was done by the purchase of five bonds numbered 370, 457, 458, 459, 460; in the same year, to invest 1000*l.*, which was represented by one bond numbered 87; and in 1851, when 2000*l.* was invested by the purchase of bonds numbered 426, 573, 657, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 793, and 794; for which sums, amounting in the whole to 4998*l.*, were paid and debited against Dr. Griffith in the bank-book. Whether in the case of the two first transactions there was any written order was uncertain; there certainly was in the last; and it was undeniable that all three had been entered into by the express desire of Dr. Griffith. The defendants regularly received the dividends on these bonds as they became due, and credited in their books Dr. Griffith with them. They received the dividends from time to time, and continued to do so until the 1st of March, 1854. At that time the firm of Strahan and Co. had got into difficulties, and had recourse to the desperate and guilty expedient of resorting to the securities they held in their hands belonging to their customers, for the purpose of raising money to meet the necessities of the hour. In March, 1854, Sir J. Paul applied to a Mr. Beattie to raise money on these bonds, by way of loan. On his refusal he asked him to dispose of some of them. Mr. Beattie consented to this transaction, and took some of the securities from Sir J. Paul and placed them in the hands of Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, brokers in the City, for the purpose of sale. Among these securities were the bonds of Dr. Griffith, the numbers of which have been enumerated, and which constituted security for 5000*l.* They were sold, and a cheque was given to Mr. Beattie, who then gave his own cheque to Sir J. D. Paul for the amount. There was no doubt that Sir J. D. Paul received the money on account of that cheque, and made it available for the purposes of the firm. Therefore, so far as Sir J. D. Paul was concerned, there could be no question of his complicity in the guilty transaction of misapplying the securities which had been deposited with him for safe keeping. It would be made perfectly clear by the evidence that Sir J. D. Paul and his partners had no authority, direct or indirect, from Dr. Griffith to sell or otherwise dispose of these securities. With regard to the other two defendants, what was the state of their knowledge of the transaction? That must be shown by other evidence. This transaction took place in March,

1854, and in the month of June in this year the embarrassments of the firm became so great that it was impossible for it to go on. It accordingly stopped, and became bankrupt. On hearing this Dr. Griffith, who had at the time 22,000*l.* worth of securities in their hands, became considerably alarmed, and immediately put himself in communication with the official assignee, and asked what had become of his securities. The official assignee proceeded to the banking-house, and inquired about them. He was told by Mr. Strahan, in the presence of Mr. Bates, that the securities were either sold or pledged. He then asked whether in any book the securities of the customers were recorded; and Mr. Strahan and Mr. Bates looked at one another, and he got no answer. Shortly afterwards Mr. Strahan proceeded to see Dr. Griffith, who, in the meantime, had laid a criminal information against the partners. Mr. Strahan acknowledged fully that the securities had been disposed of with his knowledge and co-operation, but urged most anxiously on Dr. Griffith to forego this prosecution, and not to adopt anything like a criminal proceeding. Dr. Griffith observed that he had a public duty to perform, and that, however unwilling he might feel to act hostilely towards gentlemen with whom he had been acquainted, he had no alternative but to enforce the application of the law against them. The jury would hear the details of the conversation which passed with Dr. Griffith, which would leave no doubt on their minds that Mr. Strahan thoroughly combined with Sir J. D. Paul in this transaction. In fact, the object was to raise money to meet the necessities of the bank; and, therefore, it would not be straining the evidence at all to say that what was done was done with the concurrence of Mr. Strahan; and it would be for the jury to say whether or not the transaction was brought fully home to Mr. Bates. The defendants are indicted under the 7th and 8th of George IV., chap. 29, section 49, which provides:—

"And for the punishment of embezzlements committed by agents intrusted with property, be it enacted, that if any chattel, or valuable security, or any power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any share or interest in any public stock or fund, whether of this kingdom, or of Great Britain, or of Ireland, or of any foreign State, or in any fund of any body corporate, company, or society, shall be intrusted to any banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or other agent for safe custody, or for any special purpose, without any authority to sell, negotiate, transfer, or pledge, and he shall, in violation of good faith, and contrary to the object or purpose for which such chattel, security, or power of attorney shall have been intrusted to him, sell, negotiate, transfer, or pledge, or in any manner convert to his own use or benefit such chattel, or security, or the proceeds of the same, or any part thereof, or the share or interest in the stock or fund to which such power of attorney shall relate, or any part thereof, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to any of the punishments which the Court may award, as hereinbefore last mentioned."

He would show that these securities were purchased by the direction of Dr. Griffith, with his money; that they were left for safe custody in the hands of his bankers, and that they were disposed of, with the knowledge undoubtedly of two of the defendants, without the authority of Dr. Griffith, and that the proceeds were applied in such a way as brought the transaction within the terms of the statute he had referred to. It had been suggested that the defendants, by disclosing in an examination before the Court of Bankruptcy all these circumstances, might avail themselves of the terms of another section of the statute, which enacts,—

"That nothing in this Act contained, nor any proceeding, conviction, or judgment to be had or taken thereupon against any banker, merchant, broker, factor, attorney, or other agent as aforesaid shall prevent, lessen, or impeach any remedy at law or in equity which any party aggrieved by any such offence might or would have had if this Act had not been passed; but, nevertheless, the conviction of any such offender shall not be received in evidence in any action at law or suit in equity against him; and no banker, broker, merchant, factor, attorney, or other agent as aforesaid shall be liable to be convicted by any evidence whatever as an offender against this Act in respect of any act done by him, if he shall at any time previously to his being indicted for such offence have disclosed such act, on oath, in consequence of any compulsory process of any court of law or equity in any action, suit, or proceeding which shall have been *boná fide* instituted by any party aggrieved, or if he shall have disclosed the same in any examination or deposition before any Commissioners of bankruptcy."

It was true that there had been proceedings in bankruptcy, and that some disclosures were made by one of the defendants, or perhaps by the whole of them; but there would be very little difficulty in showing that whatever took place in the Court of Bankruptcy was done by concert and connivance. It was not a compulsory proceeding, but was resorted to purposely with the view that the defendants might avail themselves of a particular section in the Act of Parliament referred to. The securities in question were sold in March, 1854, and after that the defendants bought other securities with a view to replace those they had disposed of; and at a subsequent period, shortly before stopping, they disposed again of the new securities so purchased, not to the persons they sold the first to, but to other persons. Now, the disposal of these latter securities, to which the disclosure in the Court of Bankruptcy referred, was not the occasion of the present charge against the defendants. He (the Attorney-General) knew nothing that they might subsequently have done that was at all binding on Dr. Griffith. That gentleman authorised and intrusted them to purchase and keep specific securities with specific numbers, and it was for getting rid of those securities without his authority, and converting the proceeds to their own use, that they were now charged. With respect to other securities which they might have purchased subsequently he knew nothing; and he believed therefore, that this defence, if gone

into, would fail. Having now stated the principal features of the case, he felt it was not incumbent on him upon the present occasion to say one single word which would tend to aggravate the position of the defendants, or which would operate to their prejudice. He should simply proceed to prove the facts he had stated, and he did not believe that, either on the merits or law of the case, there could be any answer to the charge.

Dr. Griffith detailed his instruction to the firm of Strahan, Paul, and Co., for the purchase of the bonds as stated by the Attorney-General, and then said: The whole of them amounted to the sum of 5000*l.* in Danish bonds, which the prisoners were authorised to take charge of for me. I do not think I ever saw these particular bonds or made any inquiries respecting them. I remember having a conversation with Mr. Bates upon the subject of these bonds and my other securities since they were purchased, and he told me that they were quite secure and safe in their custody; and on the 28th of April, 1855, I asked the defendant Bates particularly respecting the Danish bonds, and told Mr. Bates that they had received the dividends on the Danish bonds, but not the interest upon some gas shares, which was then due. Mr. Bates said the interest had been received, but was not yet carried to my account. Mr. Strahan was present when this conversation took place. The interest upon the Danish bonds was regularly passed to my account down to March, 1855. I never at any time gave the defendants authority, directly or indirectly, to sell, transfer, pledge, or in any manner convert these securities to their own use, and there was no plea nor pretext by which they could consider themselves authorised to make use of them. Dr. Griffith then narrated his interview with Mr. Strahan in the same terms as when before the magistrates [CHRONICLE, p. 99, which should be referred to].

The prosecutor was cross-examined by Sir F. Thesiger for the defendant Strahan.—I never saw the Danish bonds at any time. I have stated accurately the conversation that took place between me and Mr. Strahan, but I may have omitted something that occurred. I made a memorandum at the time, which has assisted my memory. I only had two interviews with Mr. Strahan. I generally transacted my banking business with Mr. Bates.

By Serjeant Byles (for Sir J. D. Paul).—I had a key of the box at the bank, and the defendants had a key also.

By Mr. James (for Mr. Bates).—The gas shares were not misappropriated. The bank had nothing to do with them. They were in the possession of a friend, and I have never seen them.

Mr. Peppercorn and Mr. Hill, stock-brokers, proved the purchase of the Danish bonds numbered as stated, for the defendants' firm. Mr. Hill also proved that in June, 1854, he purchased 5000*l.* worth of Danish bonds for the defendants.

Mr. Allen, a clerk in the banking-house, proved that the securities passed into the hands of the new firm at the death of Sir J. Paul, senior, and that the interest on Dr. Griffith's bonds was received and placed to his credit up to September, 1853.

Mr. Beattie deposed to the application of Sir J. Paul, in 1854, for a loan on certain securities, including Danish bonds; and, on being refused, his request that he would sell them for him; that he agreed to do so, and placed them in the hands of Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, his brokers, to sell; and that on receiving the proceeds he had paid the amount to Sir John Paul in two cheques.

Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite proved that the Danish bonds, numbered as recited, and the property of Dr. Griffith, were part of the securities they had so sold.

Mr. W. Bell, the official assignee appointed in the bankruptcy of the defendants, said that, at the request of Dr. Griffith, he went to the bank on the 16th of June, 1855, and saw Mr. Strahan, and, he believed, Mr. Bates also. He asked him what had become of Dr. Griffith's securities? He said they were sold or pawned. At first he said he did not know where they were, and afterwards he intimated that they were deposited or pawned with some one, and that at all events they would not be forthcoming. He asked the defendants whether they had not got a general security book? and Mr. Strahan and Mr. Bates looked at each other, but made no reply. No book of this kind was produced at any time.

Mr. Norden, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Fearon and Clabon, solicitors to Dr. Griffith, said that he went to the banking-house of the defendants, and he believed that he saw Mr. Bates, and two other gentlemen were sitting with him. He made some inquiry about Dr. Griffith's securities, and said that he was extremely anxious to know if they were safe. He replied that he could say nothing about it, but, if there were any securities, they would be in the hands of the official assignee.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Sir F. Thesiger wished to call their Lordships' attention to the nature of the evidence against his client, Mr. Strahan. The indictment charged him with a misdemeanor in respect to certain bonds, which were numbered, and which were sold by Foster and Braithwaite in March, 1854. But there was no proof that Mr. Strahan had anything to do with that transaction, nor any evidence in support of the charge except the conversation which had been stated by Dr. Griffith, and which conversation referred, not to the transaction in question, but to a transaction which had occurred only six weeks before that conversation. Dr. Griffith was told that his securities had been taken by Sir J. D. Paul to Messrs. Overend or Burnand about six weeks previously. It was clear that this statement could not apply to the bonds in question, which were sold in March, 1854, and, with the exception of a statement made by Mr. Bell, the official assignee, of a conversation on the 16th of June last, in which Mr. Strahan was stated to have told him that Dr. Griffith's securities were either pawned or sold, there was nothing to affect Mr. Strahan with a knowledge of the sale of these bonds by Foster and Braithwaite, and the payment of the proceeds of the sale to Sir J. D. Paul. He wished to know whether their Lordships thought there was evidence to go to the jury as against Mr. Strahan?

Mr. Baron Alderson thought there was evidence—he would not

say how much or how little—to show that Strahan was a party to the representation to Dr. Griffith that the bank had these particular bonds safe at the time they were all gone.

Mr. James wished to know whether the Court considered that there was any evidence as against his client, Mr. Bates?

Mr. Baron Alderson thought there was. The evidence was, indeed, rather stronger as against Bates, because he seemed to be taking a more active part in the affairs of the bank than the others.

Sir F. Thesiger addressed the jury for Mr. Strahan. After referring to the fearful position in which a gentleman hitherto so wealthy and so respectable was now placed, the prejudice that had been excited by the discussions in the public journals, and the necessity of discarding all such impressions from their minds, the learned gentleman said that he did not pretend to deny that in April, 1855, Mr. Strahan did, unhappily, in a moment of pressure, agree to apply certain securities of his customers for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the bank. He would not for one moment justify such an act. Although, therefore, he did not defend the act to which Mr. Strahan was unfortunately a party in 1855, yet the case which the jury were now considering against him, was the charge of having misappropriated the property of his customers in March, 1854, and he prayed their attention to the evidence upon which it was sought to fix him with that act. The indictment contained various counts applicable to the appropriation of Dr. Griffith's bonds in the year 1854. An observation had dropped from one of the learned Judges calculated to convey an erroneous impression with regard to the act of one partner criminally affecting another. Although it was true that in civil proceedings the act of one partner was the act of all, yet that was not the case in regard to criminal acts. In order to make one partner liable for the criminal act of another, it was necessary to prove that the former had been guiltily cognizant of the transaction: the evidence given for the prosecution had not in any way proved that Mr. Strahan had any knowledge of the transaction by which Sir John Paul sold the securities belonging to Dr. Griffith in March, 1854. Sir J. D. Paul alone went to Mr. Beattie, alone directed him to sell the securities, and to him alone the proceeds were paid. This money was not traced after its receipt by Sir J. D. Paul; but, even supposing he entered this sum in the books of the bank to the credit of the firm, that would not be proof in a criminal proceeding that Mr. Strahan or the other partner were privy to the act, because there was nothing to indicate what the nature of the credit was, and the fact of the credit could only be known after the act had been done. The money could not have been received until after the act charged had been done, and the mere knowledge of the credit did not show any participation in the act. The jury were called upon to decide upon a criminal charge which might be followed by the most serious consequences, and they were not to assume without any proof that Mr. Strahan must have had a knowledge of this transaction. Everything, indeed, indicated an absence of such knowledge on his part. The 5000*l.* of

Danish five per cent. bonds, belonging to Dr. Griffith, having been disposed of in March, 1854, in June, 1854, the same amount of Danish bonds was purchased by Sims and Hill for, and delivered to, Strahan and Co. There was no doubt that the dividends on these bonds were received by Strahan and Co. for Dr. Griffith, and that he was credited with the dividends in his pass-book in September, 1854, and March, 1855. There was nothing to lead the jury to believe that Mr. Strahan was in the slightest degree aware of the disposal of the former bonds of Dr. Griffith, and the substitution of those bonds on which the dividend had been paid. With reference to the conversations on which the prosecution relied to fix Mr. Strahan with a guilty knowledge of the transaction of 1854, the learned counsel insisted that they referred only to the sale of the bonds purchased in June, 1854; and these were not the securities the conversion of which was the subject of the present indictment. The confession of a dishonest act in 1855 could not affect Mr. Strahan on a charge of disposing of bonds in 1854. No doubt if Mr. Strahan were a party to the transaction of 1854, it was an equally dishonest act with that of 1855; but both on the counts respecting the pledging of these securities, and on the counts of conspiracy to pledge them, he maintained that there was no evidence against Mr. Strahan. The learned gentleman then referred to the disclosure made by Mr. Strahan before the Court of Bankruptcy, which, he said, had been made faithfully by that gentleman in respect to all the circumstances within his own knowledge. Before 1812 this misapplication by bankers or other agents of the property of their principals was only subject to civil proceeding, and was not a criminal act until made so by the statute passed in the 52nd of George III. That provision had been enlarged and expanded by subsequent enactments, providing, at the same time, that where a person had made certain disclosures under compulsory process in a court of law, he should not be indictable on that account. The 7th and 8th of George IV. enlarged the privilege, and extended it to the case of examinations before the Commissioners for Bankruptcy. From something that fell from the Attorney-General he was inclined to believe that his learned friend meant to say that this disclosure on the part of the bankrupts was voluntary and not compulsory, and, therefore, that the Act did not apply. He thought that point must fail, for a bankrupt was bound under the Act of Parliament to make a full disclosure connected with his property. Now, what was the disclosure made by Mr. Strahan? He solemnly declared he knew nothing but the pledging of Dr. Griffith's bonds to Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. in April, 1855, and the whole of his disclosure amounted to demonstration clear that he was ignorant of any previous transactions with respect to these bonds. There was not the slightest evidence of the participation of Mr. Strahan in the transactions of 1854. If, then, Mr. Strahan knew nothing more than the transactions of 1855, and if he disclosed them fully, then he would be rightly entitled to that defence which he might use as a shield against the present assault on him. With respect to the conspiracy counts, he main-

tained that, supposing the defendants relieved by the disclosures they made from the charge of any criminal act, they could not be made liable for a conspiracy to do that act.

Mr. Serjeant Byles addressed the jury for Sir J. D. Paul, and defended him from imputations which had been cast upon his religion and benevolence. Sir John, he said, had throughout his life been uniformly religious, and, while a wealthy man, had been extensively charitable from his own means. He did not deny that these bonds were disposed of by Sir J. D. Paul. Upon the failure of Gandell for 300,000*l.*, who was largely indebted to the bank, Sir J. D. Paul was desirous of raising money on these bonds. He did raise money upon them, but with the full intention of replacing them immediately, which he did. He bought the same number of bonds back in the following June, and replaced them at a sacrifice. He paid Dr. Griffith the dividends on these bonds, so that the Doctor sustained no loss of interest; and it was for selling these bonds on the 16th of March and buying them on the 1st of June following that Sir J. D. Paul was now on his trial before a jury. Sir J. D. Paul did not instruct him to say, and he did not say, that in raising this money, although he replaced the bonds, he was not doing wrong. Sir J. D. Paul admitted he did wrong, but he replaced Dr. Griffith's bonds at a loss to himself.

When the affairs of the bank came into the Bankruptcy Court, it was Sir J. D. Paul's duty to make a disclosure of what he had done, and having made a full disclosure of all his dealings, he was no longer liable to criminal proceedings. The petition for adjudication was not sued out in the Court of Bankruptcy with any view to these proceedings. The Attorney-General said that this was a voluntary step; but a bankrupt was obliged to make a full disclosure of all his acts. The examination was compulsory, and the point was, whether the questions put by the assignees and the answers given were such a disclosure as the Act contemplated. This point of law would be determined by their Lordships as to them would seem fit.

Mr. James said he should rest the case of the defence of Mr. Bates upon his total ignorance of the sale of the Danish bonds through Foster and Braithwaite. There was an entire absence of any evidence to show that he was a party to that sale. The mere fact that Mr. Bates was a partner in the firm in 1854 was not enough to fix him with the criminal consequences of this alleged transaction. The transaction of the 16th of March, 1854, was the transaction of Sir J. D. Paul, and Mr. Bates was not implicated in it; and after the pledging of the bonds to Overend, Gurney, and Co. became known to Mr. Bates, he discovered the whole transaction. There was not a tittle of evidence to show that he was aware of the former transaction. The knowledge was not imparted to him as of course by the entry of large sums to the credit of Sir J. D. Paul in his private account with the bank.

Mr. John Abrahow: I am a clerk in the Court of Bankruptcy, and I produce the proceedings taken in that Court in the bankruptcy of the defendants. The petition for a fiat was presented on the 11th of June, 1855, and the petitioning creditor was Montagu

John Tatham. A fiat of bankruptcy was issued against the three defendants on the same day, and they surrendered on the 12th. The first meeting for the choice of assignees was on the 25th of June. All the bankrupts were examined on that day. They made a joint statement relating to the affairs of the bank, which was contained in the proceedings.

Sergeant Byles said he should now put in this statement, and then raise the question whether it amounted to a "disclosure" under the terms of the statute.

The statement was read. It commenced by stating that the defendants solemnly deposed that the statement then handed in was a true and correct statement of all bonds and securities belonging to their customers that had been sold, pledged, or in any other manner appropriated to their use. The statement referred to in this deposition contained a long list of different securities, and among them were mentioned 5000*l.* five per cent. Danish bonds, which were stated to be the property of Dr. Griffith, and to have been pledged with Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., on the 13th of April, 1855.

Separate statements made to the same effect by each of the defendants were also put in and read.

Mr. Parry (for Mr. Bates) called the attention of the Court to the fact that there was this distinction in the separate statement of Mr. Bates, that he specifically referred to securities converted by any of the partners, and that he did not admit that he had personally made any use of the securities.

Mr. J. G. Lewis, of Ely Place: I am solicitor for the defendants Strahan and Paul. At the time of their bankruptcy they consulted me on the subject of their affairs, and it was under my advice that they made the statements that have just been read. My object in giving them the advice was, that they might comply with the terms of the statute, and also give all the information in their power in connection with the bankruptcy. The bankrupts afterwards appeared in Court, and the papers were handed to the Commissioner as statements having reference to their affairs generally, and to the securities which they had received from customers, and which they had disposed of. This proceeding was not taken in reference to the present prosecution solely, but for the purpose of giving general information to the Court. [For the proceedings before the Commissioner, see CHRONICLE, p. 102.]

By the Attorney-General: It had been arranged beforehand what was to be done on this occasion. Mr. Parry attended as counsel for the defendants, and he made a general application to the Court that the defendants should be examined in reference to a statement which he had in his hand, and which he desired to put in. The Commissioner refused the application, and said that if any creditor desired to examine the bankrupts he might do so; but as to the application of Mr. Parry, he refused to grant it. Mr. Parry then formally tendered the documents as the statements of the bankrupts, and he said the Commissioner might either receive them or not, as he thought fit. He claimed a right under the Bankruptcy Act to put in these statements. I did not hear Mr. Parry ask Mr. Lawrence, the solicitor to the fiat, if he wished to put any questions to the bankrupts,

but he might have done so. At this time all the defendants were in custody upon a criminal charge.

The books of the firm were then put in. The use made of the ledger was, to show that the sum of 12,284*l.* 5*s.*, the produce of the check of Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, for the bonds that were sold in March, 1854, which comprised the 5000*l.* Danish bonds in question, was placed to the private account of the defendant Sir John D. Paul. It also appeared by it, that the 5100*l.* that were paid for bonds that were substituted for the original ones in June, 1854, were paid for out of Sir John's private account.

Mr. Bois, a clerk in the house of Overend, Gurney and Co., proved that these last-mentioned bonds were pledged, with other securities, with that firm, on the 30th of April, 1855.

The Attorney-General in reply, said that the case might be divided into two parts, one of which referred more immediately to the jury, and the other was for the consideration of their Lordships. The first question was, had the prosecutor made out such a case against the defendants as brought them within the terms of the Act under which the indictment was framed? And, secondly, supposing the prosecutor to have accomplished this object, was the defence set up by the defendants such as brought them within the protecting provisions of that clause of the statute which enabled a person who had committed an offence under it to evade the penal consequence of his offence by making a disclosure of the circumstances? With respect to the first part, had it been proved that the defendants had made away with the securities entrusted to their keeping by Dr. Griffith? With respect to one of the defendants (Sir J. D. Paul), it could not be for a single moment disputed that he, at all events, did make away with those securities in contravention of the terms of the statute. His learned brother, Serjeant Byles, had been constrained to admit that Sir J. D. Paul had made away with these securities, and, with regard to his client, to rely entirely upon the effect of the legal defence of disclosure which he had set up; and, unless that defence availed him, there could be no doubt that it would be the duty of the jury to find Sir J. D. Paul guilty. There was, he admitted, more difficulty about the case of the other two defendants, Strahan and Bates. It was true that Strahan had made a clear and explicit confession of his having made away with securities belonging, as he asserted, to Dr. Griffith, by the deposit of them with Messrs. Overend, Gurney and Co., in the month of April last. It was said, however, that, inasmuch as this indictment related more especially to the securities disposed of by Sir J. D. Paul, being the original securities of Dr. Griffith, in the month of March, 1854, the confession of Strahan did not affect the case as regarded the charge contained in the present indictment. Sir Frederick Thesiger had put it to the jury, that the admission made by Strahan must be taken to the full extent to which it was made, and that it would lead them reasonably and fairly to the conclusion that Strahan had known nothing whatever of the transaction in which Sir J. D. Paul was the leading actor in March, 1854. But the jury were not to take the statement of a criminal

extenuating his crime to be literally and exactly true; they would not hold the statement of Mr. Strahan to be true if other circumstances in the case did not confirm it. The strength of the case against the defendants did not depend upon their declaration, but upon the fact that this firm had embarked in transactions of this kind to an extent perfectly appalling. The case was now one hundred-fold stronger than it was, for the firm appeared to have been disposing of securities to the amount of 113,000*l.*, and among them securities belonging to Dr. Griffith, amounting to 12,000*l.*, 5000*l.* of which formed the subject of the present inquiry. The jury were asked in effect to believe that all these enormous transactions could have been entered upon and carried out by a single member of the firm, without the knowledge or concurrence of the other partners, except just in the last instance. With respect to Bates, his learned counsel, Mr. James, had asked them to assume that Bates believed the proceeds of the transaction of the disposal of Griffith's securities to be a *bonâ fide* sum paid in to the private account of Sir J. D. Paul. That private account of Sir J. D. Paul seemed to him not only fraught with suspicion, but to be pregnant with cogent evidence against the firm. To his mind, an examination of that private account was the strongest and most conclusive proof that the disposal of these securities was known to the firm, and that they were all concerned in these transactions. That alleged "private account" bore no resemblance whatever to the private account which a man usually kept with his bankers. It dealt with large sums only, and the amounts carried to the credit of Sir J. D. Paul in this private account corresponded, in amount and date, with the sums which the defendants represented that they received from Foster and Braithwaite, in 1854, from the sale, and from Overend and Gurney in 1855, for the deposit of the securities for the Danish bonds. This private account of Sir J. D. Paul was an account to which the other partners had access, and, from the large sums with which it dealt, it must be assumed that the other partners were perfectly conversant with the various items. There was, indeed, no other form in which these payments could have been carried to the credit of the bank without letting the clerks know that the partners had disposed of the securities entrusted to them. There could be no question whatever that these sums so paid in to the credit of Sir J. D. Paul found their way into the tills and drawers of the bank, just as if they had been paid in to the joint account of all the partners. If they looked to Sir J. D. Paul's private account for 1854, they would find that the only sums drawn out by him had reference to large monetary transactions—10,000*l.*, 30,000*l.*, 3,000*l.*, 10,000*l.*, 8,000*l.*, and so on. Upon the credit side, Sir J. D. Paul started with a balance, on the 1st of March, of 9738*l.* The total amount on the credit side for March was 70,279*l.* At the close of 1854, the balance to the credit of Sir J. D. Paul in this so-called "private account" was 27,339*l.*, and this when Sir J. D. Paul was in circumstances of such personal embarrassment as to be compelled to resort to the fraudulent disposal of the securities entrusted to him. Looking to the

nature and magnitude of these transactions, it was impossible to suppose that this was the private account of Sir J. D. Paul. It was clearly an account of the proceeds from the sale of securities to meet the exigencies of the day. In 1855, Sir J. D. Paul again drew upon the bank for amounts of 5000*l.* and 10,000*l.*, and had credit given him for 10,000*l.* on the 5th of April, 20,000*l.* on the 24th of April, and 27,000*l.* on the 30th of April. It was clear, therefore, that this was not the private account of Sir J. D. Paul, but was the account in which were entered the transactions relating to the disposal of securities lodged in the bank. Was it possible to contend that Messrs. Strahan and Bates, who were actively engaged in the management of the bank and its affairs, did not know the state of the account of one of the partners, dealing as it did with such large sums, or could it be doubted that they must have known of these transactions? If they did know of these transactions, they must necessarily have been parties to them. He now came to the other part of the case. With the view of meeting the case which the prosecution had succeeded in establishing against the defendants, they had put in evidence, and had shown that all the defendants had disposed of certain securities which were not the original securities of Dr. Griffith, but which had been substituted for those originally sold. The original securities of Dr. Griffith having been sold in March, 1854, in June, in the same year, the firm substituted new securities for the old. They knew from the broker employed that he received orders from the firm generally to buy for Dr. Griffith 5000*l.* Danish 5 per Cent. Stock. That was a circumstance which was not altogether unworthy of consideration, with a view of determining the question as to whether Strahan and Bates, the other members of the firm, were concerned with Paul in the sale of the original securities; because, if they had been sold without the knowledge of either for the private purposes of one of the parties, he could understand that Sir J. D. Paul might have gone into the market, purchased fresh securities, and substituted them for the old ones; but he was totally at a loss to understand why the firm should send an order for the purchase of new securities unless the other partners had been parties, either at the time or immediately after, to the disposal of the original securities. These securities so purchased for substitution were deposited with Overend, Gurney and Co. It was admitted that Sir J. D. Paul had committed an offence within the statute by disposing of these substituted bonds, but it was sought to evade the present charge by admitting that the defendants had been guilty of a statutable misdemeanor, but that the offence was not the same with which they were now charged. As public prosecutor, however, finding these parties avowing themselves guilty of one transaction, and seeking to get rid of the consequences of another similar transaction by this confession, he must look to see whether they had not been guilty of both. He now came to the legal effect of the disclosure, which was more for their Lordships' consideration than for the jury. With regard to Sir J. D. Paul, even assuming that he had made a complete disclosure relative to the securities deposited with Overend

and Gurney, he had to submit that such disclosure was no answer to the present case.

Mr. Baron Alderson: I am entirely of that opinion.

The Attorney-General: If, as had been shown, there had been a conversion of the original securities, and if new securities had been substituted for them, it was clear that a declaration made before the Court of Bankruptcy with respect to those substituted securities would not be a disclosure with reference to the subject-matter of the present prosecution.

Mr. Baron Alderson: If Sir J. D. Paul disposed of the original securities to Messrs. Foster and Co., his subsequent disclosure with respect to the sale of the substituted securities to Messrs. Overend, Gurney and Co., can be no answer to the first charge. A disclosure of that which is no offence can be no answer to that which is.

The Attorney-General, fully concurring in the opinion so clearly expressed by his Lordship, said he would not further press that part of the case, and proceeded to direct the attention of the jury to the circumstances under which the disclosure was made. The statement was, he contended, made voluntarily, and for the purpose of setting at defiance any of the creditors who might be disposed to take a step similar to that which had already been taken by Dr. Griffith. The question that then arose was, whether it was competent for parties in the situation of the defendants to volunteer an examination for the purpose of getting rid of the penal consequences of a guilty act. He thought it was perfectly clear that that was not such a proceeding as the Act of Parliament contemplated. What the Act required was, that what was extracted from a man in a court of law, or in an examination before a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, should not afterwards be made the subject-matter of a criminal charge. But what took place in the present case? Simply this:—Upon the occasion referred to, no one desired to examine the defendants before the Commissioner of Bankruptcy; but they concocted this proceeding for the purpose of committing a fraud on the Act of Parliament. No one desiring or thinking of examining them, they went before the Commissioner and tendered themselves to be examined, not with the *bonâ fide* intention of making disclosures for the benefit of their creditors, but in order to set up a defence, if the creditors should desire, as one, indeed, had at that time already done, to put the criminal law in force against them. Now, he took it that a proceeding to entitle the defendants to the benefit of the protecting clause of the statute under which they were indicted, must be a *bonâ fide* proceeding; and not one evidently resorted to for the purpose of defeating the intention of the Legislature. In this instance it was clear there was no examination. It was a declaration put in by the defendants before any examination was taken; and the solicitor to the fiat, acting at the dictation or instigation of the counsel for the defendants, was induced to ask whether it contained a true statement; but it was not on account of that that the disclosure could be said to come within the meaning of the Act. The disclosure was here made voluntarily, without any examination, the Commissioner declaring that the bankrupts would not be examined un-

less a creditor desired it; and no creditor did desire it.

The counsel for the defendants here attempted to induce the Court to reserve the point. Mr. Baron Alderson, however, refused, saying that neither he nor his learned brothers had any doubt about it.

The Attorney-General said, that after what had fallen from the bench, he would not dwell longer on that point; and the only question, therefore, for the jury now to decide was, how far the defendants were guilty of the act charged against them. With respect to Sir J. D. Paul, there could be no doubt of his guilt; and with respect to the two other defendants, the question was whether, upon the conclusions which appeared to arise fairly on the case, the jury believed that when Sir J. D. Paul disposed, in March, 1854, of the Danish Five per Cent. bonds, his partners were parties to his act. If they thought so, they would, of course, find all the defendants guilty.

Mr. Baron Alderson summed up the case, pointing out the difference of proof as against the defendant Paul and the other two. There could be no doubt, that, as regarded Sir J. D. Paul, a clear offence against the statute had been committed by him, in disposing of these Danish bonds entrusted to his custody. There being, then, a clear case against Sir J. D. Paul, unless he had absolved himself by the disclosure, the next question was, whether the other two partners were parties to the transaction. A partner was civilly responsible for the acts of his copartner. And why? Because by an agreement between him and his copartner, he was constituted an agent for all acts done in pursuance of the partnership for his copartner. He was, therefore, civilly responsible for all acts done, either in the presence or absence of his copartner; but he was not responsible, and could not be held responsible, for any act done by his copartner criminally; because, no man could constitute another his agent to do a criminal act, without his personally desiring him to do it, or acting with him in carrying it into effect. He was only criminally responsible for the acts of his partner if he personally took part in the transactions; and therefore the jury would have to look, not merely to the question of whether Strahan and Bates were partners in the concern, but also to whether they could be considered as being parties to the criminal act of Sir J. D. Paul, in selling the bonds in question. If they were not proved to their satisfaction to have been in a state of what was called "complicity" with Sir J. D. Paul, in the act with which he was charged, God forbid that they should be held punishable for his criminal conduct. The learned Judge said, that in considering this point, they must not leave out of view that the parties were partners, and that as such they had means of knowing the transactions of each other; there were, for instance, the large sums placed to the credit of Sir J. D. Paul's "private" account: did the partners pass such entries over without inquiry? They were all equally custodiers of the securities entrusted to them. Did they never walk into their strong room, and see that these securities were safe? The jury would consider, also, the numerous opportunities which Strahan and his partners had of knowing all these circumstances, and yet that no complaint

or outcry had been raised to Dr. Griffith on the subject. With respect to the defendant Bates, the case was, in some respects, stronger than that of Strahan, inasmuch as he was the most active partner in connection with the firm, and was the person who most frequently held communication with Dr. Griffith. With regard to the "disclosure" before the Commissioner of Bankruptcy, the learned Judge put it aside altogether. Was that proceeding of the defendants before the Court of Bankruptcy a *bonâ fide* examination, or any deposition to settle some disputed point which the Court required to be satisfied on? There was a rule of law well known in reference to transactions of this description; and he would ask the jury whether it was their opinion that this was a real and *bonâ fide* proceeding in bankruptcy, or whether it was not a got-up proceeding and sham—a farce prepared to be played in open Court? He should ask them that question, not that their opinion would ultimately determine the point, but lest, in the event of its being hereafter discussed, some one should say that he ought to have left it to the jury. It was now for the jury to take the case into their consideration, and if they believed that the defendants Mr. Strahan and Mr. Bates were in complicity with Sir J. D. Paul in doing the act charged, and that it could not have been done without their knowledge and concurrence, they must find all the accused guilty; but, if they deemed the evidence too doubtful to enable them to draw that conclusion, they would, of course, give the accused the benefit of the doubt. If they thought that there was any difference in the cases of the defendants, they would, of course, mark by their verdict the distinction. He desired nothing more than that they should come to a just, sound, and candid conclusion.

The jury retired, and after consulting for about 20 minutes, returned a verdict of "Guilty" against all the defendants.

Mr. Baron Alderson inquired their opinion of the "disclosure" before the Court of Bankruptcy.

The Foreman replied, that the opinion of the jury was, that it was no disclosure within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Baron Alderson: You look on it, then, as a sham affair?

The Foreman stated that the jury did not consider it a *bonâ fide* disclosure.

Mr. Baron Alderson intimated his entire concurrence with the jury in this opinion.

A verdict of "Guilty" was then taken on the first and third counts, and of "Not Guilty" on the others.

Mr. Baron Alderson: William Strahan, Sir John Dean Paul, and Robert Makin Bates, the jury have now found you guilty of the offence charged upon you in this indictment—the offence of disposing of securities which were entrusted by your customers to you as bankers, for the purpose of being kept safe for their use, and which you appropriated, under circumstances of temptation, to your own. A greater and more serious offence can hardly be imagined in a great commercial city like this. It tends to shake confidence in all persons in the position you occupied, and it has shaken the public confidence in establishments like that you for a long period honourably conducted. I do very, very much regret, that it falls to my lot to pass any sen-

tence on persons in your situation; but yet the public interests and public justice require it; and it is not for me to shrink from the discharge of any duty, however painful, which properly belongs to my office. I should have been very glad if it had pleased God that some one else now had to discharge that duty. I have seen at least one of you under very different circumstances, sitting at my side in high office, instead of being where you now are, and I could scarcely then have fancied to myself that it would ever come to me to pass sentence on you. But so it is; and this is a proof, therefore, that we all ought to pray not to be led into temptation. You have been well educated, and held a high position in life, and the punishment which must fall on you will consequently be the more seriously and severely felt by you, and will also greatly affect those connected with you, who will most sensitively feel the disgrace of your position. All that I have to say is, that I cannot conceive any worse case of the sort arising under the Act of Parliament applicable to your offence. Therefore, as I cannot conceive any worse case under the Act, I can do nothing else but impose the sentence therein provided for the worst case—namely, the most severe punishment, which is, that you be severally transported for 14 years.

THE BURDON SLOW POISONING CASE.

DURHAM ASSIZES, December 7, 8, and 10.

(*Before Mr. Baron Martin.*)

JOSEPH SNAITH WOOLER was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Jane Wooler.

The rumours and suspicions which had circulated in the neighbourhood, which ultimately led to the apprehension of Mr. Wooler upon this charge, and the protracted investigation before the coroner, had given to this case a great and general interest. It is impracticable to give a satisfactory abstract of a trial which extended over three days, and depended on circumstantial evidence only. The difficulty is greatly increased in this instance by the circumstances that the case presents no leading features, which being stated, a fair general opinion can be arrived at; and that as the case against the prisoner was broken down by the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, the details are necessarily both minute and dependent.

Mr. James stated the case for the Crown. Mrs. Wooler, the deceased, was the daughter of a medical man, and married the prisoner 18 years ago. They resided in different places, and for some time in India. About seven years ago they took up their residence at Burdon, near Darlington. She was never of robust health, but experienced no serious illness till the 8th of May last, when she was seized with vomitings. Mr. Jackson, a medical man, was then called in, and attended her till her death, on the 27th of June. His assistant, Mr. Henzell, saw her on the 16th of May, but not again till the 4th of June, and thence continually till her death. Her illness continued, accompanied by diarrhœa. On the 8th of June Dr. Haslewood, of Darlington, was called in. Consumption being apprehended, her lungs were examined, but nothing wrong could be discovered in them. Dr. Jack-

son treated the case as one of influenza. The three medical men continued their attendance till her death, on Wednesday, the 27th of June. For 14 days before her death their attention was attracted by certain indications. On Friday, the 29th, a *post mortem* examination took place, from which they concluded the cause of death to be an irritant poison. A portion of the viscera was tested by Dr. Richardson, and he detected the presence of poison. An inquest was held on the 30th of June, and, by adjournment, on the 13th of July. The conclusion of the inquest jury was, that the deceased died by poison, but no person was charged with administering it. Soon after Mr. Wooler was apprehended on this charge. The body was exhumed on the 4th of August, and a portion of the viscera was sent to Dr. Taylor, of London, who would say that he had no doubt of the presence of arsenical poison in it, and apparently administered from time to time in small portions in solution. Dr. Richardson, of Newcastle, also tested a portion of the viscera, and detected the presence of arsenic. The evidence of Dr. Haslewood, Dr. Jackson, and Mr. Henzell, who attended the deceased, would also be given. The symptoms exhibited during her illness also indicated death by slow poison. Assuming, as he was entitled to do, that the cause of death was poison, the next question was, who administered it? The prisoner himself had said, "It is stated that the body exhibits traces of poison; if so, it has been contained in the medicines administered by the medical men." But as their attention was directed to symptoms of poison so early as the 17th of June, was it possible that such care would not have been subsequently used as to prevent the possibility of the accidental further introduction of poison? The bottles containing the remains of medicines which had been administered were also submitted to competent persons, and in those remains no trace of poison could be discovered. The poison must have been administered by some person of skill. The deceased objected to the attendance of a nurse, and none was engaged. Two friends, Miss Middleton and Miss Lanchester, frequently saw her during her illness. These two ladies, with the exception of the prisoner's brother, were the only persons about the deceased during her illness. It would be shown by medical evidence, that to use poison in the way in which it must have been administered to the deceased required skill and knowledge in the subject of poisons. It would be shown by the evidence of Mr. Wooler's own conversations, that he possessed this knowledge and skill. He was about her during the whole of her illness, with the exception of one day, the 20th of June. His hand administered the injections and other medicines. Her stomach would not retain medicine; injections were therefore necessary. On two occasions the prisoner produced to Dr. Haslewood and Dr. Jackson a small basket containing bottles, one of which was labelled "Fowler's arsenic," a well-known preparation of arsenic. They spoke to him on the subject of this arsenic. What had become of the bottle? At the inquest it was sent for from the prisoner's house. Several bottles were brought back. This could not be found. There was another important circum-

stance. Enemas were employed for administering injections. The prisoner had a syringe of pewter, which was used. On one occasion the elastic pipe got stopped up. The prisoner borrowed a syringe of Mr. Fothergill, a medical man. No other syringe was used till her death. Fothergill's syringe was then returned to him. Some time after, when this matter became talked about, Mr. Fothergill examined the syringe. The pipe was stopped up. It was carefully examined by him, and in his opinion arsenic was there. His test, it must be admitted, was not a safe one; but a further and more accurate examination showed a greater quantity of arsenic than the test could contain. The conduct of the prisoner was next to be considered. He apparently evinced the utmost solicitude for his wife during the whole of her illness. It was not, however, until several times urged by Dr. Jackson that he consented to further advice being called. He kept a book, which would be produced, containing entries of the medicines administered to the deceased down to the 14th of June, after which there are no further entries. Among other undoubted symptoms of poison by arsenic there is tingling of the hands; and the medical men had requested the prisoner to inform them of this symptom, should it arise. On the 23rd of June Dr. Haslewood ascertained from the deceased herself the existence of this symptom; and it was not till the same day that the prisoner, who had seen the deceased after she had told the circumstance to Dr. Haslewood, told them. In his presence the medical men asked her how long she had had this tingling. She answered, "Three or four days." He remarked it was not so long. She replied that it was, and that she had requested him to inform the doctors, but he had forgotten it. Mr. Henzell examined the deceased's stools and urine before the 22nd and after the 23rd of June. On the former day Mr. Henzell went to the coachhouse, where the urine was usually kept for examination, but he could find none. He asked prisoner for some. A bottle of urine was sent on that day, but it differed in character from what he had examined previously or subsequently. The servant girl on the 22nd brought the urine from the coachhouse into the kitchen, whence prisoner himself conveyed the bottle to Mr. Henzell. He sent a letter with it. He had therefore the opportunity of changing the contents. Another circumstance must be mentioned. The symptoms were the same every day except on the 20th of June, when she was much better. On that day the prisoner was from home. Just before the deceased's death the clergyman who had been praying with her came to the prisoner's dressing-room, and told him his wife was dying. He was undressed, and said, "Am I to come in this way?" The clergyman threw something over his shoulders, and took him to her bedside. At the very moment that she was dying he asked the clergyman if he was going to Darlington. He did not attend the funeral. After her death, and before the medical men had left the house, a bell rang, upon which he invited them into the garden to see the hiving of some bees, in which operation the bell was rung. Some correspondence took place during Mrs.

Wooler's illness. On the 29th of May, when she was seriously ill, he wrote to a Mrs. Vint, stating that his wife had had a slight illness. On the 9th of June he writes that her illness was considerable. On the 12th of June he writes that she had a tendency to consumption. On the 14th of June he writes to a Mrs. Rymer that his wife was in a very critical state with disease on the chest, and that the doctors told him that they could not hope to delay God's verdict, and that the upper part of her lung was diseased. The doctors never told him anything of this sort. On the 16th of June he writes to her brother, Mr. Bucknell, stating that she was fast sinking, and that it was only on the 8th that he ascertained from the doctors that her disease was in the upper lung. He expressed great desire to see Mr. Seymour Dixon, at Burdon. To Mr. S. Dixon himself the prisoner writes, on the 11th, that the doctors thought there was a favourable change in his wife, and that Mr. Dixon need not come. On the 23rd of June he writes to his nephew, a pupil of Sir John Fife, that, if the deceased's case were mentioned to Sir John, he might give an opinion. He then details symptoms different from what he stated to others, to the effect that the doctors apprehended consumption. His nephew would seem to have suggested that Sir John Fife should be telegraphed for, since in another letter to his nephew he says that the clergyman and medical men at Burdon had said that it would be of no use to call in Sir John. The clergyman and medical men will deny having ever said so. On the 23rd he details her symptoms in writing to Sir John Fife, but omits the tingling of the hands. On the 27th he announces her death in a letter to his brother, who was at a distance, inviting him to her funeral. To her brother, who resided nearer, he also wrote, but did not invite him to the funeral. On the 29th of June the registrar called to learn the cause of death, and was informed by the prisoner it was ulceration of the bowels. On the same day prisoner received a letter from Dr. Jackson stating that a further examination of the body was necessary before he could give a certificate to the registrar other than that of which a copy was enclosed, the purport being that the symptoms indicated death by poison. Prisoner exclaimed to the servant, Ann Taylor, "Why, they say that my Jane was poisoned! I had better gather up all the bottles." Ann Taylor accordingly placed them in her box. Prisoner then left the house, and never returned until after the funeral. Of these, as well as the other points in the case, the jury must judge after hearing the evidence.

Dr. William Haslewood, surgeon of Darlington, deposed that he was present at the *post mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. Wooler, when the stomach, a portion of the liver, and one or both of the kidneys were taken away, and placed in a bladder which was carefully secured. Witness was also present at the exhumation of the body on the 4th of August, when the residue of the liver and some intestines, the heart and other parts were removed, and also carefully secured. On cross-examination witness stated that the exhumation was ordered by the magistrates at the urgent request of the prisoner. He and his so-

licitor also made the same request at the adjourned inquest.

Other witnesses proved the delivery of these parts to Dr. Taylor, with unbroken seals.

Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, Professor of Chymistry and Medical Jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital, deposed to having examined these portions of the body. He had tested the liver in two portions and found arsenic in both. Dr. Rees then joined him in the experiments. They were both retained to do so by the solicitor of the prisoner. Dr. Rees and himself then examined the heart, the lungs, liquid from the abdomen, and the intestines. They found arsenic in all. Some portions of the intestines presented a black colour, which was unusual. On testing it proved to be owing to a preparation of iron. In the rectum they found arsenic in a larger proportion than in other parts of the intestines. Their conclusion was that arsenic was present in all parts of the body, and that it had been taken in small doses during life. The application of arsenic to the viscera after death would not produce the appearances I observed. With regard to the intestines and rectum, the application of arsenic might give the same results of the chymical analysis; but with regard to the liver, heart, and lungs, no application after death would give the same results. [It had been suggested by the prisoner that the arsenic might have been placed in the body after death.]

Dr. Thomas Richardson, an analytical chymist at Newcastle, deposed that he had tested a portion of the body of the deceased; and had detected arsenic in the viscera, in quantity about half a grain.

Ann Taylor: I resided some seven years ago with Mr. Wooler for six months. I went again into his service in March, 1854. I was the only servant from that time till Mrs. Wooler's death. No one but Mr. Wooler, Mrs. Wooler, and her niece, Jane Hall Bucknell, resided in the house when I went. The niece left after six months. Mrs. Wooler's general health was delicate. I remember her being taken ill about a week before Dr. Jackson came. She was sick, and vomited in the evening. The next day she appeared poorly. She did not vomit again till a fortnight or ten days after Dr. Jackson came. She was first purged, as far as I recollect, in the first week after Dr. Jackson was called in. I remember Miss Lanchester coming to attend upon Mrs. Wooler a fortnight or three weeks after Dr. Jackson came. Mrs. Wooler was then much worse. She was very bad in her bowels. Miss Middleton came in sometimes. Dr. Jackson sent medicines. Myself, Miss Lanchester, and Miss Middleton administered the medicines. My master also did so sometimes at the first. I have seen him give her medicines frequently at first. He did so down to a month or five weeks before her death. He did not during the last month, because he could not lift her head from her pillow to please her. The injections began to be administered about a week after Dr. Jackson came. Master administered them first, and then I assisted him. This continued till her death. Either I or Miss Lanchester assisted him. I remember his going away to Bishop Auckland about a

fortnight before her death. He had at first a syringe of his own for administering the injections. It was a leaden one. This was used till we got one from Mr. Fothergill, because the other became stopped up and did not inject properly. Mr. Fothergill's was used till her death. I made the injections in the kitchen and took them upstairs. He used sometimes to put the laudanum in. I did so too. I prepared the injection in a basin. He never prepared any himself. I attended to the cooking. I used pans with tinned insides. Master kept no medicines, that I then knew of. I saw the basket of medicines on the table when the doctors were there. I remember mistress dying on the 27th of June. I was in the room. On the Friday after I remember Mr. Wooler reading a letter which he received from Dr. Jackson. I took it from Dr. Jackson's man about 2 o'clock, and shortly after gave it to master. He stood awhile, and called Miss Lanchester and Miss Bucknell (my mistress's sister) and myself into a room and read the note to us all. He said, I think, "Atrocious! Poison! Where could it be? It could not be in the food, Ann?" I said, "No." He then said, "Where could it be?" I said I did not know. I asked where the medicine bottles were, and he said that I had better lock them up in my box, for I had made the food. I accordingly got all the bottles I could find, and locked them in my box. I took them to the inquest and brought them back. I afterwards gave them to Sergeant Brown, on his asking for them. They were in the same state as when I first got them. After Mr. Wooler told me to put the bottles in my box he went to Darlington, and returned in the afternoon. He was not at the funeral. I remember putting some urine which I got from the coachhouse into a bottle there, and put it on the kitchen table, where I left it. Mr. Henzell or Dr. Haslewood took away the urine themselves, except on this one occasion. After the injections were given I washed the syringe, by the directions of both my master and mistress. The stools and vomits were subjected to the inspection of the doctors.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Wilkins: Mrs. Wooler was very kind to her husband. He has been lame ever since I knew him. He often required, and she always readily gave him, assistance. He, on the other hand, was very kind to her. They lived happily together. Mr. Wooler frequently read the Bible and religious books to her. He frequently prayed with her. I have often seen him weeping when standing beside her. On the night before her death he sat up nearly all the night. About 3 in the morning I called up the rest of the household. I remember Mr. Simpson, the clergyman, coming. My master was reading all the morning. I frequently heard deceased speak of him in terms of affection. The doctors often asked to see the stools, and my master told me to save all the stools, vomits, and water. At first I placed them on the stairs, and that being unpleasant I placed them in the coach-house. The doctors always inspected them before they went upstairs, and generally took away a portion with them. These things were first saved after Dr. Haslewood came.

At the time I sent a bottle of urine by the milkman, Miss Lanchester slept in the same bed with my mistress. I remember a basket being produced to Dr. Jackson and Dr. Haslewood. Mrs. Wooler retained her senses till within half an hour of her death. Never saw any unkindness from Mr. Wooler to his wife. He could not raise her because of his lameness, which prevented him from bending over the bed.

Dr. T. Hayes Jackson: I was called in to attend the deceased on the 8th of May. She was labouring under dyspepsia. A week after she had vomitings, which continued during my attendance, except once for 16 hours, and another time for 12 hours. It also ceased on the 20th of June. There was tenesmus, and a bearing down and a slight discharge of blood from the anus. There was general soreness of the breast and body, and faintness. The tongue became ulcerated. An eruption broke out at the back of her mouth, and her death was preceded by severe tetanus. At first I treated her for disordered stomach, and continued to do this for about 10 days, when I discontinued it on account of the severe vomiting. She had astringent injections to stop the purging. They consisted of starch and opium. I administered prussic acid, creasote, and bismuth to stop the vomiting. These injections checked the purging for a time. These injections usually give relief. They did not in this case. The vomitings were generally six times in 12 hours. The greatest portion of the injections were made up at my house. No arsenic, as far as I know, was in any of them. I have no other assistant than Mr. Henzell. On the 11th, 12th, and 13th of June I took home some of the vomitings, &c. Mr. Devey, a medical man, once saw her. Before he came I recommended Mr. Wooler to have further advice. He said he was perfectly satisfied, and there was no occasion. She became worse, and I mentioned Mr. Devey. He is my brother-in-law, and had attended her before. I said I thought she was consumptive, and had ulceration in the bowels. Mr. Wooler complained of my not letting him know sooner, as he was able to have the best advice. He then went for Dr. Haslewood. On the 8th she was examined. Dr. Haslewood thought there was a delicacy of the lungs, but that she might live many years. Mr. Wooler told me that he administered the injections himself. About the 7th of June the symptoms attracted my attention. I began to suspect that she was labouring under arsenical poison—restlessness, faintness, severe hiccough, intense thirst, besides purging and vomiting, which went on as usual. The usual remedies had no effect. One morning, while I was in bed, medicine was sent for. My wife brought up the materials; it was prussic acid water. Two or three hours afterwards I visited deceased. The vomitings continued. I took some chloric ether with me, and I added five or six drops of this to the contents of the bottle, and left the other with Mr. Wooler. I understood that the medicine I thus gave remained upon the stomach. She was, before I visited her, taking medicine which Mr. Wooler showed me, and said it was a prescription of Dr. Dixon's, which he had got made up at Abbott's. I saw the Indian basket twice during Mrs. Wooler's illness. The first time was when

I first attended, and Mrs. Wooler was downstairs; it was brought out for something that I wanted. I think Mrs. Wooler brought it into the room. The basket contained about 30 different kinds of medicine. There were veratria, strychnine, nux vomica and corrosive sublimate, calomel, sweet nitre, ipecacuanha wine, Altrop's mineral, and tincture of iodine. Some of these are poisons. I saw this basket again during Dr. Haslewood's attendance. It was brought to me in the best lodging-room. I think it was brought for me to see if there was anything there which would suit the men at the toll-bar. I took up Fowler's solution of arsenic, and said it was very good for skin diseases. I then took up the bottle of veratria. I inquired of Mr. Wooler why he kept such dangerous poisons in the house. He answered that, having been twice by sea to India, and on board of ship six months together, he had got into the habit of keeping a large stock of medicine by him. On the 17th of June I administered an antidote; it was iron. I thought she rather improved, and grew stronger. There was quinine also. On the day prisoner went to Auckland I administered another antidote. It was ammonia and citrate of iron and water. The purgings were reduced from 16 to 3 times; the pulse was reduced 30 beats in a minute. Her pulse became fuller; her countenance looked better. Mr. Wooler used to read this book of his notes of her case. It is the first instance where I met with such a practice. Numbness of the hands and tingling of the hands is a sign of arsenical poison. We never named to prisoner the tingling of the hands. He mentioned it to me first. That was on the 23rd. Dr. Haslewood and I had seen Mrs. Wooler, and retired to another room to consult, and the prisoner came into the room to us. He inquired what was the reason of the tingling of the hands. Dr. Haslewood went to her room, and on returning said that she had told him that she had had it for several days. We all then went back to her to inquire about it; and she then said that she told him two or three days ago to name it to us, but he forgot. He sometimes inquired when she would die. I never told him that she was in a galloping consumption. At the *post mortem* examination Dr. Haslewood, Mr. Henzell, and myself were present, and we all agreed as to the cause of death being poison. I first named to Mr. Wooler the *post mortem* examination. No opposition was offered to it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Wilkins: I had been personally acquainted seven or eight years with Mrs. Wooler. She was a very intelligent person, and preserved that intelligence till within an hour of her death. She and the prisoner appeared to live in harmony together. When the Indian basket was first produced it was by Mrs. Wooler herself. Mrs. Wooler left the dining-room to fetch this basket when I first saw it, at, I think, Mr. Wooler's request. It might be to enable me to select some medicine. I do not recollect that it was at my request the basket was brought. I looked at several things in the basket. I believe some of the bottles were marked as coming from Bombay, and some might be from the Cape. They came from different places. Some appeared

very old. The bottle containing Fowler's solution was an ounce bottle. I do not know the colour of the fluid it contained. Fowler's solution is generally of a slight pinkish colour. The bottle contained a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful and a half when I saw it. A teaspoon contains about a drachm. There would be half a grain of arsenic in a drachm of this solution. The basket remained a quarter of a hour or more in the room. Fowler's solution is used as a tonic, and cures several eruptions on the skin. It is a medicine in ordinary use by medical men. Some 12 months ago I had a Mr. Marshall's servant under my care. She had at first severe pains in her limbs. She had medicines for that from my surgery. She might be two days under my care before she died. I am not aware that she had medicine from any other quarter than my surgery after I attended her. She had a liniment, and a powder, and some pills. A coroner's inquest was held on her. I gave it as my opinion that she died from arsenic. Mr. Henzell was at that time my assistant. He dispensed those medicines. On the evening of the 5th of June I had a note from prisoner that he had sent for Dr. Devey. On the 8th of June Dr. Haslewood was called in. Dr. Haslewood said that she laboured under delicacy of the lungs, but she might live many years. That was as far as the lungs were concerned. The stethoscope was used on that occasion in my presence. I expressed no disagreement of opinion from him, as far as I recollect; yet on the 7th (the day before) I suspected arsenical poisoning. On the 8th of June I saw the prisoner at my house. I told him my opinion was very unfavourable, and that she was in a dangerous state; that she was consumptive, and had ulceration of the bowels; that I had lost my hearing, and could not tell to what extent consumption had gone. He was very angry with me for not having informed him of that sooner; and said if he had known it sooner he was able to get the best advice for his wife. He then suggested that Dr. Strother should be called in. He is a very old practitioner. I objected to meet him, there being some misunderstanding between us. I suggested Dr. Haslewood. On that same day (the 8th of June) we held a consultation. I then kept back part of my views. As far as the symptoms went I was satisfied on the 17th of June that deceased was suffering from arsenical poison. On the 7th I was almost sure; but there were then some symptoms wanting. On the 8th, when I agreed with the other medical men, it was as to the lungs only. [Witness stated that between the 8th and the 17th of June he gave ordinary tonics only.] On the 17th of June the antidote was first administered; it was contained in the injection. It was given again on the 20th, and thence daily till her death. Up to the 17th I had never said anything to Dr. Haslewood about arsenic. I first named arsenic to Dr. Haslewood as we rode to Burdon; on the 18th I named it to Mr. Henzell. Dr. Haslewood knew of the antidote given on the 17th, but supposed it was as a tonic.

Re-examined by Mr. James: The reason why I did not communicate my suspicions on the 8th to Dr. Haslewood, was because they

were not sufficiently strong. From the 7th to the 17th my suspicions became more confirmed from day to day, because the vomiting and purging became more aggravated, and intense thirst came on. My opinion was not absolutely confirmed till the 17th. Some of the symptoms, such as dryness of the throat, which existed on the 11th, might have been independent of arsenical poison. The prescriptions of the 11th and the 14th are tonics — are proper for persons whose strength is sinking. I still believe that deceased died by arsenic. On the 7th of June I said to Mr. Henzell that I suspected poisoning was going forward. I said, "Poison is there, and there is some person in the house who understands the use of it."

By the Judge: I did not take some step on the 7th because I thought it would be imprudent; I waited till the symptoms became more developed.

George Harle Henzell: I am assistant to the last witness. I saw the deceased first on the 16th May. [Witness described the symptoms under which she was then labouring.] I did not see her again till the 4th of June, when she had had occasional attacks of vomiting and purging. She complained of great thirst, tightness of the throat, difficulty of swallowing, dryness of mouth, excoriation of the lips, itching of the skin. I was perplexed by so many symptoms conjoined together, and could not account for them. I was led to conjecture that arsenical poison might be the cause; but I also thought that the poison must be administered in a peculiar way—that is, over a long period of time anterior to that date and in small doses. The witness stated that he saw the deceased at intervals to the 20th June, during which period she laboured under symptoms of the same character, not much aggravated. Upon each visit he took away vomit or urine, which he got from the coachhouse. This he examined, and obtained from them a metallic deposit, which he did not then recognise, but which proved to be arsenic. From the vomit he got no indications of metal. On the 19th he communicated his suspicions to Dr. Haslewood. He had hinted them on the 18th; and fully communicated them on the 19th. On the 23rd he obtained a bottle of urine from Dr. Jackson's. It was quite different from that which he had previously examined. It contained no arsenic; all that he had examined before did contain arsenic. On the next day, the 24th, he asked Mr. Wooler if the specimen he last sent was procured from the same source as the others, as it differed materially. He said it had, and called Ann Taylor, and asked her if she had sent the urine to me as he had directed her. She said yes; she had taken it from the coachhouse. I sent some urine to Dr. Christison twice. Witness referred to the apparent indifference of the prisoner at his wife's death, and to his asking him to go into the garden to see the bees hived.

Cross-examined: First saw this lady on the 16th of May. He then treated her for irritation of the alimentary canal, not for influenza. On the 4th of June he conjectured that such symptoms might be produced by arsenical poison. About the 7th of June Dr. Jackson mentioned his suspicion of poison. It was before

Dr. Haslewood was called in. When Dr. Jackson mentioned his suspicion to him on the 8th of June, he told him the same suspicion had occurred to him on the 4th. He first became convinced Mrs. Wooler was poisoned when he found it in the liver—not before. His suspicions became very strong about the 23rd or 24th of June, when the train of nervous symptoms became very evident. He first took away urine on the 8th or 9th. He began to test on the 13th, and found a metallic substance. He tested the urine 12 or 14 times. The metallic substance did not appear every time. It appeared six or eight times. He sought for the metal arsenic, and found it. He used Reinsch's process. An antidote for arsenic was administered on the 17th. Ammonia citrate of iron was given on the 20th. Had heard Mr. Wooler complain several times of Dr. Jackson's conduct, and say that if she had been properly treated she would have been alive now. I have heard him censure Dr. Jackson for not having sooner told his opinion, and say before her death to Dr. Haslewood, "If you had had my wife under your care she would not now have been on her bed of sickness."

By the Judge: I used no arsenic in the medicines I made up at Dr. Jackson's.

Dr. Robert Christison stated that he had received two bottles containing urine from Mr. Henzel. He tested the last only. He found arsenic in it in a very minute quantity. Had heard the evidence given by Mr. Henzell as to the bottle of urine he obtained on the 23rd of June. There was a great difference between the urine he examined and the other. He thought they could not have come from the same person.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson deposed as to the conduct of Mr. Wooler; his indignation at Dr. Jackson for having kept his wife's danger concealed from him; his attention to his wife, reading prayers, and other circumstances of demeanour. The prisoner complained to him that Dr. Jackson had acted in an outrageous way in concealing his wife's danger from him, and asked him whom he should send for? Witness named Dr. Haslewood, and prisoner said he would send for him immediately. Witness never said that to call in Sir J. Fife would be useless. In reference to the sudden question put to him by Mr. Wooler while his wife was dying, whether he was going to Darlington that day, witness stated that he was not then aware that Mr. Wooler had a brother living at Darlington.

Dr. Haslewood was then again examined at great length. The chief point of interest was his evidence as to the tingling of the hands. "With regard to the book containing entries, we always asked Mr. Wooler a number of questions, in order to answer which he used to make notes upon a slate, for which he afterwards substituted this book. I first heard of the tingling of the hands from Mr. Wooler, on the 23rd of June. He said, "My wife has a feeling of tingling and stiffness in her hands —what can that mean?" I made no answer, but turned sharply away, having looked before for that symptom. I went to her room and found that she had this tingling, and that the muscles of her forearm were harder and stiffer than usual. I returned to him and said, "It is as you say." He asked

what it meant? I said, "The same morbid action which affected the other organs is now affecting the nervous system." I returned no more to her room, but went away. Dr. Jackson may have gone back to her room. On the 24th I inquired of the prisoner how the tingling and spasms were. He said they were rather better. I asked for how long she had had this symptom. He said, "Oh, only yesterday." On going to Mrs. Wooler's room, I put the same question to her in his presence. She answered, "Three or four days." He interposed, "Oh, no; it was only yesterday." She said, "Oh, yes; I told you to name it to the doctors two or three days ago, but you forgot." Prisoner's nephew, Mr. Bucknell, a pupil of Sir J. Fife, is, I believe, son of the prosecutor in this case. Prisoner asked me to write a statement of his wife's symptoms, to be laid before Sir J. Fife. I wrote the symptoms existing at the time of the request. The numbness of the hands previously existed, but I omitted that symptom. I have since said, that to have added that symptom would have been as much as saying, "This is a case of death by arsenic." I omitted it because I had then agreed with my medical colleagues not to divulge our suspicions at that time. It would be to state every symptom that arsenic could produce. I had a doubt until after I opened the body. I was requested by Mr. Wooler to furnish a full and correct account of all the symptoms. The numbness of the hands completed the chain of symptoms. Mr. Wooler wrote a letter to his nephew, leaving it open to insert the statement.

By the Judge: I was requested by Mr. Wooler to send a statement of the symptoms of his wife's afflicting illness. I stated every prominent symptom except the tingling, which had just occurred.

The witness added: I am desirous to state that the withholding of the tingling from Mr. Bucknell was my own individual act. My reason for withholding it was, that divulging our suspicion of poison at that time could not save the life of the sufferer, but that if our suspicions came to her knowledge, the shock would hasten the fatal event.

Evidence was next given to prove that no arsenic was contained in the medicines made up for Mrs. Wooler.

Miss Lanchester, Miss Middleton, Miss Ann Bucknell, sister of the deceased, gave evidence that the prisoner's behaviour to his wife generally, as well as during her last illness, was uniformly and consistently affectionate; they had not the least doubt as to his sincerity. Mr. Wooler was the first to suggest that a doctor should be called in. Mrs. Wooler objected to it; but Mr. Wooler insisted that one should be sent for. Miss Bucknell said that she persuaded him with difficulty to leave the room on the morning of his wife's death, and that she recommended him to go into the garden to refresh himself.

Mr. Davey and Mr. Dixon, surgeons, gave evidence which amounted to this—that the prisoner had not only not delayed, but had shown great anxiety that medical attendance of the best character should be called in.

The police gave evidence that they had secured all the bottles and other suspicious articles about the house. The bottle containing

Fowler's solution was not found. None of these had been found to contain arsenic. The syringes, however, upon being very closely tested, yielded a very minute portion of that mineral. In reference to this statement, however, it turned out that the test used—muriatic acid—was impure, and contained arsenic. The analysis was therefore repeated, after the quantity of arsenic contained in the muriatic acid had been ascertained. The result was, that a larger quantity of arsenic was yielded than was originally contained in the acid.

Mr. W. Bucknell, brother of the deceased, and the prosecutor in this case, said, that he had not been invited to the funeral. He was on friendly terms with the prisoner and his wife. It appeared, however, that he had never visited them since their marriage.

The Registrar of Deaths for the district proved that the cause of death was entered "Ulceration of stomach and bowels. Not certified."

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins addressed the jury for the defence at considerable length. He commented severely upon the manner in which the reports and suspicions had been circulated, which alone had been the cause of this prosecution. Except for the rumours circulated by the medical attendants, Mr. Wooler would never have been accused of having poisoned his wife. Indeed, said the learned Serjeant, but for the infamous conduct of the medical witnesses, that poor woman might not have died. When, in addition to the conduct of Mr. Henzell, I draw your attention to Dr. Jackson's and the prosecutor's, you will not wonder that prejudice has gone abroad. Mrs. Wooler was a lady having perfect control over her own household. The prosecutor was her brother. No one can doubt that he is actuated by bitter feeling towards the prisoner. The prisoner was an indulgent husband; yet the prosecutor, although her brother, had never, from the day of her marriage till her death, crossed the threshold of her door. Unless you believe that the prisoner has violated all the instincts of our nature, it is impossible to believe him guilty. It is said Mrs. Wooler died by arsenic. I admit it. But if, as Professor Taylor says, it might have happened by accident as well as design, I do not think that I damage my client by this admission. But when I recollect that one of the medical witnesses has stated that another patient whom he attended died, as he believes, by arsenic, I repeat that, but for the infamous conduct of the medical attendants, Mrs. Wooler might not have died. Had they divulged in time the suspicions they entertained on the 7th of June, she might have been saved. They say that the poison must have been administered by a person of skill. What says Dr. Taylor? He says that the poison might have been administered "or taken." He drew the distinction between administering by skill and taking by mistake. I am not seeking to accuse anybody, but I will show you that the prisoner is the last person who ought to have been charged. They say the poison must have been administered by a person of skill, who had the means. Dr. Jackson, Dr. Haslewood, and Mr. Henzell were each such persons. Why should not they be accused? It may be said, they had no motive; no more had

he; his motives were all the other way. It is said that the prisoner evinced indifference at her death. They say Mr. Simpson came; but he was sent for by the prisoner to pray with her. He sees the prisoner partly undressed and washing himself; but he did not know that the prisoner had been up nearly all night, and that in the wife's room there were Miss Lanchester, Miss Middleton, and Ann Taylor. Mr. Simpson says he consoled him. Did Mr. Simpson then not perceive that he required consolation? Did he not use the words of genuine feeling when, looking at his dead wife, he said, "She has been a good wife to me"? Oh, but he whispered to Mr. Simpson, "Are you going to Darlington to-day?" Had he not a brother there, to whom the intelligence ought to be conveyed? When his wife died he left the room. He did not make a show of grief in the presence of strangers, but was he not weeping when the old gardener came? They say that he was unwilling to call in medical aid. How can my learned friend have been so instructed? Was not Dr. Devey called in? and Dr. Jackson and Mr. Henzell, besides Dr. Devey? Did he not suggest Dr. Strother? Dr. Strother was mentioned, but he did not suit Mr. Jackson, and he recommended Dr. Devey, his brother-in-law. Mr. Jackson suspected poison on the 7th. On the 8th he told the prisoner he believed she was consumptive. He admits that doctors do now and then cheat each other. If the prisoner was poisoning her, why, when he got Dr. Jackson, who attributed her illness to natural causes, did he call in other medical aid? Generally speaking, a criminal is a coward, and seeks to conciliate the man who can detect his guilt. Yet the prisoner abuses Dr. Jackson, and speaks of him in terms of anger. The prisoner requests Dr. Haslewood to write out a history of his wife's symptoms, to be sent to his nephew, in order to be laid before Sir John Fife. Dr. Haslewood was requested to give a faithful statement. He left out the last symptom, the tingling of the hands; why did he suppress it? It was not true that the prisoner gave a false account of the cause of the death of his wife to the registrar; he gave the account that Dr. Jackson had given to him. As to the urine, he had given quantities to the medical men for several days; why should he have sought to deceive them on that day? But Ann Taylor stated that it was she who placed that urine in the coach-house; and the difference was naturally accounted for by the circumstance of another person having slept in Mrs. Wooler's room. The basket of medicines was freely produced—in the first instance by Mrs. Wooler herself. He kept a book, in order to answer the doctors' questions, in which he entered all the symptoms; had it been shown that any of the entries were false? He informs the doctors of the spasms, of the tingling; he consents to the *post-mortem* examination; he causes portions of the body to be analysed. The verdict of the coroner's jury, that Mrs. Wooler died by poison, was the only verdict to which any jury could come. By whom administered had not been shown; it was not by Mr. Wooler.

Mr. Justice Willes, in summing up the case, observed that the accusation against the prisoner was,

that by continued small doses of arsenic he poisoned his wife, and in case of conviction he would undoubtedly forfeit his life. That deceased died by arsenic was early in this trial admitted by the prisoner's counsel. The next question was, whether there was sufficient evidence to show that the prisoner administered it? In most cases of murder certain facts were clearly established, from which, although circumstantial only, juries might safely draw conclusions. This was the first case of poisoning extending over so long a period. The law required that the conclusions of a jury should be drawn from proximate and evident premises, not from slight and farfetched surmises. He had collected the circumstances which the learned counsel for the prosecution relied on to prove that the prisoner was guilty; but the jury were not to rely on the speech, but on the evidence. It was clear that the prisoner had a large collection of drugs in his possession. Dr. Jackson and Dr. Haslewood stated that Fowler's solution was among them. At the inquest, it is said, this bottle was not produced, but no importance appeared to have been then attached to the circumstance. It did not appear but that, if the prisoner had been asked about it, he could have produced it or given an explanation of it. The next circumstance relied on was, that the prisoner had not furnished proper medical advice for his wife. Of that you must judge. Having called in Dr. Jackson, he finds fault with him, and calls in other doctors. The next matter urged was, that the prisoner kept a book in which he entered his wife's symptoms. He thought they might assume that no entry appeared to make against him, or it would have been read. But, indeed, Dr. Haslewood fully explained all about this book. The next matter was very important. It was, that the doctors having desired the prisoner to communicate to them the tingling of the hands if it should occur, he omitted to do so. Upon this point the counsel for the prosecution had been misinstructed. Dr. Jackson and Dr. Haslewood do not say that they so requested the prisoner to inform them of this, neither do they agree as to the exact time or manner in which the prisoner did communicate the circumstance. The learned counsel for the prisoner had spoken in harsh terms of the medical witnesses. He did not adopt those terms; but it did seem to him that their conduct, as detailed by themselves, was reprehensible. But people were often wise after the event, and he believed that those witnesses now think that their suspicions were stronger at the time than they really were. Why did they not sooner find out this symptom of tingling of the hands by asking Mrs. Wooler herself? If they suspected that arsenic was being administered, they should have gone before a magistrate, instead of simply using twice an antidote. The learned Judge commented severely upon Dr. Jackson's statement, that he had withheld from Dr. Haslewood his suspicions. He thought that Mr. Henzell was the first to suspect, and that the others did not pay much attention to his suspicions. The supposed substitution of another person's urine might have been a mistake. The conduct of the prisoner at the time of his wife's death was said to have been im-

proper. They had evidence on that head on which they must form their own opinion; but he would recommend them not to attach much weight to it. Different men have different modes of evincing their feelings. As to his conduct on receiving the note from Dr. Jackson, it was opined that he gave a false account of the cause of death. Would a man who believed he was writing to a murderer have written in the terms that Dr. Jackson used? Did the prisoner take the letter as an imputation upon himself of murder? It seemed to him not. There remained the discovery of the arsenic in the enema pipes. How it got there was involved in more mystery than he found in any other part of the case. No motive was suggested. The prisoner's supposed knowledge of drugs is a two-edged sword. He pays Dr. Taylor for examining parts of the body. He does not evade the charge by absconding. The law required not suspicion only, but plain and natural consequences, not far-fetched ones, from the evidence. It was for them to say whether they could safely come to the conclusion that the prisoner administered the arsenic. He was unable. "I may observe that, if I were to make a surmise, there is a person upon whom my fancy would rest rather than upon the prisoner."

The jury, after consulting for about 10 minutes, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

Mr. Justice Willes.—The country are indebted to you for your great attention, and I myself feel extremely thankful for the care you have bestowed. I would have interfered sooner, but thought it more satisfactory to allow the case to be fully heard.

STATE PAPERS.

TREATIES.

Act of Accession of His Majesty the King of Sardinia to the Convention concluded at London, *April* 10, 1854.

(*Translation.*)

His Majesty the King of Sardinia, of Cyprus, and of Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, of Genoa, &c., Prince of Piedmont, &c., &c., having been amicably invited by Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, to accede to the Convention concluded and signed at London on the 10th of April, 1854, between Their said Majesties, which Convention is as follows:—

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, having determined to afford their support to His Majesty the Sultan Abdul Medjid, Emperor of the Ottomans, in the war in which he is engaged against the aggressions of Russia; and being, moreover, compelled, notwithstanding their sincere and persevering efforts for the maintenance of peace, to become themselves belligerent parties in a war which, without their active intervention, would have threatened the existing balance of power in Europe and the interests of their own dominions; have, in consequence, resolved to conclude a Convention in order to determine the object of their alliance, as well as the means to be employed in common for fulfilling that object, and have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Sieur Alexander Colonna, Count Walewski, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Januarius of the Two Sicilies, Grand Cross of the Order of Danebrog of Denmark, Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of St. Joseph of Tuscany, &c., His Ambassador to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due

form, have agreed upon and signed the following Articles : —

Art. I. The High Contracting Parties engage to do all that shall depend upon them for the purpose of bringing about the re-establishment of peace between Russia and the Sublime Porte on solid and durable bases, and of preserving Europe from the recurrence of the lamentable complications which have now so unhappily disturbed the general peace.

Art. II. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire being violated by the occupation of the Provinces of Moldavia and of Wallachia, and by other movements of the Russian troops, Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, have concerted, and will concert together, as to the most proper means for liberating the territory of the Sultan from foreign invasion, and for accomplishing the object specified in Article I. For this purpose they engage to maintain, according to the requirements of the war (to be judged of by common agreement), sufficient naval and military forces to meet those requirements, the description, number, and destination whereof shall, if occasion should arise, be determined by subsequent arrangements.

Art. III. Whatever events may arise from the execution of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties engage not to entertain any overture or any proposition having for its object the cessation of hostilities, nor to enter into any arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia, without having first deliberated thereupon in common.

Art. IV. The High Contracting Parties being animated with a desire to maintain the balance of power in Europe, and having no interested ends in view, renounce beforehand the acquisition of any advantage for themselves from the events which may occur.

Art. V. Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, will readily admit into their alliance, in order to co-operate for the proposed object, such of the other Powers of Europe as may be desirous of becoming party to it.

Art. VI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within eight days.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

(L.S.) Clarendon.
(L.S.) A. Walewski.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia, wishing to give to Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, every proof of friendship and confidence in his power, has authorised the Undersigned to place on record such accession in his name.

In consequence, the Undersigned, Count Camille Benso de Cavour, Knight Grand Cross decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, of the Legion of Honour of France, of the Orders of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Redeemer of Greece, President of the Council

of Ministers, Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Notary of the Crown, declares that His Sardinian Majesty accedes by the present Act to the aforesaid Convention, in regard to such of its clauses whose object is not yet fulfilled; and engages specially to concert, when necessary, with Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, for the purpose of proceeding, conformably to Article II., to the conclusion of the arrangements of detail which shall regulate the employment of his land and sea forces, and determine the conditions and the mode of their co-operation with those of Great Britain and of France.

The present Act of Accession shall be ratified immediately after the delivery of the Act of Acceptance, and the exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Turin.

Turin, the 26th day of January, 1855.

(L.S.) C. Cavour.

Military Convention between Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Sardinia.

(*Translation.*)

His Majesty the King of Sardinia having acceded to the Treaty of Alliance concluded and signed at London on the 10th of April, 1854, between Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, and having engaged to concert, when necessary, with Their said Majesties for the purpose of proceeding, conformably to Article II. of the Treaty of the 10th of April, to the conclusion of the arrangements of detail which shall regulate the employment of his land and sea forces, and determine the conditions and the mode of their co-operation with those of Great Britain and of France; Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Sardinia, have in consequence resolved to conclude a Military Convention destined to regulate the conditions and the mode of the co-operation of the Sardinian troops with those of Great Britain and of France, and have named for that purpose as their Plenipotentiaries:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, James Hudson, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Sardinia;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Duke de Guiche, Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Frederick of Wurtemburg, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Sardinia;

And His Majesty the King of Sardinia, the Count Camille de Cavour, President of the Council of Ministers, and His Minister for Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due

form, have agreed upon and signed the following Articles :—

Art. I. His Majesty the King of Sardinia shall furnish for the requirements of the war a body of fifteen thousand men, organized in five brigades, forming two divisions and a brigade of reserve, under the command of a Sardinian General.

Art. II. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, measures shall be taken for the formation of such body of troops, and for the organization of the administrative services, in order that it may be ready to depart as soon as possible.

Art. III. In execution of Article I. of the present Convention, the body of troops of His Majesty the King of Sardinia shall be composed of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, in due proportion to its effective force.

Art. IV. His Majesty the King of Sardinia engages to keep up the body of troops so to be sent, to the number of fifteen thousand men, by the successive and regular despatch of the necessary reinforcements.

Art. V. The Sardinian Government will provide for the pay and subsistence of its troops.

The High Contracting Parties will concert together in order to secure and facilitate to the Sardinian army the provisioning of its magagines.

Art. VI. Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, guarantee the integrity of the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and engage to defend them against any attack during the continuance of the present war.

Art. VII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Turin as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Turin, the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

(L.S.) James Hudson.
(L.S.) Guiche.
(L.S.) C. Cavour.

Convention between Her Majesty and the King of Sardinia, supplementary to the Military Convention.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, being desirous to facilitate the execution of the Military Convention which has this day been signed between Her Britannic Majesty, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, have resolved to conclude a Convention supplementary to the Convention above mentioned, and for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, James Hudson, Esquire, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Sardinia;

And His Majesty the King of Sardinia, the Count Camille de Cavour, President of the Council of Ministers, and His Minister for Foreign Affairs, a Knight Grand

Cross of the Order of Saint Maurice and Lazarus, a Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland undertakes to recommend to Her Parliament to enable Her to advance, by way of loan, to His Majesty the King of Sardinia, the sum of one million pounds sterling, of which sum five hundred thousand pounds sterling shall be paid by Her Majesty as soon as possible after the assent of Her Parliament shall have been given, and the remaining five hundred thousand pounds at the expiration of six months after payment of the first sum; and Her Britannic Majesty engages further to recommend to Her Parliament to enable Her, if the war should not have been brought to a close at the expiration of twelve months after payment of the first instalment of the above-mentioned loan, to advance to His Majesty the King of Sardinia, in the same proportions, a like sum of one million pounds sterling.

Art. II. The interest to be paid upon the said loan or loans by the Sardinian Government shall be at the rate of four per cent. per annum, of which one per cent. per annum shall be for a sinking fund.

The said interest shall be calculated from the days on which the payments on account of the loan or loans shall be made, and shall be payable half-yearly; the first payment to be made within fifteen days after the expiration of six months from the payment of the first instalment of the loan, and so on successively.

Art. III. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will undertake gratuitously the transport of the Sardinian troops.

Art. IV. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Turin as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Turin, the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

(L.S.) James Hudson.
(L.S.) C. Cavour.

Convention between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Sultan, for the Guarantee of a Loan to be raised by the Sultan.

Signed at London, June 27, 1855.

Ratifications exchanged at Constantinople, July 12, 1855.

(*Translation.*)

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan having addressed himself to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, in order to obtain from those Sovereigns facilities for raising a loan to enable His Imperial Majesty to prosecute with vigour the war against Russia in which he is at present engaged in conjunction with Their said Majesties, his allies; and Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of the French

having acceded to the request of the Sultan; Their Majesties have resolved to make the requisite arrangements by means of a Convention, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude the same, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Sieur John Gilbert Victor Fialin, Count of Persigny, Senator, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Medjidié of Turkey, Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus of Sardinia, Grand Cross of the Order of Danebrog of Denmark, His Ambassador to Her Britannic Majesty;

And His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, Constantine Musurus Bey, Functionary of the first rank of His Imperial Majesty, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty, decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidié of the third class, Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus of Sardinia, Grand Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland undertakes to recommend to Her Parliament to enable Her to guarantee conjointly with His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages, subject to the ratification of the Legislative Body of France, to guarantee conjointly with Her Britannic Majesty, the interest of a loan of five millions of pounds sterling, to be raised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

Art. II. The interest payable on the said loan of five millions sterling shall be at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

There shall moreover be paid by the Sublime Porte the further rate of one per cent. per annum on the whole capital of five millions sterling, by way of sinking fund.

Art. III. The interest and sinking fund of the said loan shall form a charge on the whole revenues of the Ottoman Empire, and specially on the annual amount of the tribute of Egypt which remains over and above the part thereof appropriated to the first loan, and moreover on the Customs of Smyrna and Syria.

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan engages that he will cause to be remitted to the Bank of England on or before the 25th of June and 25th of December in each year, the full amount of one half-year's interest and sinking fund on the whole amount of the said loan to be raised under the conjoint guarantee of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, or on so much thereof as may be raised,

until the whole capital borrowed shall be repaid.

Art. IV. Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French, being desirous to save the Sublime Porte the expenses of remittance, consent to undertake to transmit to the Ottoman Government the proceeds of the above-mentioned loan of five millions sterling to be raised under the conjoint guarantee of Their Majesties. With this view, it is agreed that the contractors for the said loan shall pay the proceeds thereof into the Bank of England for the account of the Turkish Government, to be transmitted to the Sublime Porte by the agency of the Governments of England and of France.

Art. V. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Constantinople as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

(L.S.) Clarendon.
(L.S.) F. De Persigny.
(L.S.) C. Musurus.

DESPATCHES.

Horse Guards, Dec. 11, 1854.

My Lord, — I have had the honour to receive the Queen's commands to acquaint your Lordship that, as a mark of Her Majesty's recognition of the meritorious services of the non-commissioned officers of the army serving under your Lordship's command in the recent brilliant operations in the Crimea, it is Her Majesty's desire that you will be pleased to transmit to me the name of one sergeant in each regiment of cavalry, of the three battalions of Foot Guards, and of every regiment of the line, in order that I may submit them to Her Majesty for promotion to a cornetcy or ensigncy.

I am further commanded by the Queen to desire that, with the view to render immediately available the services of these meritorious men, your Lordship will be pleased to appoint provisionally, and pending Her Majesty's pleasure, the sergeants of the cavalry and the line so recommended, as cornets or ensigns, each in his own regiment, and to post the sergeants to be promoted from the Guards to such regiments of the line as you may consider most advisable under the circumstances of the service.

In conclusion, I am commanded to acquaint you that, on the several recommendations being approved by the Queen, it is Her Majesty's intention that the commission in each case shall bear date the 5th of November, 1854.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
Hardinge.

Field-Marshal the
Lord Raglan, G.C.B., &c.

OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

The Attack on Eupatoria.

Eupatoria, Feb. 17, 1 P.M.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 15th instant several large convoys and arrivals of troops were seen moving along the north shore of the Sasik Putrid Lake, from the eastward. This movement on the part of the enemy caused Omar Pasha to place the garrison on the alert. No further movement, however, was seen yesterday on the part of the enemy; but this morning at daylight they advanced in great force, and opened with artillery upon the intrenchments which enclose the town. The advanced line of works which I informed your Lordship it was his Highness's intention to erect were not yet commenced. The enemy's artillery opened their fire about 1200 yards from the place, covered by skirmishers, and supported by heavy masses of infantry in their rear, and cavalry on their flanks. The artillery subsequently took up a second position more in advance, about 400 yards from a small crown work which is being erected in front of the mills to the north-east of the town, and, after continuing their fire for some time, the infantry advanced to the attack, having formed under the cover of a wall about 600 yards from the right of the town. They were repulsed at this point, leaving from 150 to 200 dead on the field. On other points of the field a number of horses were left dead, but the killed men were removed. At length, about 10 A.M., the whole force retired, covered by the artillery and cavalry. I am not able as yet to ascertain the number of men engaged, but I should think there were not less than 40,000 of all arms, with a very powerful artillery. As many as 60 of the enemy's guns must have been firing at one time, among them some 32-pounders. Prisoners report that they were accompanied by 100 guns. As yet all the particulars I have been able positively to ascertain is that Liprandi's division (the 12th) was present. At present I understand that they are in position about 5 miles north from this, their left leaning on the Sasik Putrid Lake. It is with much pleasure I have to inform your Lordship that the portion of Her Majesty's fleet under the Hon. Captain Hastings have rendered most efficient assistance. The *Valorous* threw some well-directed shells and completely covered our left, while the *Viper* gunboat, which was at first stationed on the left with the *Valorous*, by Captain Hastings' direction moved on the right near the mills. I cannot at present give your Lordship any details of the killed and wounded on the side of the Turks; I regret to say, however, that Selim Pasha, commanding the Egyptian Brigade here, is among the former. One battery of Turkish artillery was completely disabled, every gun having been struck and a great number (nearly one-third) of the horses killed. I am desirous your Lordship should receive a report of the action with as little delay as possible, by the *Queen of the South;* so I must beg your Lordship to excuse further details,

which shall be sent by a future occasion.

I am, &c.,
JOHN SIMMONS,
Captain Royal Engineers,
Brevet-Major.

Field-Marshal
Lord Raglan, G.C.B., &c.

P.S. A prisoner informs us that a prince commanded, but he could not remember his name. I am happy to say there are no casualties among the English or French officers. Two French sous-officers are among the killed, and two privates wounded.

JOHN SIMMONS.

Turks, 97 killed, 277 wounded. French, 4 killed, 9 wounded. Tartar population, 13 killed, 11 wounded.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Before Sebastopol, Feb. 27.

My Lord,—It appears that on Saturday night the enemy sunk three or four more ships of war in the harbour, as far within the booms as the first sunken ships were outside of them; and, according to the most accurate examination yesterday, there are now four barriers or impediments to the entrance of the harbour—viz., two of sunken ships and two booms. The only movement on the part of the enemy since I last wrote to your Lordship is the march of some infantry and artillery from the neighbourhood of Bakshiserai towards the Tchernaya, upon which river, near Tchorgoun, they have at present five guns and several hundred men. The weather has been fine for the last three days; the snow is gradually disappearing, and the country is becoming drier. The enemy have re-occupied the ground which was the scene of contest between the French and Russians on Saturday morning before day light; and they are making great progress in a work they are establishing upon that point. I enclose the return of casualties to the 25th instant.

I have, &c.,
RAGLAN.

Lord Panmure, &c.

Before Sebastopol, March 24.

My Lord,—On the morning of the 22nd the French troops in the advanced parallel moved forward, and drove the enemy out of the rifle-pits in their immediate front, but nothing of any importance occurred during the day Early in the night, however, a serious attack was made upon the works of our Allies in front of the Victoria redoubt, opposite the Malakhoff tower. The night was very dark, and the wind so high that the firing which took place, and which was very heavy, could scarcely be heard in the British camp; it is therefore difficult to speak with certainty of what occurred from anything that could be heard or observed at the moment. It appears, however, that the Russians, after attacking the head of the sap which the French are carrying on towards the Mamelon, fell with two heavy masses on their new parallel, to the rear of which they succeeded in penetrating and momentarily possessing themselves of it after a gallant resistance on the part of our Allies. Having broken through, they passed along the parallel and in rear of it, until they came in contact with the troops stationed in our advanced parallel extending into the ravine, from the right of our advance, where it connects with the French trench. The enemy was here met by detachments of the 77th and

97th Regiments, forming part of the guard of the trenches, who, although thus taken suddenly both in flank and rear, behaved with the utmost gallantry and coolness. The detachment of the 97th, which was on the extreme right, and which, consequently, first came in contact with the enemy, repulsed the attack at the point of the bayonet. They were led by Captain Vicars, who, unfortunately, lost his life on the occasion; and I am assured that nothing could be more distinguished than the gallantry and good example which he set to the detachment under his command. The conduct of the detachment of the 77th was equally distinguished; and the firmness and promptitude with which the attack, in this part of our works, was met, were in the highest degree creditable to that regiment. These troops were under the direction of Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, who was wounded on the occasion so severely, as for some time, I fear, to deprive the army of the benefit of his valuable services.

The attention of the troops in our advanced works having been by these transactions drawn to the right, the enemy took occasion to move upon, and succeeded in penetrating into, the left front of our right attack, near the battery where two 10-inch mortars have recently been placed. They advanced along the works until they were met by a detachment of the 7th and 34th Regiments, which had been at work in the neighbourhood, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, who promptly made them stand to their arms, and led them with the greatest determination and steadiness against the enemy, who were speedily ejected from the works and fairly pitched over the parapet, with but little or no firing on our part. Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops on this occasion, and particularly of that of Lieutenant Marsh, Acting-Adjutant of the 33rd Regiment, whose services and activity throughout the night were very useful to him. Capt. the Hon. Cavendish Browne, of the 7th, and Lieutenant Jordan, of the 34th Regiment, were unfortunately killed in this attack, after displaying the most distinguished gallantry, and Lieutenant M'Henry, of the former regiment, was wounded, but I hope not very severely. Lieutenant-Col. Kelly, of the 34th Regiment, who commanded in the trenches, is, I regret to have to add, missing. The French, in retiring from their advanced parallel upon their supports, speedily rallied, and fell upon the enemy, whom they repulsed with great loss, and followed so far up towards the Mamelon that they were enabled to level and destroy nearly all the "ambuscades" or "rifle concealments," erected along their front. I fear, however, that this success has not been accomplished without considerable loss on their part, although that of the enemy is much greater. Yesterday the whole of the ground between the posts of the two armies was covered with their dead, amounting to several hundreds, besides those which they had undoubtedly carried off before daylight. In the meanwhile the enemy in great numbers found their way into the advanced batteries on our extreme left, which are not yet armed, and momentarily got possession of them. The working parties were, however, speedily collected and re-formed by Captain Chapman, of the 20th Regiment,

Acting Engineer, and they at once drove the enemy out of the trenches with the utmost gallantry. Capt. Montagu, of the Royal Engineers, who was superintending the works, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy. I enclose the return of casualties to the 22nd inclusive. The wind is excessively high, but the weather is in other respects fine.

I have, &c.,
RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

Before Sebastopol, June 9.

My Lord,—I have the great satisfaction of informing your Lordship that the assault which was made upon the Quarries in front of the Redan, from our advanced parallel in the right attack, on the evening of the 7th instant, was attended with perfect success, and that the brave men who achieved this advantage, with a gallantry and determination that does them infinite honour, maintained themselves on the ground they had acquired, notwithstanding that during the night, and in the morning of yesterday, the enemy made repeated attempts to drive them out, each attempt ending in failure, although supported by large bodies of troops, and by heavy discharges of musketry, and every species of offensive missile. The French on our right had shortly before moved out of their trenches and attacked the *Ouvrages Blancs* and the Mamelon. These they carried without the smallest check, and their leading columns rushed forward and approached the Malakhoff Tower; but this it had not been in contemplation to assail, and the troops were brought back and finally established in the enemy's works, from which the latter did not succeed in expelling them, though the fire of musketry and cannon which was brought to bear upon them was tremendous. I never saw anything more spirited and rapid than the advance of our Allies. I am happy to say that the best feeling prevails between the two armies, and each is proud of and confident in the gallantry and high military qualities of the other. I apprised your Lordship, by telegraph on the 6th, that our batteries re-opened that afternoon. The fire was kept up with the greatest energy until the day closed, when it was confined to vertical fire; but the next morning the guns resumed the work of destruction, and the effect was such that it was determined by General Pelissier and myself that the time had arrived for pushing our operations forward. Accordingly, soon after six o'clock on the evening of the 7th, the signal was given for the assault of the works I have enumerated, and the result was most triumphant. The troops employed in storming the Quarries were composed of detachments from the Light and Second Divisions, and at night they were supported by the 62nd Regiment. The command of these troops was entrusted to Colonel Shirley, of the 88th, who was acting as general officer of the trenches, and he was assisted in the arrangements and guided as to the points of attack and distribution of the troops by Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, the directing engineer officer of the right attack. Although nothing could be more spirited than the attack of the Quarries, or more creditable to every officer and man engaged in the operation, yet I cannot refrain from drawing your Lordship's es-

pecial attention to the energy and determination which they all displayed in maintaining and establishing themselves after their first success in them. They were repeatedly attacked during the night, and again soon after daylight on the 8th, and it was in resisting these repeated efforts on the part of the enemy that a great portion of the heavy loss the army has to deplore was sustained. [The names of officers who distinguished themselves in this affair are then mentioned.] I have just learnt that the enemy have abandoned a work in the rear of the *Ouvrages Blancs*, which they constructed at the commencement of the month of May. The French took possession of it on the 7th, but did not retain it. In the other works they captured 62 pieces of artillery, and they have 14 officers and about 400 men prisoners. We have a few prisoners, and among them a captain of infantry, who was wounded, and taken by Corporal Quinn, of the 47th Regiment.

I have, &c.,
RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

Before Sebastopol, June 19.

My Lord,—I informed your Lordship, on the 16th, that new batteries had been completed, and that in consequence the Allies would be enabled to resume the offensive against Sebastopol with the utmost vigour. Accordingly, on the 17th, at daylight, a very heavy fire was opened from all the batteries in the English and French trenches, and maintained throughout the day, and the effect produced appeared so satisfactory that it was determined that the French should attack the Malakhoff works the next morning, and that the English should assail the Redan as soon after as I might consider it desirable. It was at first proposed that the artillery fire should be resumed on the morning of the 18th, and should be kept up for about two hours, for the purpose of destroying any works the enemy might have thrown up in the night, and of opening passages through the abattis that covered the Redan; but on the evening of the 17th it was intimated to me by General Pelissier that he had determined, upon further consideration, that the attack by his troops should take place at three the following morning. The French, therefore, commenced their operations as day broke, and as their several columns came within range of the enemy's fire they encountered the most serious opposition, both from musketry and the guns in the works which had been silenced the previous evening; and, observing this, I was induced at once to order our columns to move out of the trenches upon the Redan.

It had been arranged that detachments from the Light, Second, and Fourth Divisions, which I placed for the occasion under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, should be formed into three columns; that the right one should attack the left face of the Redan between the flanking batteries; that the centre should advance upon the salient angle; and that the left should move upon the re-entering angle formed by the right face and flank of the work, the first and last preceding the centre column. The flank columns at once obeyed the signal to advance, preceded by covering parties of the Rifle Brigade, and

by sailors carrying ladders and soldiers carrying wool-bags; but they had no sooner shown themselves beyond the trenches than they were assailed by a most murderous fire of grape and musketry. Those in advance were either killed or wounded, and the remainder found it impossible to proceed. I never before witnessed such a continued and heavy fire of grape, combined with musketry, from the enemy's works, which appeared to be fully manned; and the long list of killed and wounded in the Light and Fourth Divisions, and the seamen of the Naval Brigade, under Capt. Peel, who was unfortunately wounded, though not severely, will show that a very large proportion of those that went forward fell. Major-General Sir John Campbell, who led the left attack, and Colonel Shadforth, of the 57th, who commanded the storming party under his direction, were both killed, as was Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers, who led the right column.

I cannot say too much in praise of these officers. Major-General Sir J. Campbell had commanded the Fourth Division from the period of the battle of Inkermann till the arrival very recently of Lieut.-General Bentinck. He had devoted himself to his duty without any intermission, and had acquired the confidence and respect of all. I most deeply lament his loss. Colonel Shadforth had maintained the efficiency of his regiment by constant attention to all the details of his command, and Colonel Yea was not only distinguished for his gallantry, but had exercised his control of the Royal Fusiliers in such a manner as to win the affections of the soldiers under his orders, and to secure to them every comfort and accommodation which his personal exertions could procure for them.

I shall not be able to send your Lordship correct lists of the killed and wounded by this opportunity, but I will forward them by telegraph as soon as they are made out.

I have not any definite information upon the movements of the French columns, and the atmosphere became so obscured by the smoke from the guns and musketry that it was not possible by personal observation to ascertain their progress, though I was particularly well situated for the purpose; but I understand that their left column, under General d'Autemarre, passed the advanced works of the enemy and threatened the gorge of the Malakhoff Tower; and that the two other columns, under Generals Mayran and Brunet, who both, I regret to say, were killed, met with obstacles equal to those we encountered, and were obliged in consequence to abandon the attack. The superiority of our fire on the day we opened led both General Pelissier and myself, and the officers of the Artillery and Engineers of the two services, and the armies in general, to conclude that the Russian artillery fire was, in a great measure, subdued, and that the operation we projected could be undertaken with every prospect of success. The result has shown that the resources of the enemy were not exhausted, and that they had still the power, either from their ships or from their batteries, to bring an overwhelming fire upon their assailants. While the direct attack upon the Redan was proceeding, Lieut. General Sir R. England was directed to send one of the brigades of the

Third Division, under the command of Major-General Barnard, down the Woronzoff Ravine, with a view to give support to the attacking columns on his right, and the other brigade, under Major-General Eyre, still further to the left, to threaten the works at the head of the Dockyard Creek. I have not yet received their reports, and shall not be able to send them to your Lordship to-day; but General Eyre was very seriously engaged, and he himself wounded, though I am happy to say not severely, and he possessed himself of a churchyard which the enemy had hitherto carefully watched, and some houses within the place; but, as the town front was not attacked, it became necessary to withdraw his brigade at night. I shall make a special report upon this by the next mail, and I shall avail myself of the same opportunity to name to you the officers who have been particularly mentioned to me.

I am concerned to have to inform you that Lieut.-Col. Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, whose services I have had the greatest pleasure in bringing so frequently to your Lordship's notice, is very severely wounded. The account I received of him this morning is upon the whole satisfactory, and I entertain strong hopes that his valuable life will be preserved.

I feel greatly indebted to Sir G. Brown for the manner in which he conducted the duties I entrusted to him; and my warmest acknowledgments are due to Major-General Harry Jones, not only for his valuable assistance on the present occasion, but for the able, zealous, and energetic manner in which he has conducted the siege operations since he assumed the command of the Royal Engineers. He received a wound from a grape shot in the forehead yesterday, which I trust will not prove serious. I brought up the First Division from the vicinity of Balaklava as a reserve, and I shall retain them on these heights. The Sardinian troops, under General La Marmora, and the Turkish troops, under Omar Pasha, crossed the Tchernaya on the 17th inst., and occupy positions in front of Tchorgoun. They have not come in contact with any large body of the enemy.

I have, &c.,
RAGLAN.

Lord Panmure, &c.

P.S.—I inclose lists of casualties in the Naval Brigade to the 18th inst. inclusive. I regret to say these are heavy.

(Inclosure.)

British loss on the 18th June:—21 officers, 144 men killed; 68 officers, 1058 men wounded; 2 officers, 150 men missing: grand total, 1443.

French loss:—2 generals killed, 37 officers, and 1544 non-commissioned officers and men killed and missing; 96 officers and 1644 non-commissioned officers and men gone to the ambulances, wounded.

Before Sebastopol, June 30.

My Lord,—It is with the deepest regret that I announce to your Lordship the death of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., which melancholy event took place a little before 9 o'clock on the evening of Thursday last, the 28th inst.; his Lordship expired without any suffering in the midst of the officers composing his personal staff.

I have further to report that,

being the next senior officer present, I have assumed the command of this army until instructions shall arrive from England.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON,

Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

Before Sebastopol, August 18.

My Lord,—In my despatch of the 14th inst. I informed your Lordship that I had reason to believe that the Russians would attempt, by a vigorous attack, to force us to raise the siege. This they endeavoured to do on the morning of the 16th, but the result was most glorious to those of the allied troops who had the good fortune to be engaged. The action commenced before daylight, by a heavy column of Russians, under the command of General Liprandi, and composed of the 6th and 17th Divisions, with the 4th and 7th Divisions in reserve, attacking the advanced posts of the Sardinians. The ground occupied by them is on commanding hills on the right of the position, on the left bank of the Souhai River, where it forms its junction with the Tchernaya, with two advanced posts on the opposite side. These were held with very determined gallantry for a considerable time, but being separated from their supports by the river, and not having the protection of artillery, they were compelled to leave the most advanced one. About the same time the 5th and 12th Divisions, to which was added a portion of the 17th, advanced against the bridge of Traktir, held by one battalion of French infantry of the line, who were for a short time obliged to yield and fall back upon the main supports; with these, however, they quickly retook the bridge at the point of the bayonet. Again the Russians attacked with persevering courage, and were enabled to follow up their advantage by gaining the heights which rise precipitously on each side of the road; their success was but momentary; they were driven back across the river, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. The Russian General, in no way daunted by the failure of his two attempts, ordered a second column, of equal force to the first, to attack; they advanced with such impetuosity, covered by the fire of their numerous artillery, that a third time the bridge was carried, and the heights above it crowned, but they were again repulsed, and retired in great confusion into the plain, followed by the bayonets of our gallant Allies. The general officer who commanded the Russian column, and who is supposed to be General Read, was killed, and in his possession were found the orders for the battle, signed by Prince Gortschakoff, who commanded in person. From these it would appear that it was a most determined attempt to force us to raise the siege. Had they succeeded, Balaklava was to have been attacked by one portion of their army, while the heights on which we now are were to have been stormed by the other; at the same time a vigorous sortie was to have been made from the town on the French works, on our extreme left, from the Quarantine, and another on the works on our extreme right on Mount Sapoune. The action which I have endeavoured to describe is most glorious to the arms of the French and

Sardinian troops. To meet the force of the Russians the former had but 12,000 infantry and four batteries of artillery engaged; the latter had 10,000 men in position, 4500 actually engaged, and 24 pieces of cannon. The Russian force consisted of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, with 160 pieces of artillery, and cavalry to the amount of 6000. This disparity of numbers will readily explain to your Lordship the difficulty that would have been experienced had an attempt been made to follow up the advantage by a pursuit. The Russian retreat, moreover, was protected by the fire from the heavy guns in position on the Mackenzie Heights. The loss sustained by the Russians is estimated at between 5000 and 6000 men, includ- 600 prisoners, while on the part of the Allies it does not amount to more than 1000 men. This brilliant affair has caused the greatest delight among the ranks of the allied army; and while it adds fresh lustre to the gallant achievements of the French arms, it is with the utmost pleasure that I have to record the intrepid conduct and gallant bearing of the Sardinian troops under General Della Marmora, who have for the first time met, conquered, and shed their blood against our common enemy who is now disturbing the peace of Europe. Captain Mowbray's battery of 32-pounder howitzers was placed in advance with the Sardinian troops, and did most excellent service in preventing the advance of the enemy's artillery. Our cavalry, under Lieut.-General Sir J. Scarlett, K.C.B., was placed in the plain of Balaklava, prepared to take advantage of any circumstance that might present itself, but the opportunity did not arise for calling upon their services. I regret that I am unable to give a more detailed account of the part performed by the Sardinians, as up to this time I have not received General Della Marmora's report.

I have, &c.,
JAMES SIMPSON,
General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

War Department, Sept. 22.

Major the Hon. Leicester Curzon arrived this morning with a despatch from General Simpson to Lord Panmure, of which the following is a copy:—

Before Sebastopol, Sept. 9.

My Lord,—I had the honour to apprise your Lordship in my despatch of the 4th inst., that the engineer and artillery officers of the allied armies had laid before General Pelissier and myself a report, recommending that the assault should be given on the 8th inst., after a heavy fire had been kept up for three days. This arrangement I agreed to, and I have to congratulate your Lordship on the glorious results of the attack of yesterday, which has ended in the possession of the town, dockyards, and public buildings, and destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Three steamers alone remain, and the capture or sinking of these must speedily follow. It was arranged that at 12 o'clock in the day the French columns of assault were to leave their trenches, and take possession of the Malakhoff and adjacent works. After their success had been assured, and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assaulted by the English;

the Bastion, Central, and Quarantine Forts, on the left, were simultaneously to be attacked by the French. At the hour appointed, our Allies quitted their trenches, entered and carried the apparently impregnable defences of the Malakhoff with that impetuous valour which characterises the French attack; and having once obtained possession, they were never dislodged. The tricolour planted on the parapet was the signal for our troops to advance. The arrangements for the attack I entrusted to Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, who carried out the details in concert with Lieutenant-General Markham. I determined that the Second and Light Divisions should have the honour of the assault, from the circumstance of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground. The fire of our artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy flanking fire by which this work is protected. It was arranged between Sir W. Codrington and Lieutenant-General Markham, that the assaulting column of 1000 men should be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions, the column of the Light Division to lead, that of the Second to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground, preceded by a covering party of 200 men, and a ladder party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, and the ladders placed, the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, and penetrated into the salient angle. A most determined and bloody contest was here maintained for nearly an hour, and, although supported to the utmost, and the greatest bravery displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position. Your Lordship will perceive, by the long and sad list of casualties, with what gallantry and self-devotion the officers so nobly placed themselves at the head of their men during this sanguinary conflict. I feel myself unable to express in adequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by the success which they so well merited; but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Colonel Windham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate in entering and remaining with the troops during the contest. The trenches were, subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops, that I was unable to organize a second assault, which I intended to make with the Highlanders, under Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the Third Division, under Major-General Sir William Eyre. I therefore sent for these officers, and arranged with them to renew the attack the following morning. The Highland Brigade occupied the advanced trenches during the night. About 11 o'clock the enemy commenced exploding their magazines, and Sir Colin Campbell, having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the Redan, found the work abandoned; he did not, however, deem it necessary to occupy it until daylight. The evacuation of the town by the enemy was made

manifest during the night. Great fires appeared in every part, accompanied by large explosions, under the cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing their troops to the north side, by means of the raft-bridge recently constructed, and which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side. Their men-of-war were all sunk during the night. The boisterous weather rendered it altogether impossible for the Admirals to fulfil their intention of bringing the broadsides of the allied fleets to bear upon the Quarantine Batteries; but an excellent effect was produced by the animated and well-directed fire of their mortar-vessels, those of Her Majesty being under the direction of Captain Wilcox, of the *Odin*, and Captain Digby, of the Royal Marine Artillery. It now becomes my pleasing duty, my Lord, to place on record the high sense I entertain of the conduct of this army since I have had the honour to command it. The hardships and privations endured by many of the regiments during a long winter campaign are too well known for me to comment upon. They were borne both by officers and men with a patience and unmurmuring endurance worthy of the highest praise, and which gained them the deserved applause and sympathy of their country. The Naval Brigade, under the command of Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, aided by Captain Moorsom and many gallant officers and seamen who have served the guns from the commencement of the siege, merit my warmest thanks. The prompt, hearty, and efficacious co-operation of Her Majesty's Navy, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and ably seconded by Sir Houston Stewart, has contributed most materially to the success of our undertaking; and here, perhaps, I may be permitted to say that, if it had pleased God that the successful result of this memorable siege should have been reported by my ever-to-be-lamented predecessor in this command, I am sure that it would have been one of his most pleasing duties to express the deep sense which I know he entertained of the invaluable assistance and counsel he received on all occasions from Sir Edmund Lyons. When at times affairs looked gloomy, and success doubtful, he was at hand to cheer and encourage; and every assistance that could tend to advance the operations was given with the hearty goodwill which characterises the British sailor. Nothing has contributed more to the present undertaking than the cordial co-operation which has so happily existed from the first between the two services. I cannot sufficiently express my approbation of the conduct of the Royal Engineers, under Lieut.-General Sir Harry Jones, who has conducted the siege operations from the beginning of this year. For some time past he has been suffering on a bed of sickness, but the eventful hour of the assault would not permit him to remain absent; he was conveyed on a litter into the trenches to witness the completion of his arduous undertakings. My warmest thanks are due to the officers and soldiers of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Major-General Sir R. Dacres, who, during the arduous operations of this protracted siege, have so mainly contributed to its ultimate success. I must beg further to record my thanks for the cordial co-operation and assistance

I have received in carrying out the details of the service from the Chief of the Staff, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals and general Staff, as well as Generals commanding divisions and brigades of this army. I must reserve to myself, for the subject of a future despatch, bringing before your Lordship the particular mention of officers of the various branches of this army, whom I shall beg to recommend to your favourable notice. I entrust this despatch to the care of Brevet-Major the Hon. Leicester Curzon, who has been Assistant Military Secretary to my noble predecessor and myself since the commencement of this war, and who will be able to give your Lordship more minute details than the limits of a despatch will allow. I have, &c.

JAMES SIMPSON,
General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

British loss on the 8th September:—29 officers, 36 sergeants, 6 drummers, 314 rank and file, killed; 124 officers, 142 sergeants, 13 drummers, 1608 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 12 sergeants, 163 rank and file, missing. Grand total—killed, 385; wounded, 1886; missing, 176; total, 2447.

The loss of the French is stated officially at 7511 killed and wounded.

The Russian loss is stated at 4 superior officers, 55 subalterns, and 2625 men killed; 26 superior officers, 206 subalterns, and 5826 men wounded; 9 superior officers, 38 subalterns, and 1138 men contused; 24 officers and 1739 men missing. Total, 11,690 officers and men. The Russians are computed to have lost, from the opening of the bombardment on the 17th August to the final evacuation of the south side on the 8th Sept., at least 30,000 men.

EXPEDITION INTO THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Royal Albert, Straits of Kertch, May 26.

Sir,—I have great pleasure in requesting you to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the allied forces are masters of the Straits of Kertch, and that they have in the Sea of Azoff a powerful steam flotilla, of light draught of water, capable of cutting off the enemy's supplies and harassing him at all points; and, moreover, that the means are at hand for sending in a vast number of gunboats of the lighter draught, if it should be found desirable to do so. My letter of the 22nd instant, No. 396, will have informed their Lordships that an allied expedition, consisting of 15,000 men of all arms and five batteries of artillery, was then on the point of leaving the anchorage off Sebastopol for Kertch, and my message by electric telegraph will have announced the complete success of that expedition; but it now remains for me to give an account of our proceedings for their Lordships' information:—

The fleet, which consisted of Her Majesty's ships named in the margin,* and a French fleet of nearly equal force, under the command of my very gallant and energetic colleague, Vice-Admiral

* *Royal Albert, Hannibal, Algiers, Agamemnon, St. Jean d'Acre, Princess Royal, Sidon, Valorous, Leopard, Tribune, Simoom, Furious, Highflyer, Terrible, Miranda, Sphinx, Spitfire, Gladiator, Vesuvius, Curlew, Swallow, Caradoc, Stromboli, Ardent, Medina, Wrangler, Viper, Lynx, Recruit, Arrow, Banshee, Snake, Beagle.*

Bruat, assembled off the Straits of Kertch at early dawn on the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and both armies and navies confidently anticipated a successful celebration of that auspicious day. The fleets steamed rapidly up to Kamiesch, where the army landed under cover of the guns of the steam-frigates, and immediately ascended the heights without opposition, while the steamers of light draught of water pushed on towards Kertch and Yenikale; and the enemy, apparently taken by surprise at the rapidity of these movements, and at the imposing appearance of the expedition, blew up his fortifications on both sides of the Straits, mounting not less than 50 guns (new and of heavy calibre), which have fallen into our possession, and retired, after having destroyed three steamers and several other heavily-armed vessels, as well as large quantities of provisions, ammunition, and stores, thus leaving us masters of the entrance into the Sea of Azoff, without our having sustained any loss whatever. As the disembarkation was unopposed, in consequence of the fire of the steam-frigates having arrested the advance of the enemy, there was no field for the gallantry that animated every one in the expedition; but the duties they had to perform were very arduous, and I should be doing injustice to them and to my own feelings if I were not to say that no Commander-in-Chief was ever more ably assisted than I am by the captains and those under their command; one and all follow the admirable example of the zealous and talented second in command, Rear-Admiral Stewart, and they could not possibly do better. There was, however, an incident during the day that called forth the admiration of both fleets, and which deserves to be particularly noticed. Lieutenant M'Killop, whose gun-vessel, the *Snake*, was not employed like the others in landing troops, dashed past the forts after an enemy's steamer, and although he soon found himself engaged not only with her, but also with two others who came to her support, he persevered, and by the cleverness and extreme rapidity of his manœuvres, prevented the escape of all three, and they were consequently destroyed by the enemy, and the *Snake* had not a man hurt, though shot passed through the vessel. Yesterday Admiral Bruat and I accompanied the combined steam flotilla, named in the margin,* into the Sea of Azoff, and despatched them, under the orders of Captain Lyons, of the *Miranda*, on the interesting and important service they have before them. Had this expedition been deferred but a short time longer, there would have been many and great difficulties to overcome, for the enemy was actively employed in strengthening the sea defences, and in replacing the sunken vessels which had been carried away by the current during the winter months. Of the 40 vessels sunk last year, some still remain, and a French steamer touched upon one of them yesterday. It appears that the enemy did not succeed in destroying the coals, either at Kertch or Yenikale, so that about 17,000 tons remain, which will be available for our steamers. It will be evident to their Lordships that the rapid

* *Miranda, Vesuvius, Curlew, Swallow, Stromboli, Ardent, Medina. Wrangler, Viper, Lynx, Recruit, Arrow, Snake, Beagle,* and five French steam-vessels.

operations which I have had the honour and happiness to describe to them could not have been brought to so satisfactory a conclusion if the most perfect understanding and the most hearty goodwill towards each other had not prevailed throughout the allied fleets and armies.

I am, &c.,

EDMUND LYONS,
Rear-Adm. and Comm.-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, London.

Admiralty, June 6.

With reference to the above despatch, Lieutenant Henry Frederick M'Killop will be promoted to the rank of Commander so soon as he shall have completed the sea time required to qualify him for that rank.

Yenikale, May 25.

My dear Lord Raglan,—The expedition to this place, so far, has proved entirely successful, and we have got possession of all we proposed without striking a blow, and almost without firing a shot. On leaving the anchorage off Sebastopol on the 22nd, the night became so foggy, that the fleet made but little progress towards its destination; but the whole of the ships and steamers reached the rendezvous, four leagues off Cape Takli, soon after daylight on the morning of the 24th, when it was speedily determined to run at once in for the spot at which, as your Lordship is aware, it was originally proposed to disembark, and which is a fine smooth bay, round a low point running out immediately under the village of Kazatch Bournou. The water in the Straits is so shallow that large ships cannot ascend higher than about 3 miles from this spot, but the steamers and vessels in which the whole of the British infantry and artillery were embarked could get at least a mile nearer to it. All the vessels got as high up as the depth of water would permit, and came to an anchor about 11, when the English and French troops began to get into the boats, and small steamers which were assigned to them towed them to the shore, and the gunboats and smaller war-steamers were stationed to scour the beach and protect the disembarkation. Although we had observed some six or eight pieces of light artillery following us along the shore, no opposition was made to the disembarkation, and the first of the troops reached the shore at 1 o'clock, which, as soon as they were formed, were pushed on to occupy the village on the rising ground bordering the marshy plain on which they landed, for the purpose of covering the remainder of the disembarkation. As they were the most numerous, and as your Lordship had done so on a former occasion, I placed the French on the right and the British troops on the left, intending to hold the Turkish Contingent in reserve. Soon after the disembarkation had commenced, several loud explosions were heard, and it was soon discovered that the enemy had blown up the magazines of all his batteries on Cape St. Paul, and was retiring by the road leading to Theodosia or Kaffa. It therefore became exceedingly desirable that I should advance to occupy the ridge of which the Cape is the continuation; but, as only a few of the Turkish troops had got landed, and but little of the artillery, I contented myself by requesting Gene-

ral d'Autemarre to patrol to the Cape and towards Kertch, and took up the best position I could find for the security of the troops and the protection of the disembarkation of all the necessary material and horses during the night, just before dark—which, in an open steppe, where we were exposed to the attacks of cavalry, was an operation of some difficulty. In the course of the evening several more loud explosions were heard, and it was soon discovered that the enemy had also blown up and abandoned the whole of his works here and along the coast between this and Kertch, and spiked all the guns. He had also set fire to and destroyed some large corn magazines in Kertch, as well as two steamers in the harbour; and the Cossacks, as usual, burnt all the forage and farm-houses in their way. As soon as the batteries on Cape St. Paul were abandoned, or even before, some of the smaller war-steamers were enabled to round Cape Ackbournou, and enter the Bay of Kertch, when they engaged and endeavoured to cut off some of the enemy's steamers attempting to escape into the Sea of Azoff. They succeeded, I believe, in capturing a small one; but the other two managed to get through. The disembarkation of horses, guns, and *matériel*, went on during the whole night, under the zealous and active superintendence of Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart and Captain Sir Thomas Pasley; but with all this, there was a good deal to be done at daylight this morning, and I was ultimately compelled to proceed with only three of the guns of the Turkish Contingent, and without any of their officers' horses. Under the circumstances, however, I considered it imperative to proceed, and the whole force marched off their ground at six this morning—the French in contiguous columns, followed by their artillery; the British in echelons of columns, covering their flank, and their own artillery and baggage; and the Turkish troops in contiguous columns of battalions, covering the rear of the whole, until they approached the precincts of Kertch, when the whole of the troops broke into an ordinary column of route. The town of Kertch is clean, and remarkably well built, and the troops passed through it with the greatest regularity, and without the slightest disorder. Subsequently the day became excessively hot, and, the march being a long one, the men suffered greatly from fatigue and want of water, which was only to be found at occasional wells. We managed to get in here, however, by 1 o'clock, where we were soon after visited by the three Admirals, and found a large squadron of small steamers and gunboats, ready to proceed into the Sea of Azoff, under the command of Captain Lyons, of the *Miranda*. The result of these operations, besides the opening of the passage into that sea and the destruction of the enemy's works, has been the capture of upwards of 50 of his guns, many of them of the largest calibre and the best construction; and, if the enterprise has, from circumstances, not added greatly to the glory of Her Majesty's arms, it has, as already stated, so far been attended by complete success. That success, however, is mainly to be attributed to the judicious arrangements of Admirals Bruat and Sir E. Lyons, and to their indefatigable attention in carrying them out, as

well as to the able and willing assistance they have received from the captains and other officers of the French and British navy under their respective commands; nor must I omit to mention the invariable and willing assistance I have on all occasions received in the course of this service from General d'Autemarre, commanding the French division, and from Redschid Pasha, commanding the Sultan's troops. I omitted to state that in passing through Kertch this morning, observing that an iron foundry there had been employed in the manufacture of shot and shells, as well as in casting Minié bullets, I caused it to be destroyed, with all its new and expensive machinery.

Yours, &c.,
G. Brown.

Field-Marshal
Lord Raglan, G.C.B., &c.

Her Majesty's ship *Miranda*,
Off Arabat, Sea of Azoff, May 28.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, on hauling down your flag on the afternoon of the 25th, I proceeded with the steam-vessels under my orders named in the margin,* and the French steamer *Lucifer*, towards Berdiansk; at dark we stopped for the French steamers *Megère*, *Brandon*, and *Fulton*. These having joined at 3 A.M. on the 26th, we all went on in company. At 3·30 P.M. on that day we anchored off the light-house on the spit at Berdiansk, in such a position as to command the harbour and beach, and a large number of merchant vessels. I then sent the boats of the squadrons under Commander Sherard Osborn, accompanied by the boats of the French ships, to destroy these vessels, as well as some lying about four miles off, and a store-house. All this was completed by dark. During this time steamers of the two squadrons were chasing and destroying vessels in other directions.

At daylight of the 27th I weighed with the ships under my orders, accompanied by the four French steamers, and anchored off the town of Berdiansk, the *Miranda* in 15 feet, and the gunboats in proportionally less water, in a position which effectually commanded the town and beach. Here we found, run on shore, and burnt to the water's edge and abandoned, the four steamers of war which had escaped from Kertch, under the command of Rear-Admiral Wolff, whose flag was flying in the *Moloditz*. I now landed the small-armed men and marines of the squadron, under Commander Lambert, of the *Curlew*, accompanied by those of the French ships, with orders to destroy all shipping and Government stores, but to respect private property. This was done without molestation, although we had information that 800 Cossacks, with guns, were at Petroskoi, five miles off. Many vessels were destroyed, and corn stores to the estimated value of 50,000*l*. An 8-inch 62 cwt. gun was also recovered from the wreck of one of the Russian steamers, and is now on board the *Miranda*. Immediately the boats returned the squadrons weighed for Arabat; I at the same time detached the *Swallow* and *Wrangler* to Genitchi, to command the entrance to the Putrid Sea, and the *Curlew* to cruise between Krivaia Spit and Sand Island, and thus

* *Vesuvius, Curlew, Swallow, Stromboli, Medina, Wrangler, Viper, Lynx, Recruit, Arrow, Snake,* and *Beagle.*

prevent vessels escaping us by getting up the Don. On the morning of the 28th we arrived off Arabat, and engaged the fort (mounting 30 guns) for an hour and a half, at the end of which time a shell blew up the enemy's magazine; the ships having been ordered to keep at shell range, and being well handled, had only one casualty, the chief engineer of the *Medina* being slightly wounded by a splinter; the French senior officer's ship received two shots in the hull, but fortunately no one was hurt. The enemy must have lost many men from the precision with which the shells burst in his works, independently of that caused by the explosion.

The commanders of the vessels employed* deserve every credit for the skilful manner in which they manœuvred their vessels in a very strong breeze and shoal water, without a single accident; and I may be permitted to say none were more distinguished than our gallant Allies. The large garrison at Arabat rendering any attempt at landing out of the question, I now proceeded for Genitchi, parting, with regret, from Captain de Sédaiges and his squadron, who left at the same time for Kertch. I take this opportunity of mentioning the efficient, cordial, and hearty co-operation I received on every occasion from M. de Sédaiges and the ships under his orders, and my hope that it may again be my good fortune to have him for my colleague. The allied squadrons have destroyed upwards of 100 vessels during the three days they have been in this sea, principally laden with provisions for the Russian army in the Crimea; had we sent these vessels in as prizes, we should have lost much valuable time, and not been able to effect so many captures. The active and zealous way in which the officers and ships' companies perform their duties, and the cheerful manner in which they suffer this pecuniary loss for the benefit of the service, will, I trust, meet with your approbation.

I have, &c.,
E. M. Lyons, Captain.

Her Majesty's ship *Miranda*,
Off the town of Genitchi, May 29.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I arrived here shortly after dark last night, with Her Majesty's ships under my orders, and joined the *Swallow* and *Wrangler*, which ships had already destroyed or captured all the vessels in this neighbourhood outside the Straits of Genitchi, but a very great number had passed the Straits, which are only 50 yards wide, and are commanded by the low cliffs on which the town is built, and were moored inside under the cliff. At 6 o'clock this morning I sent Commander Craufurd with a flag of truce to demand the immediate surrender of all these vessels, and of the immense corn stores for the supply of the army in the Crimea, and of all Government property of every description, stating that if these terms were complied with I would spare the town and respect private property, but that if not, the in-

* *Vesuvius*, Commander S. Osborn; *Stromboli*, Commander C. P. Coles; *Ardent*, Lieutenant W. Horton; *Medina*, Lieutenant H. B. Beresford; *Viper*, Lieutenant W. Armytage; *Lynx*, Lieutenant C. M. Aynsley; *Recruit*, Lieutenant G. F. Day; *Arrow*, Lieutenant W. K. Jolliffe; *Snake*, Lieutenant H. M'Killop; *Beagle*, Lieutenant W. N. W. Hewett.

habitants were immediately to leave the town.

Commander Craufurd was met by an officer of apparently high rank, who refused to accede to these terms, saying, that any attempt to land or to destroy the vessels would be resisted. The enemy at this time had six field-pieces in position, and about 200 men with them, and visible from the mast-head, drawn up behind the town, a battalion of infantry, besides Cossacks. Having allowed till 9 A.M. for the reconsideration of the refusal to deliver up the vessels and stores, and receiving no answer, I at that time hauled down the flag of truce, and placed the steamers as near to the town and the passage into the Putrid Sea as the depth of the water would allow, but they were only able to approach within long range. Seeing that if the enemy, who had removed his guns from their former position, could place them in the town so as to command the passage, and that if he could place his infantry in a similar manner, it would be impossible for the boats to pass the channel and destroy the vessels and stores, I directed the ships to shell the town, which they did so effectually that the boats, as per inclosure, under the command of Lieutenant J. F. C. Mackenzie, got safely through the passage, and set fire to the shipping (73 in number) and the corn stores. This service was ably performed by Lieutenant Mackenzie, and the boats returned without accident. The wind having shifted about two hours after the boats came off, some of the corn stores did not catch fire. Conceiving the destruction of this corn, as well as of some more distant vessels in so favourable a position for supplying the Russian armies in the Crimea, to be of the utmost importance, I sent the boats again, commanded and officered as before, although I was aware that, from the enemy having had time to make preparations, it would be a hazardous enterprise. The ships accordingly resumed their fire upon the town, and the boats proceeded. Lieutenant Cecil W. Buckley, of this ship; Lieutenant H. T. Burgoyne, of the *Swallow;* and Mr. John Roberts, gunner, of the *Ardent,* volunteered to land alone and fire the stores; this offer I accepted, knowing the imminent risk there would be in landing a party in presence of such a superior force, and out of gunshot of the ships. This very dangerous service they most gallantly performed, narrowly escaping the Cossacks, who all but cut them off from their boat; at the same time Lieutenant Mackenzie pushed on and burned the remaining vessels, the enemy opening a fire from four field-guns and musketry placed almost within point-blank range of the boats. Everything being now effectually accomplished, the boats returned. Although several of them were struck by grape and case shot, most fortunately only one man was slightly wounded. Lieutenant Mackenzie speaks in high terms of the coolness and excellent behaviour of all employed under his orders; and I trust I may be allowed to bring to your notice the conspicuous merit of Lieutenant Mackenzie himself on this occasion, when more than 90 vessels, and also corn for the Russian army of the value of 100,000*l.*, were destroyed, owing to his gallantry and ability, with so trifling a loss as one man slightly wounded. Since the squadron en-

tered the Sea of Azoff, four days ago, the enemy has lost four steamers of war, 246 merchant vessels, also corn and flour magazines to the value of at least 150,000*l*.

I have, &c.,
E. M. Lyons, Captain.

Her Majesty's ship *Miranda*,
Taganrog Roads, June 3.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I anchored in 18 feet water with the squadron under my orders in Taganrog inner roads, at about 8½ miles from the town, on the evening of the 1st instant, without any accident, although the enemy had removed the light vessels and beacons. During the night an easterly wind sprang up, and the water fell 3 feet, with every appearance of still falling; we were, therefore, obliged to remove a mile and a half further from the town.

2. The 2nd was employed in reconnoitring the town, which I was enabled to do satisfactorily in the *Recruit*, Lieutenant Day, commanding that vessel, having found a passage during the night.

I had arranged to proceed at 3 A.M. the following morning to summon the town, and, in the event of a refusal to surrender, to endeavour to destroy the immense stores of grain and other Government property in that place.

3. Matters were in this state, when at sunset, to my great satisfaction, the *Sulina*, *Danube*, and *Medina*, with the 12 armed launches of the line-of-battle ships, hove in sight; this most welcome and opportune reinforcement of exactly the description of force required for the purpose in view rendered success certain, and not long after the French steamers, with launches in tow, arrived.

4. Having concerted measures with M. de Sédaiges, commanding the French steamers, I proceeded at 3 A.M. in the *Recruit* with the vessels and boats, and accompanied by the lightest French steamers (M. de Sédaiges being on board one of them), towing their launches. Having anchored the *Recruit* at 1400 yards from the mole-head, and collected all the boats astern, I sent Lieutenant Commander Horton with a flag of truce, accompanied by a French officer with similar orders from M. de Sédaiges, to demand the surrender of all Government property of every description whatsoever, and of all grain, flour, and provisions (which I considered as contraband of war, knowing that, even in the event of its not being Government property, it could only be intended for the supply of the Russian army in the Crimea), the whole to be delivered over to us to destroy; the troops to remove during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ships; the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms, and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On this these officers came off, and the flag of truce was hauled down from the *Recruit*.

5. Shortly afterwards the *Recruit* commenced firing, and the

boats proceeded under the command of Commander Cowper P. Coles, of the *Stromboli*, in tow of one another, and accompanied by the French boats, until, having arrived in the required position, the tow was cast off, the boats' heads pulled round to the beach, and so heavy a fire opened that, although the enemy made repeated attempts to get down to the houses lining the beach, so as to save the long range of storehouses from destruction, they never succeeded in doing so in sufficient numbers. Lieutenant Mackenzie (the senior lieutenant of this ship) had charge of a separate division of light boats, with rockets and one gun, to cover the approach of Lieutenant Cecil Buckley, of the *Miranda*, who, in a four-oared gig, accompanied by Mr. Henry Cooper, boatswain 3rd class, and manned by volunteers, repeatedly landed and fired the different stores and Government buildings; this dangerous, not to say desperate, service, when carried out in a town containing upwards of 3000 troops constantly endeavouring to prevent it, and only checked by the fire of the boats' guns, was most effectually performed. The *Recruit*, from her light draught of water, was enabled to take an effective position at 1400 yards, and so was the *Mouette*, French steamer; and the *Danube*, with 24-pounder howitzer and rockets, was very useful.

6. By 3 P.M. all the long ranges of stores of grain, plank, and tar, and the vessels on the stocks, were in a blaze, as well as the custom-house and other Government buildings, and unfortunately, but unavoidably, the town in many places; and, our purpose being amply effected, the boats returned to the *Recruit*. The loss of the enemy in men must have been severe, as many were seen to fall. They deserve credit for the obstinacy with which they endeavoured to gain positions to prevent our effecting the object we had in view, but it was impossible to face the continuous and well-directed fire kept up. Their loss in grain of different descriptions I cannot estimate, but, as it comprises all, or very nearly all, in store at Taganrog, it must be enormous.

7. The only casualty in carrying out this service was one private of the Royal Marine Artillery severely wounded in the face by a musket-ball.

8. I must now beg to be allowed to bring to your notice the very meritorious conduct of Commander Coles on this occasion, in command of so large a force of boats; and I cannot speak too highly of his energy, decision, and ability, which left me nothing to desire. He speaks in the highest terms of all under his orders, and particularly of Lieutenant J. T. C. Mackenzie, in charge of a separate division, who behaved with his accustomed spirit and judgment; and of Lieutenant Buckley, who so well carried out the hazardous service he had volunteered for. All the officers and men employed conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, but, as those above mentioned were in such conspicuous situations, I trust I may be pardoned for submitting their names to your favourable consideration.

9. I cannot refrain from bearing my testimony to the admirable conduct and cordial co-operation of our Allies, under the personal direction of M. de Sédaiges, the boats being under the immediate command of M. Lejeune, Capitaine

de Frégat, and first Aide-de-Camp to Admiral Bruat.

10. A Russian sergeant, who deserted and gave himself up to a French boat, states the number of troops in the town to have been 3200, of which 800 arrived last night.

11. A Russian war schooner, which had been run on shore near the town and abandoned, was set fire to and burnt, and so was a large raft of timber. The wreck of a large vessel (a sort of guard-ship) which we observed to be fired by the enemy, and blown up on our first appearance in Taganrog Roads, was visited, but was found to be already effectually destroyed.

Many large buildings had the black flag hoisted, as a sign, I presume, of their being hospitals; these were most carefully respected by us, as were the churches, and, as far as possible, private houses.

I have, &c.,
E. M. Lyons,
Captain.

Rear-Adm. Sir E. Lyons, bt., G.C.B.

Her Majesty's ship *Miranda*, Marioupol, June 5.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that having anchored yesterday evening off this place with the ships under my orders, and six French steamers, I sent Lieutenant Commander Horton, of the *Ardent*, accompanied by a French officer with similar orders, at daylight this morning, to demand the surrender of the place, on exactly the same terms as those offered by us at Taganrog; and I desired him to express to the authorities the earnest hope of myself and of the French senior officer that they would not oblige us to resort to measures which would endanger the whole town, as our object was to destroy all contraband of war, but to respect private property. 2. At the expiration of the delay granted, no authorised person appearing, I sent the line-of-battle ships' launches (lent to the squadron) and the boats of the ships under my orders, with all the marines under Lieutenant Macnamara, R.M.A., the whole commanded by Lieutenant J. F. C. Mackenzie, of this ship, to effect our object by force, the French boats accompanying ours. 3. On the marines and a body of French small-arm men landing, under cover of the launches' guns, 600 Cossacks, commanded by a colonel, evacuated the town, and the marines and the French small-arm men advanced and took possession of it; the very extensive stores of grain were fired and destroyed by parties under the directions of Captain Lejeune, of the French navy, and of Lieutenant Swinburn, of this ship, every care being taken to cause as little damage to the town as possible. 4. Thus was a considerable town on the military high road from the provinces of the Don to the Crimea (the only one left since our occupation of this sea) held unmolested possession of by a small body of British marines and French small-arm men for five hours, while immense stores of grain were destroyed. 5. The grain, plank, and other stores considered as contraband of war, being effectually destroyed, the whole party re-embarked without the slightest accident. 6. Lieutenant Mackenzie conducted this service with excellent judgment: and he speaks in high terms of the judicious manner in which First Lieu-

tenant Macnamara, Royal Marine Artillery, posted the Royal Marine Artillery under his orders, in presence of a superior force, who were thus deterred from venturing to molest them.

I have, &c.,
E. M. Lyons,
Captain.

Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B.

Her Majesty's ship *Miranda*, off the Town of Gheisk, June 6.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that on my arrival here this morning with the vessels under my orders and the launches of the line-of-battle ships, accompanied by four French steamers, I sent Lieutenant Commander Horton, of the *Ardent*, with whom was associated a French officer, to demand the surrender of the place on the same terms as those offered by us at Taganrog and Marioupol. These terms having been wisely acceded to by Colonel Borsikoff, the Military Governor, whose small force was quite inadequate to defend the town, the marines of this ship, under First Lieutenant Macnamara, R.M.A., and a French party, landed and destroyed a vast quantity of hay, stacked on the beach ready for conveyance to the Crimea, and several thousand quarters of wheat, &c. During this time Lieutenant Horton and the French officer went through the town, and had all the storehouses and magazines thrown open for their inspection, in order to see that no evasion of the terms was attempted, and that all contraband of war was destroyed. On this as well as on the two former similar occasions, Lieutenant Horton conducted the interview with much judgment and firmness.

I have, &c.,
E. M. Lyons,
Captain.

Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund Lyons, bt., G.C.B.

Her Majesty's ship *Miranda*, off Kiten Bay, Sea of Azoff, June 10.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose a letter from Lieutenant Horton, commanding Her Majesty's ship *Ardent*, which I received on my arrival here this morning, informing me that he yesterday set fire to and destroyed 30,000 sacks of flour, stacked on the beach in Kiten Bay; this flour was the property of the Russian Government, and evidently destined for the Russian army in the Crimea. Lieutenant Horton has performed this service judiciously and effectively.

I have, &c.,
E. M. Lyons,
Captain.

Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund Lyons, bt., G.C.B.

Her Majesty's ship *Ardent*, Kiten Bay, June 10.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that on my arrival here yesterday, having failed of setting fire to the stores of flour by means of shells and carcases, I took advantage of a favourable state of weather in the evening to drop the *Ardent's* bow close in shore, and to veer Mr. Roberts, the gunner, ashore in the dingy, with two men, under cover of musketry from aloft. I had previously ascertained that no ambuscade was there, and had cleared to a distance the 30 or 40 Cossacks who

were watching, by firing round shot in their direction. Mr. Roberts and his party very quickly and effectually fired all the stacks, and I anchored the *Ardent* off to watch the fires. The whole stores are now consumed, estimated by the *Lynx* at 30,000 sacks.

I have, &c.,
W. Horton,
Lieut. and Commander.

Captain Lyons,
Her Majesty's ship *Miranda*.

Beagle, off the town of Genitchi, July 4.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that on my arrival off this place I immediately proceeded to minutely examine the communication between the town and Arabat Spit, and, on so doing, found it to be by means of a ferry of two large flats and hawsers, which I determined to destroy, if possible. Accordingly, on the forenoon of yesterday I despatched my gig, under Mr. John Hayles, acting gunner of this ship, and paddlebox boat, under Mr. Martin Tracey, midshipman of the *Vesuvius*. I have much pleasure in reporting that they succeeded entirely in destroying it by cutting the hawsers and casting the boats adrift, which was done under a very heavy fire of musketry at about 80 yards, the troops completely lining the beach, and the adjacent houses being filled with riflemen. Great credit is due to Mr. Hayles for his activity and zeal in destroying the same, and to Mr. Martin Tracey for the effectual fire he kept up in covering his retreat, the firing from the ship and paddlebox boat at the same time causing great confusion and loss among the enemy as they retired from their exposed position. Mr. Hayles speaks in the highest terms of the boat's crew, especially of Joseph Trewavas, ordinary seaman, lent from the *Agamemnon*, who cut the hawsers.

I enclose a list of casualties, which, I am happy to say, is very small, although the gig and paddlebox boat were riddled with musket balls.—I have, &c.

W. N. W. Hewett,
Lieutenant Commanding.

To Commander S. Osborn,
Senior Officer of H.M.S. *Vesuvius*.

Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*, Gulf of Azoff, July 17.

Sir,—Heavy gales and much sea obliged the squadron in this sea to take shelter under Berutch Spit for several days. Coaling, provisioning, and completing stores were, however, proceeded with, and at every break in the weather the vessels were actively employed destroying some extensive fisheries upon Berutch Spit, as well as guard-houses, barracks, and stores of forage and provisions, to within an easy gun-shot of Arabat Fort. The only pontoon or means of communication between Arabat Spit and the Crimea, at the entrance of the Kara-su River, has been burnt by Commander Rowley Lambert, of Her Majesty's ship *Curlew*, and we have now entire possession of the spit. A lull in the weather enabled me to put to sea upon the 13th of July, for a sweep round the Sea of Azoff, the *Ardent*, *Weser*, and *Clinker* being left under the orders of Lieutenant Horton to harass Genitchi and Arabat, as well as to cut off all communication along the spit. Delayed by the weather, we did not

reach Berdiansk until the 15th of July; a heavy sea was running, but, anxious to lose no time, the senior officer of the French squaron (Captain De Cintré, of the *Milan*) and myself determined to go at once and endeavour to burn the forage and corn-stacks upon the landward side of the hills overlooking the town. No inhabitants were to be seen, but the occasional glimpse of soldiers showed that a landing was expected, and that they were prepared for a street fight. I hoisted a flag of truce, in order, if possible, to get the women and children removed from the town; but, as that met with no reply and the surf rendered landing extremely hazardous, I hauled it down, and the squadron commenced to fire over the town at the forage and corn stacked behind it, and I soon had the satisfaction of seeing a fire break out exactly where it was wanted. The town was not touched, except by an occasional shell. The wheat and forage being fired, it became necessary to move into deeper water for the night, and from our distant anchorage the fires were seen burning throughout the night. On the 16th of July the allied squadron proceeded to Fort Petrovskoi, between Berdiansk and Marioupol. As I approached the place there were evident symptoms of an increase to the fortifications since the *Vesuvius* silenced its fire three weeks ago. A redan, covering the curtain which faces the sea, showed seven new embrasures, and much new earth led me to expect some masked works. Captain De Cintré, commanding the French steamer *Milan*, although my senior, in the most handsome manner surrendered the right of planning the attack, and, keeping alone in view the good of the allied cause, gallantly took up the position I wished him to do, followed by Captain De l'Allemande in the *Mouette*. At 9.30 A.M., all arrangements being made, the squadron, named in the margin,* took up their positions, the light draught gunboats taking up stations east and west of the fort, and enfilading the works in front and rear, while the heavier vessels formed a semicircle round the front. The heavy nature of our ordnance crushed all attempts at resistance, and soon forced not only the garrison to retire from the trenches, but also kept at a respectful distance the reserve force, consisting of three strong battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry. We then commenced to fire with carcases, and, although partially successful, I was obliged to send the light boats of the squadron to complete the destruction of the fort and batteries—a duty I entrusted to Lieutenant Hubert Campion, of the *Vesuvius*, assisted by the officers in the annexed list. In a short time I had the satisfaction of seeing all the cantonment, gun platforms, public buildings, corn and forage stores on fire, and the embrasures of the earthwork seriously injured; and although the enemy from an earthwork to the rear, opened a sharp fire on our men, Lieutenant Campion completed this service in the most

* *Vesuvius*, Commander Sherard Osborn; *Curlew*, Commander Rowley Lambert; *Swallow*, Commander F. A. B. Craufurd; *Fancy*, Lieutenant C. G. Grylls; *Grinder*, Lieutenant F. Hamilton; *Boxer*, Lieutenant S. P. Townshend; *Cracker*, Lieutenant J. H. Marryatt; *Wrangler*, Lieutenant H. Burgoyne; *Jasper*, Lieutenant J. S. Hudson; *Beagle*, Lieutenant W. N. Hewett.

able and perfect manner, without the loss of one man. Lieutenant Campion reports that the fort was fully as formidable a one as it appeared from the ships; the platforms were laid ready, but the guns either had not yet arrived or had been withdrawn by the enemy. Leaving the *Swallow*, Commander Craufurd, to check any attempt of the enemy to re-occupy the fort and extinguish the fire until the destruction was complete, the rest of the squadron proceeded to destroy great quantities of forage and some most extensive fisheries, situated upon the White House Spit and about the mouth of the river Berda. By dark the work was done, and 30 fisheries, numbers of heavy launches, and great stores of salted fish, nets, and gear, as well as much forage, had fallen into our hands, in spite of considerable numbers of Cossack horse. Nothing could exceed the zeal and energy displayed by every officer and man throughout the day; and the skilful manner in which the various officers in command of Her Majesty's vessels took up their positions in the morning, the beautiful accuracy of the fire, and the care with which the squadron was handled in shallow water, deserve to be called to your favourable notice. The able and cheerful co-operation of the French throughout the day was beyond all praise.

I have, &c.,

SHERARD OSBORN,

Commander and Senior Officer.

Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons, bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

Royal Albert, off Kinburn, Oct. 18.

Sir,—My letter of the 6th instant, No. 834, will have informed the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that an allied naval and military expedition was to leave the anchorage off Sebastopol on the following day, for the purpose of taking and occupying the three Russian forts on the Kinburn Spit, at the entrance of Dnieper Bay; and the telegraphic message which I forwarded to Varna last night will soon communicate to their Lordships the success which has attended this enterprise.

It is now my duty to give a more detailed account of the proceedings of the expedition.

I have therefore the honour to state that we arrived at a rendezvous off Odessa on the 8th instant, but owing to strong south-west winds, which would have prevented the troops from landing, it was not until the morning of the 14th instant that the expedition was enabled to reach the anchorage off Kinburn.

During the night, the English steam gun-vessels *Fancy*, *Boxer*, *Cracker*, and *Clinker*, and four French gun-vessels, forced the entrance into Dnieper Bay, under a heavy but ineffectual fire from the Spit Fort, and on the following morning the British troops, under the orders of Brigadier-General the Hon. A. A. Spencer, together with the French troops, under the command of General Bazaine, were landed about three miles to the southward of the principal fort, and thus, by these nearly simultaneous operations, the retreat of the garrison and the arrival of reinforcements were effectually cut off.

In the evening, the English and French mortar-vessels tried their ranges against the main fort with excellent effect.

The wind having again veered round to the southward, with a great deal of swell, nothing could be done on the 16th; but in the forenoon of the 17th a finer northerly breeze, with smooth water, enabled the French floating batteries, mortar-vessels, and gunboats, and the *Odin*, and the mortar-vessels and gunboats named in the margin,* to take up positions off Fort Kinburn: and their fire was so effective that, before noon, the buildings in the interior of the fort were in flames, and the eastern face had suffered very considerably.

At noon the *Royal Albert*, the *Algiers*, the *Agamemnon*, and the *Princess Royal*, accompanied by Admiral Bruat's four ships of the line, approached Fort Kinburn in a line abreast, which the shape of the coast rendered necessary, and the precision with which they took up their positions in the closest order, with jibbooms run in and only two feet of water under their keels, was really admirable. At the same moment the squadrons under the orders of Rear-Admirals Sir Houston Stewart and Pellion pushed through the passage between Oczakoff and the Spit of Kinburn, and took the forts in reverse, while the *St. Jean d'Acre*, the *Curaçoa*, the *Tribune*, and the *Sphinx*, undertook the centre battery, and the *Hannibal*, *Dauntless*, and *Terrible* that on the point of the spit.

The enemy soon ceased to reply to our overwhelming fire, and, though he made no sign of surrender, Admiral Bruat and I felt that a garrison which had bravely defended itself against so superior a force deserved every consideration, and we therefore made the signal to cease firing, hoisted a flag of truce, and sent on shore a summons, which was accepted by the Governor, Major-General Kokonovitch; and the garrison, consisting of 1400 men, marched out with the honours of war, laid down their arms on the glacis, and, having surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, they will be embarked in Her Majesty's ship *Vulcan* to-morrow.

The casualties in the allied fleets are very few, amounting in Her Majesty's ships to only 2 wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is, I fear, very severe.

In the three forts, which have suffered considerably by our fire, we found 81 guns and mortars mounted, and an ample supply of ammunition.

This morning the enemy has blown up the forts on Oczakoff Point, which mounted 22 guns, and we learned from a Polish deserter, who escaped in a boat from them during the night, that the commandant apprehended an attack from our mortar-vessels, which would not only have destroyed the forts, but also the neighbouring dwellings.

I have abstained from entering into the particulars of the proceedings of the squadron under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir H. Stewart, as he has so ably described them in the letter which I have the honour to enclose, from which their Lordships will perceive that I have received from him on this occasion—as, indeed, I have on all others since I have had the good fortune to have him as second in command—that valuable assistance which might be expected

* Mortar-vessels — *Raven, Magnet, Camel, Hardy, Flamer, Firm.* Gun-vessels—*Lynx, Arrow, Viper, Snake, Wrangler, Beagle.*

from an officer of his distinguished and acknowledged merits; and I beg leave to add my testimony to his in praise of all the officers, and especially Lieutenant Marryat and Mr. Brooker, whom he recommends to their Lordships' favourable consideration.

To particularise the merit of the officers under my command, where all have behaved admirably, would be a difficult task indeed; but I beg leave to mention that the same officers of the Navy and the Royal Marine Artillery who were in the mortar-vessels at the fall of Sebastopol are in them now, and that on this occasion, as before, they have been under the direction of Captain Willcox, of the *Odin*, and Captain Digby, of the Royal Marine Artillery. Nor can I refrain from stating what I believe to be the feeling of the whole fleet, that on this expedition, as on that to Kertch, the talents and indefatigable exertions of that very valuable officer, Captain Spratt, of the *Spitfire*, and of those under his command, entitle them to our warmest thanks, and deserve to be particularly mentioned.

I need hardly say that my distinguished colleague Admiral Bruat and I have seen with infinite satisfaction our respective squadrons acting together as one fleet.

I am, &c.,
EDMUND LYONS,
Rear-Admiral and
Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

Her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*,
off Hogland, July 8.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I reached Lovisa on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and anchored the vessels close to Fort Svartholm. The enemy must have had intelligence of our movements and quitted the fort on our approach, for they had been at work but a few hours before, unroofing the barracks and taking away stores. The guns and ammunition had been previously removed. Svartholm was in good condition, and a work of great strength, entirely commanding the approaches to Lovisa; it has had important additions of late years, can mount 122 guns, and had accommodation in casemated barracks for about 1000 men, with governor's house and garden, and excellent officers' quarters. I made immediate arrangements for blowing up the fort and completely destroying the barracks; these have since been fully carried out. On the 5th I made a reconnaissance of the town of Lovisa, in the *Ruby*, accompanied by the boats of the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne*. A strong detachment of Cossacks made their appearance at one time, but they were dispersed by the fire from the boats, the rockets particularly throwing them into great confusion. On landing at Lovisa I sent for the authorities, and explained the object of my visit; some demur was caused by our not having a flag of truce. I told them they had no right to such a guarantee, as the respect due to it had been so grossly violated at Hango. I then proceeded to the barracks and the Government stores within the town, which I destroyed, but did not set fire to them, as by so doing the whole town must have been burnt. This precaution was not destined to save Lovisa, for during the night an accidental fire occurred in a portion of the town

where we had not been, and before morning the whole place was reduced to ashes.

I have, &c.,
H. R. YELVERTON, Captain.

Rear-Adm. the Hon. R. S. Dundas,
Commander-in-Chief.

Harrier, off Little Wahas, June 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the boats of this ship destroyed 47 ships belonging to the enemy, varying from 700 tons to 200 tons, on the nights of the 23rd and 24th instant. On the first night the ships destroyed were one mile from the town of Nystad, and about three miles from the ship, and we were enabled to bring one bark, the *Victoria,* of about 450 tons, off with us. On the following morning the steam was got up, and we proceeded to sea, to anchor the prize off Enskov Lighthouse. At 5 P.M., however, we steamed towards the land, and anchored at about 7·30 P.M., and at 8 P.M. the boats were again despatched. During the night and following day we discovered 42 ships, the whole of which we either burnt or scuttled. I have the greatest pleasure in being able to state that these proceedings were so successfully carried out without any casualty. Owing to the distance we got away from the ship (10 or 11 miles) and the blowing weather, accompanied with rain, that came on during the morning, we were prevented from bringing any vessel out with us. We did not get back to the ship until after 6 P.M. this afternoon, the men having been on their oars 22 hours. I think, sir, I am only doing common justice to the men when I state how pleased I was to see the zeal and perseverance with which they worked for so many hours; neither can I omit stating my belief that this arose in a great measure from the good example of the officers, especially the senior lieutenant, Mr. Annesley, from whom I have ever received the most active assistance. Having, then, in two following nights and one day, destroyed the whole of the Nystad shipping (probably upwards of 20,000 tons), I trust these proceedings will meet with your approval.

HENRY STOREY, Commander.

Captain Warden,
Senior Officer, H.M.S. *Ajax.*

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

Duke of Wellington, before Sweaborg, Aug. 13.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that after my arrival here on the 6th instant, with the squadron under my orders, I was joined the same evening by Rear-Admiral Penaud, in the *Tourville,* and on the following day by the remainder of the French squadron, including, in addition to the ships of the line, five mortar-vessels, and five gunboats, with storeships and steam-vessels.

On the 7th instant the *Amphion* arrived from Nargen, completing the British squadron to the ships and vessels named in the margin,*

* *Duke of Wellington* (bearing my flag), *Exmouth* (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour), *Euryalus, Arrogant, Pembroke, Cornwallis, Cossack, Merlin, Vulture, Hastings, Edinburgh, Amphion, Magicienne, Dragon, Belleisle, Cruiser, Geyser, Locust, Lightning, Eolus, Princess Alice, Volcano* (arrived on the 10th).

Gunboats—*Starling, Lark, Thistle,*

and the intention of Rear-Admiral Penaud and myself being to commence operations against the fortress and arsenal of Sweaborg, no time was lost in making the necessary preparations.

My former reports will have informed their Lordships that during the past year, and in the course of the last five months, the enemy has been actively employed in strengthening the defences of the place and completing the sea defences, by erecting batteries on every advantageous position and commanding every practicable approach to the harbour in this intricate navigation. It has, therefore, formed no part of my plan to attempt a general attack by the ships on the defences; and the operations contemplated by the Rear-Admiral and myself were limited to such destruction of the fortress and arsenal as could be accomplished by means of mortars. The intricate nature of the ground, from rocks awash and reefs under water, rendered it difficult to select positions for the mortar-vessels at proper range. In completing the arrangements for this purpose I have derived the greatest advantage from the abilities of Captain Sulivan, of Her Majesty's ship *Merlin*, and the positions ultimately chosen were in a curved line on either side of the islet of Oterhall, with space in the centre reserved for the mortar-vessels of the French squadron, as concerted with Rear-Admiral Penaud. The extremes of the line were limited, with reference to the extent of the range and the distance from the heavily-armed batteries of Bak-Holmen to the eastward, and of Stora Ranton to the westward of Sweaborg; and a most effective addition to the force of the allied squadrons consisted in a battery of four lighter mortars established by Admiral Penaud on an islet in advance of Oterhall. To carry these arrangements into effect, I directed Captain Ramsay, of Her Majesty's ship *Euryalus*, with Captain Glasse, of the *Vulture*, Captain Vansittart, of the *Magicienne*, and Captain Stewart, of the *Dragon*, to anchor to the southward of Oterhall, and the mortar-vessels, under the charge of Lieutenant the Hon. Augustus C. Hobart, of the *Duke of Wellington*, being distributed to the care of those officers, the whole were anchored on the evening of the 7th instant in position, in readiness to warp into action, and hawsers for that purpose were laid out before daylight. Much assistance in towing was rendered by the officers of the gunboats, and great praise is due to all concerned for their active exertions. In the course of the same night Rear-Admiral Penaud had commenced the establishment of his battery with sandbags on the rocks within Oterhall, but the active arrangements could not be completed before the morning of the 9th instant. During the whole of the previous day the royal standard of Russia was flying upon the citadel of Gustafsvaard, but was not afterwards observed.

The success of our operations being dependent entirely on the state of the weather and the rapidity with which shells could be thrown, no time was lost in trying

Redwing, Magpie, Badger, Pelter, Snap, Dapper, Weasel, Stork, Pincher, Gleaner, Biter, Skylark, Snapper.

Mortar-vessels—*Rocket, Surly, Pickle, Blazer, Mastiff, Manly, Drake, Porpoise, Prompt, Sindbad, Carron, Redbreast, Beacon, Grappler, Havock, Growler.*

the ranges of the mortars, which proved to be accurate, and general firing commenced soon after 7 o'clock. The direction of this service was confided to Captain T. M. Wemyss, of the Royal Marine Artillery, assisted by Captain Lawrence and Captain Schomberg, and every exertion was used by these officers to press the fire of the mortars to the fullest extent which could be deemed proper. The gunboats having been previously armed with additional guns of heavy calibre, removed temporarily from ships of the line, and the *Stork* and *Snapper* gunboats being armed with Lancaster guns, I availed myself of the experience of Captain Hewlett to direct the fire of the two latter vessels to the greatest advantage, and his attention was specially directed to a three-decked ship of the line, moored to block the passage between Gustafsvaard and Bak-Holmen. Commander Preedy, of the ship bearing my flag, was directed to take the *Starling* and four other gunboats under his orders, and to manœuvre and attack the batteries in front of the mortar-vessels towards the west extremity of the line. The remainder were distributed in a similar manner to stations assigned to them, with orders to engage the batteries and protect the mortar-vessels, under the general direction of Captain Ramsay, assisted by Captains Glasse, Vansittart, and Stewart.

On the evening of the 8th instant I had despatched Captain Key, in Her Majesty's ship *Amphion*, to proceed off Stora Miölö, and to place himself under the orders of Captain Wellesley, of Her Majesty's ship *Cornwallis;* and I instructed the latter officer to employ the *Hastings* and the *Amphion*, and to take advantage of any proper opportunity to engage the enemy at the east end of the island of Sandhamn. Captain Yelverton, in Her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*, was detached to the westward with the *Cossack* and *Cruiser* under his orders, and was directed to occupy the attention of troops which were observed to be posted on the island of Drumsio, and to watch the movements of small vessels which had been noticed occasionally in creeks in that direction. Early in the day I observed that the detached squadrons in both directions had opened fire upon the enemy, and the action was general upon all points. A rapid fire of shot and shells was kept up from the fortress for the first few hours upon the gunboats, and the range of the heavy batteries extended completely beyond the mortar-vessels; but the continued motion of the gunboats, and the able manner in which they were conducted by the officers who commanded them, enabled them to return the fire with great spirit, and almost with impunity throughout the day. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon fires began first to be observed in the different buildings, and a heavy explosion took place on the island of Vargon, which was followed by a second about an hour afterwards; a third, and far more important explosion, occurred about noon on the island of Gustafsvaard, inflicting much damage upon the defences of the enemy, and tending greatly to slacken the fire from the guns in that direction. The advantage of the rapidity with which the fire from the mortars had been directed was apparent in the continued fresh conflagrations which spread extensively on the

island of Vargon. The intricate nature of the reefs, on which the gunboats had occasionally grounded, compelled me also to recall them before sunset, and the fire of the enemy was slack. The boats of the fleet were then ordered to be assembled with rockets before dark, and under the direction of Captain Caldwell, in command of the ship bearing my flag, they maintained a continuous fire for upwards of three hours, which was attended with considerable success, causing fresh fires, and adding much to the general conflagration.

At daylight on the morning of the 10th instant, the positions of several of the mortar-vessels had been advanced within easier range, and the gunboats were again directed to engage. The three-decked ship which had been moored by the enemy to block and defend the channel between Gustafsvaard and Bak-Holmen had been withdrawn during the night to a more secure position, but the fire from the batteries was increased, and the engagement was renewed with activity on both sides; fires continued to burn without intermission within the fortress, and about noon a column of smoke, heavier and darker than any which had yet been observed, and succeeded by bright flames, gave signs that the shells had reached combustible materials in the direction of the arsenal; the exact situation was at first concealed from our view, but, the flames continuing to spread, it was soon evident that they extended beyond the island of Vargon, and that many buildings on the island of Swartoe were already in progress of destruction. By the judicious management of the officers of artillery a steady fire was kept up during the whole of the following night.

The rocket-boats in the evening were again assembled, when the gunboats were recalled, and proceeded successively in separate divisions. The first, under the direction of Captain Seymour, of the *Pembroke*, made excellent practice, at a distance of about 2000 yards from the fortress; the second, under the direction of Captain Caldwell, at a later period of the night, succeeded also in adding to the fires already burning, but, the glare of the flames exposing the boats to the view of the enemy, they maintained their ground under a smart fire of bursting shells with steady gallantry. Considering the extent of injury which had now been inflicted upon the enemy, and reflecting that few buildings of importance remained to be destroyed on the island of Vargon, and that those still standing upon Swartoe were at the extreme extent of our range, and in positions where no shells had yet reached them, I was of opinion that no proportionate advantage was to be gained by continuing the fire during another day. I accordingly despatched Captain Seymour, of Her Majesty's ship *Pembroke*, to communicate with Rear-Admiral Penaud, and, with the cordiality and ready concord which I have invariably experienced from that officer, arrangements were immediately concerted, and order given to cease firing after daylight. Little fire, except at the rocket-boats, had been returned by the enemy during the night, and it ceased almost entirely on his side before daylight, although the sea defences in general were little injured.

It remains for me to transmit

now for their Lordships' information the enclosed reports of the proceedings of Captain Wellesley, of Her Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, with the detached squadron to the eastward, on the 9th instant; and I beg you will inform their Lordships that, the troops on Drumsio having offered no resistance to the ships under the orders of Captain Yelverton, he returned to his former anchorage the same evening. Enclosed are the lists of casualties which have occurred in execution of the service which I have had the honour to detail; and I am thankful to say that they have been fewer than could possibly have been expected under the fire to which those who were engaged were repeatedly exposed. Some of the most severe injuries are those which unfortunately occurred from explosions of the rockets in the boats of the *Hastings* and *Vulture*. Their Lordships will observe that I abstain entirely from reports on the proceedings of the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Penaud, which will, no doubt, be fully and ably explained to his own Government; but I may be permitted to acknowledge my deep sense of the valuable co-operation they have afforded, and to express my admiration of the gallant conduct of those under his orders, and my warmest thanks for the cordial support which I have received.

I have much satisfaction in reporting in the most favourable manner on the conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines under my command; and I transmit, for their Lordships' information, the lists of the officers and others who were employed on the various detached services which occurred during the operations. My best thanks are due to Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, who has at all times afforded me the most ready assistance. From Commodore the Hon. Frederick Pelham, Captain of the Fleet, I have received the most valuable support, and the energy and ability with which he has performed the important duties of his station have tended greatly to further the execution of the service, and demand my warmest thanks. I am much indebted to Captain Ramsay, of Her Majesty's ship *Euryalus*, for his active and useful exertions, as well as to Captain Glasse, of the *Vulture*, and Captain Vansittart, of the *Magicienne*, and to none more than to Captain Stewart, of Her Majesty's ship *Dragon*, whose zeal and ready resource attracted my particular attention. The services allotted to Captain Wellesley, as well as those assigned to Captains Seymour, Hewlett, and Caldwell, were executed to my entire satisfaction; and my best thanks are due for the assistance rendered by Captain Hall, of Her Majesty's ship *Exmouth*, on several occasions.

Late on the evening of the 10th instant, Her Majesty's ship *Merlin*, under the command of Captain Sulivan, struck upon an unknown rock on ground which he had himself repeatedly examined while conducting me along the line of the mortar-vessels. No blame whatever can attach to this officer on the occasion, and I gladly avail myself of the opportunity which is thus afforded me of calling the especial attention of their Lordships to the unwearied activity of this valuable officer. It is to the singular ability and zeal with which his arduous duties have been performed, that much of the

success of the operations of the fleet may be attributed; and I trust I may be permitted on this occasion to recommend to the especial notice of their Lordships the services of Lieutenant R. B. Creyke, of that ship, whose conduct has been most favourably reported.

My especial thanks are due to the officers and men of the Royal Marine Artillery, for the manner in which their important duties have been performed. The cool and steady courage with which they continued to conduct the duties of their stations deserves the highest praise; and I have much pleasure in calling their Lordships' attention to the services of Captain Wemyss, as well as to those of Captains Lawrence and Schomberg, of that distinguished corps. Great praise is also due to the officers and crews of the mortar-vessels on the occasion. The admirable manner in which the officers in charge of gunboats maintained their stations under fire, and the general activity of the crews of those vessels upon all occasions, are deserving of the favourable notice of their Lordships; but in referring to the enclosed list of the officers employed I am unwilling to particularise any, when all have been highly deserving of their Lordships' favour, and the gallant conduct of the crews has been conspicuous.

I have, &c.,
R. S. Dundas, Rear-Admiral
and Commander-in Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Her Majesty's ship *Firefly*, Korsoren Beacon, August 11, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to acquaint you that after leaving Fogle Fiord on the 27th ult., I communicated with Her Majesty's ship *Harrier* and His Imperial Majesty's corvette *D'Assas* on their stations, and on the evening of the 31st despatched Her Majesty's ship *Driver* to you from Noorskas Light. At 10 A.M. on the 1st of August, I anchored Her Majesty's ship *Firefly* half a mile outside of Korsoren Beacon, and with the two paddlebox boats and the gig, accompanied by Lieutenant Ward and Mr. Bull, pushed on to the south-east; on our way we got information of a large bark at anchor to the eastward of Wasklöt, and also that there was a military force in the neighbourhood. On arriving within two miles from Brandon, a telegraph was observed on a small island in Korsham Fiord, signalling with three large balls, and on pulling in towards it two men in a boat pushed off from the land with a flag of truce; fortunately I did not fire, for the flag was so large I mistook it for the boat's mainsail, and concluded they were trying to escape. This very improper opportunity of using a flag of truce could not be recognised, and I ordered the telegraph to be cut down, but released the men and their boat. No time was now to be lost, as the signal had been answered from the main; I therefore pushed on with all expedition, and on rounding the east point of Wasklöt observed the object of our search in the mud, which, with little difficulty was got off and towed out of range of any guns that could be brought to bear. The prize proved to be the *Fides*, of 300 tons, with from 200 to 300 casks of tar on board. At midnight two Russian deserters came on board, and stated that the troops had moved off to Wasa on seeing the boats approaching, thinking an attack was contemplated on

that place. At 8.30 A.M. on the 2nd of August, I returned to the *Firefly*, and immediately got under way for Korsoren Fiord, but the navigation was so difficult that it was not until 5.30 P.M. I came alongside the prize. At 8.30 P.M. I weighed and proceeded towards Brandon, the seaport of Wasa, and a great ship-building place; it had immense magazines on an island, separated by a very narrow deep-water channel from the town, with a custom-house and barracks. At midnight I anchored within 400 yards of the town, and sprang the broadside to enfilade the channel and protect the boats which were sent under Lieutenant Ward to examine the magazines. Some of them were opened, and found to be empty; others contained coal, tar, resin, salt, spars, anchors and cables, boats, salt fish, hawsers, and numerous piles of 3-inch deals, but no sails or rigging, as we were led to expect. On a few of the principal inhabitants joining us on the island, they were told that the sails of the bark must be given up, and they immediately sent to Wasa to Mr. Wolf, a wealthy merchant and ship-owner, but he refused. I therefore determined to burn the magazines; but, as the wind was blowing directly on the town, I agreed to wait a reasonable time until a change took place, and gave the inhabitants notice that they were at liberty to remove anything from the island that belonged to them, except ship's stores. For this forbearance they expressed themselves very grateful. Towards the afternoon Lieutenant Burstal brought in a schooner, and reported having discovered two fine barks and two brigs in a creek a mile and a half distant. As the wind was still on the shore, and the destruction of the town inevitable had the magazines been fired, I directed the schooner to be hauled close into the island, and a working party to put some casks of tar and deals into her. Everything had the appearance of security; ladies were walking about the beach, parties of pleasure sailing round the ship, and the people employed taking their property from the island. At 8 P.M. I landed to communicate with the first lieutenant, and had just visited the sentry placed on a building platform, when a heavy fire of musketry from different parts of the town was opened upon the working party and the ship, and was immediately replied to by the latter with shot and shell, which appear to have done great execution. The deck of the schooner was so enfiladed that it was impossible to get on board for the arms, and, had it been practicable to do so, not a man could be seen from her to fire at. Providentially, all escaped on board uninjured, and Mr. Bull having returned in the paddlebox boats, with a fine bark in tow, a fire from the four guns and rifles was kept up so hotly, that in about an hour and a half the fusillade from the shore nearly ceased. At midnight I moved the ship into a better position for sinking the schooner, and the bows being nearly driven in by the shot, I proceeded to the destruction of the bark and two brigs before the enemy could rescue them. This was successfully performed with the assistance of the second master, Mr. Bull, and Mr. Salter, gunner. It was ascertained afterwards, from two different sources, that the enemy had 25 killed, and from 4 to 18 wounded; the injury appears to have

been inflicted chiefly by the first three shots, while the troops were drawn up abreast of the ship. On our side I am thankful to report that no more serious casualties occurred than a man and a boy being struck with spent balls. During the 6th and 7th, the weather was so wet and boisterous that it was impossible to act against the enemy, but I ascertained during the night that reinforcements had arrived to the amount of 200 or 300 sharpshooters and Cossacks, with several guns. On the morning of the 8th, the weather being moderate, I took up a position 1500 yards from the magazine, and the same distance from a battery of four guns, and opened fire upon the latter, which, not being returned, I commenced firing red-hot shot at the magazines. At 2.30 P.M. smoke began to issue from the houses, and Lieutenant Ward, having volunteered to try and cut out the schooner, pushed in with the paddlebox boat, and with great gallantry drove the soldiers three times out of the woods, but ultimately was obliged to retire before an overwhelming force secreted in the custom-house; the boat was struck in many places; but I am thankful to say not a man was hurt. At 8 P.M. the principal magazines being all in a blaze and their destruction inevitable, I closed the battery to 1000 yards, but still receiving no return (though both guns and soldiers could be seen), and the ammunition being nearly expended, I was backing out, when suddenly several heavy guns, from an elevated position, masked by trees, opened fire, chiefly with shells, and at the same time the whole force of riflemen—and the power of these weapons may be imagined, when I mention that a ball cut through a spar on the bridge, two inches thick, at a distance of 1500 yards. It is with the greatest pleasure I have to speak of the coolness of the officers and men at this trying juncture; the narrowness of the channel and shoalness of the water (at the most 2¾ fathoms) rendered it injudicious to attempt turning the *Firefly* round, and she was slowly backed astern 1¼ mile, before she was out of range, an evolution which, from the lightness of the wind, was not performed under 40 minutes. I cannot conclude without mentioning how much I am indebted to the first lieutenant, Mr. Edward Burstal, who so materially assisted in inflicting this serious blow on the enemy's property.

I have, &c.,
HENRY C. OTTER, Captain.

Captain Frederick Warden, C.B.,
Her Majesty's ship *Ajax*.

THE BATTLE OF KARS.

(From the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, of Saturday, Nov. 10.)

Foreign Office, Nov. 10.

The Earl of Clarendon has received a despatch from Major-General Williams, Her Majesty's Commissioner with the Turkish army in Asia, of which the following is a copy:—

Kars, October 3.

My Lord,—I had the honour to announce to your Lordship, on the evening of the 29th ult., the glorious victory gained on the morning of that day by the Sultan's troops on the heights above Kars, over the Russian army, commanded by General Muravieff, and I now beg to furnish your Lordship

with the principal incidents of that sanguinary battle.

Your Lordship will, perhaps, recollect that in my despatch (No. 123) of the 28th of June, I stated that the Russian General, after his second demonstration against the southern face of our intrenchments, which is flanked by Hafiz Pasha Tabia and Kanli Tabia, marched south, and established his camp at Bugah Tikmé, a village situated about 4 miles from Kars. Knowing that General Muravieff served in the army which took Kars in 1828, I conceived his last manœuvre to be preparatory either to a reconnaissance, or an attack upon the heights of Takmash, whence the Russians successfully pushed their approaches in the year above cited. While, therefore, the enemy's columns were in march towards Bugah Tikmé, I visited those heights with Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, and, after studying the ground, decided upon the nature of the works to be thrown up; these were planned and executed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lake with great skill and energy. I enclose for your Lordship's information a plan made by that officer of the town and its neighbouring heights, which are situated on the opposite side of the river of Kars Chai, over which three temporary bridges had been thrown to keep up our communications. As all verbal descriptions or bird's-eye views of ground convey but an imperfect idea of any locality, I beg to enclose a sketch made by Mr. Churchill, which will, I trust, tend to elucidate my description. Your Lordship will observe that, while our camp and magazines in the town were rendered as safe as circumstances would allow, the hills above Kars commanded all, and were, therefore, the keys of our position. The intrenchments of Takmash, being those nearest the enemy's camp, demanded the greatest vigilance from all intrusted with their defence. General Kmety, a gallant Hungarian officer, commanded the division which occupied this eminence; he was assisted by Major-General Hussein Pasha and my Aide-de-Camp Major Teesdale, who has acted as his Chief of the Staff. Throughout the investment, which has now lasted four months, the troops in all the redoubts and intrenchments have kept a vigilant look-out during the night, and, at their appointed stations, stood to their arms long before day-dawn. In my despatch (No. 155) of the 29th ultimo, I informed your Lordship of the arrival of the news of the fall of Sebastopol, and of the landing of Omar Pasha at Batoum. I also acquainted your Lordship with the fact that the Russian General was engaged in sending off immense trains of heavy baggage into Georgia, and showing every indication of a speedy retreat. This in no wise threw us off our guard, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lake was directed to strengthen many points in our extensive and undermanned lines, and, among other works, the tabia bearing my name was constructed.

At 4 o'clock on the eventful morning of the 29th, the enemy's columns were reported to be advancing on the Takmash front. They were three in number, supported by 24 guns; the first or right column being directed on Takmash Tabia, the second on Yukseh Tabia, and the third on the breastwork called Rennison

Lines. As soon as the first gun announced the approach of the enemy, the reserves were put under arms in a central position, from which succours could be despatched either to Takmash or the English lines. The mist and imperfect light of the dawning day induced the enemy to believe that he was about to surprise us. He advanced with his usual steadiness and intrepidity, but, on getting within range, he was saluted with a crushing fire of artillery from all points of the line. This unexpected reception, however, only drew forth loud hurrahs from the Russian infantry, as it rushed up the hill on the redoubts and breastworks. These works poured forth a fire of musketry and rifles which told with fearful effect on the close columns of attack, more especially on the left one, which, being opposed by a battalion of 450 Chasseurs, armed with Minié rifles, was, after long and desperate fighting, completely broken and sent headlong down the hill, leaving 850 dead on the field, besides those carried off by their comrades. The central column precipitated itself on the redoubts of Takmash and Yukseh Tabias, where desperate fighting occurred and lasted for several hours, the enemy being repulsed in all his attempts to enter the closed redoubts, which mutually flanked each other with their artillery and musketry, and made terrible havoc in the ranks of the assailants; and it was here that Generals Kmety and Hussein Pasha, together with Major Teesdale, so conspicuously displayed their courage and conduct. Lieutenant-General Kereen Pasha also repaired to the scene of desperate strife to encourage the troops, and was wounded in the shoulder, and had two horses killed under him. The right column of the Russian infantry, supported by a battery, eventually turned the left flank of the intrenched wing of the Takmash defences, and while the Russian battery opened in the rear of the closed redoubt at its salient angle, their infantry penetrated considerably behind our position. Observing the commencement of this movement, and anticipating its consequences, Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, who had taken the direction of affairs in the English Tabias, was instructed to send a battalion from Fort Lake to the assistance of the defenders of Takmash, and, at the same time, two battalions of the reserves were moved across the flying bridge and upon the rocky height of Laz Jeppé Tabia. These three reinforcing columns met each other at that point, and, being hidden from the enemy by the rocky nature of the ground, confronted him at a most opportune moment. They deployed, and opened their fire, which stopped and soon drove back the enemy's reserves, which were then vigorously charged with the bayonet, at the same moment when General Kmety and Major Teesdale issued from the redoubts at Takmash, and charged the assailants. The whole of that portion of the enemy's infantry and artillery now broke and fled down the heights under a murderous fire of musketry. This occurred at half-past 11, after a combat of 7 hours. In this part of the field the enemy had, including his reserves, 22 battalions of infantry, a large force of dragoons and Cossacks, together with 32 guns.

While this struggle which I have

attempted to describe was occurring at Takmash, a most severe combat was going on at the eastern position of the line, called the English Tabias. About half-past 5 o'clock A.M., a Russian column, consisting of 8 battalions of infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry, and 16 guns, advanced from the valley of Tehakmak, and assaulted those small redoubts, which, after as stout a resistance as their unavoidably feeble garrisons could oppose, fell into their hands, together with the connecting breastworks, defended by townsmen and mountaineers from Lazistan, whose clannish flags, according to their custom, were planted before them on the epaulements, and, consequently, fell into the enemy's hands; but, ere the firing had begun in this portion of the field, Captain Thompson had received orders to send a battalion of infantry from each of the heights of Karadagh and Arab Tabia to reinforce the English lines. This reinforcement descended the deep gully through which flows the Kars River, passed a bridge recently thrown across it, and ascended the opposite precipitous bank by a zigzag path which led into the line of works named by the Turks "Ingliz Tabias" (the English Batteries). Their arrival was as opportune as that of the reserves directed towards Takmash, which I have had the honour to describe in the former part of this despatch. These battalions, joined to those directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, gallantly attacked and drove the Russians out of the redoubts at the point of the bayonet, after the artillery of the enemy had been driven from those lines by the cross fire directed from Fort Lake, and from Arab Tabia and Karadagh, by Captain Thompson. This officer deserves my best thanks for having seized a favourable moment to remove a heavy gun from the eastern to the western extremity of Karadagh, and with it inflicted severe loss on the enemy. After the Russian infantry was driven from the English redoubts, the whole of their attacking force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry retreated with precipitation, plied with round shot from all the batteries bearing on their columns. During their temporary success, however, the enemy captured two of our light guns, which the mortality among our horses from famine prevented our withdrawing from their advanced position. He also carried off his wounded and many of his dead; yet he left 363 of the latter within and in front of these intrenchments; and his retreat occurred at least an hour before the assailants of Takmash were put to flight.

During this combat, which lasted nearly seven hours, the Turkish infantry, as well as artillery, fought with the most determined courage; and, when it is recollected that they had worked on their intrenchments, and guarded them by night throughout a period extending to nearly four months, I think your Lordship will admit that they have proved themselves worthy of the admiration of Europe, and established an undoubted claim to be placed among the most distinguished of its troops.

With regard to the enemy, as long as there was a chance of success he persevered with undaunted courage, and the Russian officers displayed the greatest gallantry. Their loss was immense; they left on the field more than 5000 dead,

which it took the Turkish infantry four days to bury. Their wounded and prisoners in our possession amount to 160, while those who were carried off are said to be upwards of 7,000. As the garrison was afflicted with cholera, and I was apprehensive of a great increase of the malady, should this melancholy duty of the burial of the dead be not pushed forward with every possible vigour by our fatigued and jaded soldiers, I daily visited the scene of strife to encourage them in their almost endless task; and I can assure your Lordship that the whole battlefield presented a scene which is more easy to conceive than to describe, being literally covered with the enemy's dead and dying.

The Turkish dead and wounded were removed on the night of the battle. The dead numbered 362, the wounded 631. The townspeople, who also fought with spirit, lost 101 men. His Excellency the Mushir has reported to his Government those officers who particularly distinguished themselves—a difficult task in an army which has shown such a desperate valour throughout the unusual period of seven hours of uninterrupted combat.

I have, &c.,

W. F. Williams.

The Earl of Clarendon, &c.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the THIRD *Session of the* SIXTEENTH *Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

18° & 19° *VICT.*

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

I. AN Act to enable Her Majesty to accept the Services of the Militia out of the United Kingdom, for the vigorous Prosecution of the War.

II. An Act to permit Foreigners to be enlisted and to serve as Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces.

III. An Act to carry into effect a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of *America*.

IV. An Act to amend the Act for limiting the Time of Service in the Army.

V. An Act to apply the Sum of Three millions three hundred thousand Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year ending the Thirty-first day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

VI. An Act to apply the Sum of Twenty Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

VII. An Act to extend to *Ireland* the Provisions of the Eighteenth Section of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854.

VIII. An Act for raising the Sum of Seventeen Millions one hundred and eighty-three thousand Pounds by Exchequer Bills for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

IX. An Act to suspend the Decline of the Customs Duties on Tea from and after the Fifth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

X. An Act to enable a Third Principal Secretary and a third Under Secretary of State to sit in the House of Commons.

XI. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

XII. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

XIII. An Act to explain and amend the Lunacy Regulation Act, 1853.

XIV. An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

XV. An Act for the better Protection of Purchasers against Judgments, Crown Debts, Cases of Lis pendens, and Life Annuities or Rent-charges.

XVI. An Act to authorise the letting Parts of the Royal Forests of *Dean* and *Woolmer*, and certain other Parts of the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown.

XVII. An Act to carry into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of *Sardinia*.

XVIII. An Act for raising the Sum of Sixteen Millions by way of Annuities.

XIX. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Commissions of Officers of Militia in *Ireland* who have omitted to deliver unto the Clerk of the Peace Descriptions of their Qualifications, and to indemnify them against the Consequences of such Omissions, and to amend the Law relating to the Militia in *Ireland*.

XX. An Act for granting to Her Majesty an increased Rate of Duty on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.

XXI. An Act for granting certain Duties of Customs on Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and other Articles.

XXII. An Act for granting certain additional Rates and Duties of Excise.

XXIII. An Act to alter in certain respects the Law of Intestate Moveable Succession in *Scotland*.

XXIV. An Act to amend an Act of the Second and Third Years of King *William* the Fourth, for amending the Representation of the People in *Scotland*, in so far as relates to the Procedure in County Elections in that Country.

XXV. An Act to allow Affirmations or Declarations to be made instead of Oaths in certain Cases in *Scotland*.

XXVI. An Act to continue an Act of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of Her present Majesty, for enabling the Judges of the Courts of Common Law at *Westminster* to alter the Forms of Pleading.

XXVII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Stamp Duties on Newspapers, and to provide for the Transmission by Post of printed periodical Publications.

XXVIII. An Act to provide that the Property or Income Tax payable in respect of the Income from Ecclesiastical Property in *Ireland* shall be a Deduction in estimating the Value of such Property for the Purpose of Taxation by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

XXIX. An Act to make further Provision for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in *Scotland*.

XXX. An Act to empower the Commissioners of Sewers to expend on House Drainage a certain Sum out of the Monies borrowed by them on Security of the Rates, and also to give to the said Commissioners certain other Powers for the same Purpose.

XXXI. An Act to confirm the Incorporation of the Borough of *Brighton*.

XXXII. An Act to amend and extend the Jurisdiction of the Stannary Court.

XXXIII. An Act to prevent Doubts as to the Validity of certain Proceedings in the House of Commons.

XXXIV. An Act to provide for the Education of Children in the Receipt of Outdoor Relief.

XXXV. An Act to continue the Act for extending for a limited Time the Provision for Abatement of Income Tax in respect of Insurance on Lives.

XXXVI. An Act to repeal the Stamp Duties payable on Matriculation and Degrees in the University of *Oxford*.

XXXVII. An Act to apply the Sum of Ten Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

XXXVIII. An Act to allow Spirits of Wine to be used Duty-free in the Arts and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

XXXIX. An Act to facilitate Grants of Lands and Tenements for the Purpose of Religious Worship and other Purposes connected therewith.

XL. An Act for further promoting the Establishment of free Public Libraries and Museums in *Ireland*.

XLI. An Act for abolishing the Jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts of *England* and *Wales* in Suits for Defamation.

XLII. An Act to enable *British* Diplomatic and Consular Agents Abroad to administer Oaths and do Notarial Acts.

XLIII. An Act to enable Infants, with the Approbation of the Court of Chancery, to make binding Settlements of their Real and Personal Estate on Marriage.

XLIV. An Act to amend an Act of last Session, to provide for the Establishment of a National Gallery of Paintings, Sculpture, and the Fine Arts, for the Care of a Public Library, and the Erection of a Public Museum, in *Dublin*.

XLV. An Act for further assimilating the Practice in the County Palatine of *Lancaster* to that of other Counties with respect to the Trial of Issues from the Superior Courts at *Westminster*.

XLVI. An Act for disafforesting the Forest of *Woolmer*.

XLVII. An Act to continue an Act of the Eighteenth Year of Her present Majesty, for charging the Maintenance of certain poor Persons in Unions in *England* and *Wales* upon the Common Fund.

XLVIII. An Act for the better Administration of Justice in the Cinque Ports.

XLIX. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively.

L. An Act to amend the Provisions of the Court of Exchequer (*Ireland*) Act, 1850.

LI. An Act to continue the Exemption of Inhabitants from Liability to be rated as such in respect of Stock in Trade or

other Property to the Relief of the Poor.

LII. An Act to continue Appointments under the Act for consolidating the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and for completing Proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts.

LIII. An Act to relieve the *East India* Company from the Obligation to maintain the College at *Haileybury*.

LIV. An Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill, as amended, of the Legislature of *New South Wales*, "to confer a Constitution on *New South Wales*, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty."

LV. An Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill, as amended, of the Legislature of *Victoria*, to establish a Constitution in and for the Colony of *Victoria*.

LVI. An Act to repeal the Acts of Parliament now in force respecting the Disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown in Her Majesty's *Australian* Colonies, and to make other Provision in lieu thereof.

LVII. An Act further to amend the Laws relating to the Militia in *England*.

LVIII. An Act to better enable the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of *Lancaster* to sell and purchase Land on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in right of the said Duchy of *Lancaster*.

LIX. An Act to facilitate Inquiries of Commissioners of Endowed Schools in *Ireland*.

LX. An Act for excepting Gold Wedding Rings from the Operation of the Act of the last Session relating to the Standard of Gold and Silver Wares, and from the Exemptions contained in other Acts relating to Gold Wares.

LXI. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

LXII. An Act to amend an Act of the Eighteenth Year of Her Majesty, to amend the Laws for the better Prevention of the Sale of Spirits by unlicensed Persons and for the Suppression of illicit Distillation in *Ireland*.

LXIII. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Friendly Societies.

LXIV. An Act to settle Annuities on *Emily Harriet* Lady *Raglan* and *Richard Henry Fitzroy* Lord *Raglan*, and the next surviving Heir Male of his Body, in consideration of the eminent Services of the late Field Marshal Lord *Raglan*.

LXV. An Act to amend the *Dublin* Carriage Acts.

LXVI. An Act to render valid certain Marriages in *Christ Church* in the Chapelry of *Todmorden* and Parish of *Rochdale* in the Counties of *Lancaster* and *York*.

LXVII. An Act to facilitate the Remedies on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes by the Prevention of frivolous or fictitious Defences to Actions thereon.

LXVIII. An Act to amend the Laws concerning the Burial of the Dead in *Scotland*.

LXIX. An Act to discontinue the taking of Toll on the Turnpike Roads leading from the City of *Dublin* and on the Turnpike Road from *Kinneyad* to *Athlone*, and to provide for the Maintenance of such Roads as public Roads, and for the Discharge of the Debts due thereon; and other Purposes.

LXX. An Act for further promoting the Establishment of Free Public Libraries in Municipal Towns, and for extending it to Towns governed under Local Improvement Acts, and to Parishes.

LXXI. An Act to authorise the Commissioners of the Treasury to make Arrangements concerning certain Loans advanced by way of Relief to the Islands of *Antigua*, *Nevis*, and *Montserrat*.

LXXII. An Act for legalizing and preserving the restored Standards of Weights and Measures.

LXXIII. An Act to extend the Period for applying for a Sale under the Acts for facilitating the Sale and Transfer of Incumbered Estates in *Ireland*.

LXXIV. An Act to enable Grand Juries of Counties in *Ireland* to present for Payment of Expenses in certain Cases.

LXXV. An Act to continue certain temporary Provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *England*.

LXXVI. An Act to continue an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty for amending the Law relative to Private Lunatic Asylums in *Ireland*.

LXXVII. An Act to give Effect to a Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of *America*.

LXXVIII. An Act to reduce certain Duties payable on Stage Carriages, and to amend the Laws relating to Stamp Duties, and to Bonds and Securities to the Inland Revenue.

LXXIX. An Act to amend the Law regarding the Burial of poor Persons by Guardians and Overseers of the Poor.

LXXX. An Act to ratify conditional Agreements entered into by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; and to vest in the said Commissioners certain Property situate near the College of *Edinburgh* in the City of *Edinburgh*, together with the General Register House in the said City, and all Lands held therewith; and to enable the said Commissioners to acquire certain Property near the Palace of *Holyrood*.

LXXXI. An Act to amend the Law concerning the certifying and registering of Places of Religious Worship in *England*.

LXXXII. An Act to abolish certain Payments charged on the Consolidated Fund in favour of the Provost and Fellows of *Trinity College, Dublin*, and of certain Professors in the said College; and to repeal the Stamp Duties payable on Matriculations and Degrees in the University of *Dublin*.

LXXXIII. An Act to continue certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in *Ireland*.

LXXXIV. An Act to provide for the Performance of certain Duties of the Speaker during his temporary Absence from the House of Commons.

LXXXV. An Act for carrying into effect the Engagements between Her Majesty and certain Chiefs of the *Sherbro* Country near *Sierra Leone* in *Africa*, for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.

LXXXVI. An Act for securing the Liberty of Religious Worship.

LXXXVII. An Act to amend the Act for the better Care and Reformation of Youthful Offenders, and the Act to render Reformatory and Industrial Schools in *Scotland* more available for the Benefit of Vagrant Children.

LXXXVIII. An Act to facilitate the Erection of Dwelling Houses for the Working Classes in *Scotland*.

LXXXIX. An Act to amend the Provisions of the *Huddersfield* Burial Ground Act, 1852.

XC. An Act for the Payment of Costs in Proceedings instituted on behalf of the Crown in Matters relating to the Revenue, and for the Amendment of the Procedure and Practice in Crown Suits in the Court of Exchequer.

XCI. An Act to facilitate the Erection and Maintenance of Colonial Lighthouses, and otherwise to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

XCII. An Act for appropriating the Corps of the Prebend or Portion of *Netherhall Ledbury* in the Diocese and County of *Hereford*, and for constituting the Living of *Ledbury* a Rectory with Cure of Souls, and for augmenting the Endowments thereof.

XCIII. An Act to amend certain Acts relating to the Court of Judicature of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore*, and *Malacca*, and to the Supreme Courts of Judicature in *India*.

XCIV. An Act to impose increased Rates of Duty of Excise on Spirits distilled in the United Kingdom; to allow Malt, Sugar, and Molasses to be used Duty free in the distilling of Spirits in lieu of Allowances and Drawbacks on such Spirits, Sugar, and Molasses respectively; and to amend the Laws relating to the Duties of Excise.

XCV. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to provide additional Offices for the Public Service in or near *Downing Street, Westminster*.

XCVI. An Act to consolidate certain Acts, and otherwise amend the Laws of the Customs, and an Act to regulate the Office of the Receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer at *Westminster*.

XCVII. An Act for the Amendment and Consolidation of the Customs Tariff Acts.

XCVIII. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain*.

XCIX. An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a Convention made between Her Majesty, His Majesty the Emperor of the *French*, and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

C. An Act to amend the Law concerning the Qualification of Officers of the Militia.

CI. An Act for the more effectual Execution of the Convention between Her Majesty and the *French* Government concerning the Fisheries in the Seas between the *British* Islands and *France*.

CII. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of the Fifteenth Year of Her present Majesty, to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts.

CIII. An Act to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament relating to the Sale of Spirits by unlicensed Persons

and illicit Distillation in *Ireland;* and also to repeal so much of an Act of the Third and Fourth Years of His late Majesty as requires Persons applying for Licences for the Sale of Beer, Cider, or Spirits by Retail in *Ireland,* to enter into a Bond with Sureties.

CIV. An Act for the Regulation of *Chinese* Passenger Ships.

CV. An Act to amend the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, and the Acts passed in the Ninth and Seventeenth Years of Her Majesty, for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics.

CVI. An Act to suspend the making of Lists and the Ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

CVII. An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the Treasury to make Arrangements concerning a certain Loan advanced by way of Relief to the Island of *Tobago.*

CVIII. An Act to amend the Law for the Inspection of Coal Mines in *Great Britain.*

CIX. An Act to make further Provisions for the Repayment of Advances out of the Consolidated Fund for the Erection and Enlargement of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in *Ireland,* and to amend the Laws with reference to the Repayments in case of Change of Districts, and the Appointment of Commissioners of General Control and Correspondence.

CX. An Act to authorize the Application of certain Sums granted by Parliament for Drainage and other Works of public Utility in *Ireland* towards the Completion of certain Navigations undertaken in connection with Drainages, and to amend the Acts for promoting the Drainage of Lands and Improvements in connection therewith in *Ireland.*

CXI. An Act to amend the Law relating to Bills of Lading.

CXII. An Act to continue an Act of the Eleventh Year of Her present Majesty, for the better prevention of Crime and Outrage in certain Parts of *Ireland.*

CXIII. An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Years of Her present Majesty, for rebuilding the Bridge over the River *Ness* at *Inverness.*

CXIV. An Act for the Transfer of Licences of Public Houses in *Ireland.*

CXV. An Act to continue and amend the Public Health Act (1854).

CXVI. An Act for the better Prevention of Diseases.

CXVII. An Act for transferring to One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State the Powers and Estates vested in the Principal Officers of the Ordnance.

CXVIII. An Act to repeal the Act of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty for further Regulating the Sale of Beer and other Liquors on the Lord's Day, and to substitute other Provisions in lieu thereof.

CXIX. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea.

CXX. An Act for the better Local Management of the Metropolis.

CXXI. An Act to consolidate and amend the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, 1848 and 1849.

CXXII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Construction of Buildings in the Metropolis and its Neighbourhood.

CXXIII. An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland;* to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Sergeant Majors of the Militia; and to authorize the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.

CXXIV. An Act to amend the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853.

CXXV. An Act to confirm Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health, applying the Public Health Act (1848) to the Districts of *Middlesbrough, Windhill, Christchurch, Keighley, Tunstall,* and *Toxteth Park,* and for Alteration of the Boundaries of the District of *Romford.*

CXXVI. An Act for diminishing Expense and Delay in the Administration of Criminal Justice in certain Cases.

CXXVII. An Act to make better Provision for the Union of contiguous Benefices, and to facilitate the building and endowing of new Churches in spiritually destitute Districts.

CXXVIII. An Act further to amend Laws concerning the Burial of the Dead in *England.*

CXXIX. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the Surplus of Ways and Means to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

CXXX. An Act for raising the Sum of

Seven Millions by Exchequer Bills and Exchequer Bonds, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

CXXXI. An Act to render more secure the Conditions upon which Money is advanced out of the Parliamentary Grant for the Purposes of Education.

CXXXII. An Act for facilitating the erection of Dwelling Houses for the Labouring Classes.

CXXXIII. An Act for limiting the Liability of Members of certain Joint Stock Companies.

CXXXIV. An Act to make further Provision for the more speedy and efficient Despatch of Business in the High Court of Chancery, and to vest in the Lord Chancellor the Ground and Buildings of the said Court situate in *Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane*, with Powers of leasing and Sale thereof.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS.

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. An Act to amend "The *Pudsey* Gas Act, 1845," and to enable the Company thereby incorporated to raise a further Sum of Money.

ii. An Act for incorporating the *Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton* Consumers Gas Company.

iii. An Act to enable the *Cambridge* University and Town Waterworks Company to raise further Money.

iv. An Act to enable the *Taunton* Gaslight and Coke Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

v. An Act for erecting and maintaining a Bridge over the River *Wye* at a Place called *Hoarwithy Ferry*, in the Parishes of *Hentland* and *King's Caple* in the County of *Hereford*, and for making convenient Approaches thereto.

vi. An Act to transfer to the Corporation of the Town of *Brighton* the Property, Powers, Privileges, and Liabilities of the *Brighton* Improvement Commissioners.

vii. An Act for granting further Powers to the *Folkestone* Waterworks Company.

viii. An Act for more effectually lighting with Gas the Town of *Stalybridge* and the Neighbourhood thereof in the Counties of *Chester* and *Lancaster* and in the West Riding of the County of *York*.

ix. An Act for supplying with Gas the Townships of *Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe* in the Parish of *Dewsbury*, and *Horbury* in the Parish of *Wakefield*, all in the West Riding of the County of *York*.

x. An Act for enabling the *Monmouthshire* Railway and Canal Company to raise further Capital; and for other Purposes.

xi. An Act for constructing a Railway from *Bridport* to *Maiden Newton*, on the *Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth* Railway, in the County of *Dorset*.

xii. An Act to consolidate and amend the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Ratcliff* Gaslight and Coke Company.

xiii. An Act to enable the *Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

xiv. An Act for merging the *Sheffield* Gas Consumers Company in the *Sheffield* United Gaslight Company; and for other Purposes.

xv. An Act to authorize the *Glossop* Gas Company to raise Money; and for other Purposes.

xvi. An Act to enable the *South-eastern* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and to create Preferential Stock, for the Purpose of paying off their Mortgage Debt.

xvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Midland* Railway in the Parish of *Cam* in the County of *Gloucester* to the Town of *Dursley*.

xviii. An Act to enable the *Belfast and County Down* Railway Company to extend their Railway in the County of *Down*.

xix. An Act to grant further Powers to "The *Colchester, Stour Valley, Sudbury, and Halstead* Railway Company."

xx. An Act to enable the *Heywood* Waterworks Company to extend their Undertaking, and to increase their Capital.

xxi. An Act for enabling the *Grand Junction* Waterworks Company to raise further Capital; and for other Purposes.

xxii. An Act to re-incorporate *Price's* Patent Candle Company and to extend its Powers.

xxiii. An Act to enable the *South Wales Mineral* Railway Company to grant a Lease of their Undertaking.

xxiv. An Act for enabling the *Southwark and Vauxhall* Water Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

xxv. An Act to empower the *Vale of Neath* Railway Company to raise further Money for the Purposes of their Undertaking.

xxvi. An Act to incorporate the *Woolwich Equitable* Gas Company, and to enable them to raise further Money; and for other Purposes.

xxvii. An Act to enable the *Torquay* Market Company to raise a further Sum of Money, to sell or lease their Undertaking; and for other Purposes.

xxviii. An Act to extend the *Great North of Scotland* Railway from *Huntly* to *Keith*.

xxix. An Act to enable the *Chesterfield* Waterworks and Gaslight Company to extend their Undertaking; and for other Purposes.

xxx. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Jedburgh* to the *Kelso* Branch of the *North British* Railway at or near the *Roxburgh* Station; and for other Purposes.

xxxi. An Act for constructing a Market House, Market Place, and other Buildings for public Accommodation at *Bangor* in the County of *Carnarvon*, and for the better Regulation and Maintenance of the Markets there; and for other Purposes.

xxxii. An Act for more effectually supplying with Gas the Parish of *Rotherham* and certain Places adjacent thereto in the West Riding of the County of *York*.

xxxiii. An Act for better enabling the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society to sue and be sued; and for other Purposes with relation to the Society.

xxxiv. An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the *Birmingham* Waterworks to construct new Waterworks; and for other Purposes.

xxxv. An Act for extending the Powers of *Plymouth and Stonehouse* Gaslight and Coke Company; and for other Purposes.

xxxvi. An Act for Paving, Draining, Cleansing, Lighting, and otherwise improving the District of *Saint Mark, Surbiton*, in the Parish of *Kingston-upon-Thames* in the County of *Surrey;* and for other Purposes.

xxxvii. An Act to incorporate the *Stourbridge* Gas Company, and to enable them to light with Gas the Town of *Stourbrige* in *Worcestershire* and other Places.

xxxviii. An Act to enable the *East Indian* Railway Company to issue and register Shares and Securities in *India;* and for other Purposes in relation to such Company.

xxxix. An Act for authorizing the Sale of the *Uxbridge* Burgage Lands, and directing the Application of the Proceeds thereof; and for other Purposes.

xl. An Act to enable the *Madras* Railway Company to issue and register Shares and Securities in *India;* and for other Purposes in relation to such Company.

xli. An Act to enable the Corporation of *Newport* in *Monmouthshire* to purchase the Interest of the Freemen in *Newport Marshes;* and for other Purposes.

xlii. An Act to amend "The *Lancaster* Waterworks and Gas Act, 1852," and to raise an additional Sum of Money for the Purposes of the said Act; and for other Purposes.

xliii. An Act to amend the Provisions and extend the Limits of the Act relating to the *Over Darwen* Gaslight Company.

xliv. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of *Manchester* to make a new Street from *Manchester* across the River *Irwell* into *Salford;* and authorizing Arrangements with the Corporation of *Salford* in reference thereto; and for other Purposes.

xlv. An Act to extend the Limits of the Borough of *Kingston-upon-Thames*, and to provide for the better Paving, Lighting, Draining, and otherwise improving the said Borough; and for other Purposes.

xlvi. An Act for extending the Powers of the *Plymouth Great Western* Dock Company; and for other Purposes.

xlvii. An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Oldham* to construct additional Waterworks; and for other Purposes.

xlviii. An Act to confer further Powers on the *Birmingham* Gaslight and Coke Company.

xlix. An Act for repealing an Act called "The *Hartlepool* Gas and Waterworks Act, 1849," and granting other Powers in lieu thereof; and for enabling the *Hartlepool* Gas and Water Company to raise further Money, and for other Purposes; the Short Title of which is "The *Hartlepool* Gas and Waterworks Act, 1855."

l. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *Llynvi Valley* Railway Company; to enable them to construct a new Railway from *Llangonoyd*

to *Bridgend*, and to extend their present Line from *Foce* Toll House to *Saint Bride's Minor*, to abandon Parts of their existing and authorized Lines, to dissolve the *Bridgend* Railway Company, and to abandon their Railway; and for other Purposes.

li. An Act for further and more effectually repairing and maintaining the Bridge over the River *Tweed*, at or near the Town of *Kelso*, in the County of *Roxburgh*.

lii. An Act to amend "The *St. George's* Harbour Act, 1853."

liii. An Act to enable the *Ulster* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Armagh* to *Monaghan*, and to enlarge their Station at *Belfast*; and for other Purposes.

liv. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of *Londonderry* to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

lv. An Act to incorporate "The *Kilmarnock* Gaslight Company," established to supply with Gas the Town of *Kilmarnock*, and the Parishes of *Kilmarnock* and *Riccarton*, and Places therein, all in the County of *Ayr*.

lvi. An Act for consolidating into One Act and amending the Provisions of the several Acts relating to the *Dundee and Perth and Aberdeen* Railway Junction Company; and for enabling the Company to raise Money for the Payment of Debts; and for other Purposes.

lvii. An Act for making a Railway from the Great *North of Scotland* Railway to *Turriff*, in the County of *Aberdeen*.

lviii. An Act to authorize certain Arrangements with respect to the Capital of the *Swansea* Dock Company.

lix. An Act for extending the Time for the Completion of the *Cornwall* Railway and Works; and for making further Provisions as to the Share Capital of the *Cornwall* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

lx. An Act to enable the *Swansea Vale* Railway Company to extend their Railway, and to maintain and work the same as a Passenger Railway; and for other Purposes connected therewith.

lxi. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the *Leominster and Ledbury* Turnpike Trust, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

lxii. An Act to enable the *Salisbury and Yeovil* Railway Company to make a Deviation in the Line of their Railway; and for other Purposes.

lxiii. An Act to enlarge some of the Powers of the Acts relating to the *Bristol and Exeter* Railway Company; and to enable such Company to raise further Sums of Money, to acquire additional Lands, to lease the *Somerset Central* Railway, to hold additional Shares in the *Exeter and Crediton* Railway; and for other Purposes.

lxiv. An Act to incorporate the *Hyde* Gas Company, and to grant more effectual Powers for supplying with Gas the several Townships of *Hyde, Werneth, Bredbury, Romiley, Newton*, and *Godley*, in the County of *Chester*.

lxv. An Act for making a Railway from and out of the *Great North of Scotland* Railway in the Parish of *Inverury* to the Town of *Old Meldrum*, all in the County of *Aberdeen*; and for other Purposes.

lxvi. An Act for amending the several Acts relating to the *Liverpool* Corporation Waterworks, and for authorizing Deviations and the Construction of Works; and for other Purposes.

lxvii. An Act for amending "The *Commercial Roads* Act, 1828," and "The *Commercial Roads* Continuation Act, 1849;" and for other Purposes.

lxviii. An Act for repairing the Road from the Town of *Kingston-upon-Hull* to the Western Boundary of the Parish of *Hessle* in the East Riding of the County of *York*.

lxix. An Act for making a Railway from the *Oxford* Branch of the *Great Western* Railway to *Abingdon*.

lxx. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Ashton-under-Lyne*, in the County of *Lancaster*, to purchase and maintain Waterworks; and for other Purposes.

lxxi. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the *Nottingham and Loughborough* Turnpike Road, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

lxxii. An Act for establishing and maintaining an efficient System of Police for the Royal Burgh of *Renfrew*; for improving the said Burgh; and for other Purposes in relation thereto.

lxxiii. An Act to enable the *Waterford and Limerick* Railway Company to raise further Money; and for other Purposes.

lxxiv. An Act for the Improvement of the Town of *Saint Helen's*; and for other Purposes.

lxxv. An Act to alter and extend the Line of the *Cromford and High Peak* Railway, and to amend and consolidate the

Provisions of the Acts relating thereto.

lxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Waterford and Limerick* Railway at *Killonan* to *Castleconnell*, to be called "The *Limerick and Castleconnell* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

lxxvii. An Act to extend the Limits of the *Newcastle-under-Lyme* Gaslight Company's Act for the Supply of Gas, and to authorize the raising of a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

lxxviii. An Act to increase the borrowing Powers of the *Limerick and Foynes* Railway Company.

lxxix. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *Maryport and Carlisle* Railway; to authorize the Company to improve their existing Railway; to make new Branches, Stations, and other Additions to their Works; to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.

lxxx. An Act for better lighting with Gas the Town and Borough of *Newport*, and the Neighbourhood thereof, in the County of *Monmouth*.

lxxxi. An Act for more effectually supplying with Gas the Town of *Weston-super-Mare* in the County of *Somerset*.

lxxxii. An Act to renew the Term and continue the Powers of an Act passed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for repairing the Road from* Alford *to* Boston, *and from thence to* Cowbridge *in the Township of* Frithville, *in the County of* Lincoln.

lxxxiii. An Act to repeal so much of the Act relating to the *Wigan* and *Preston* Roads as relates to the District of the said Roads North of *Yarrow*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

lxxxiv. An Act to alter and amend "The Lands Improvement Company's Act, 1853."

lxxxv. An Act to renew the Term and continue the Powers of an Act passed in the First Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act to continue the Term and alter and enlarge the Powers of an Act of the Fortieth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, for repairing the Road leading from the Turnpike Road in* Witney *to the Road on* Swerford Heath, *and the Road leading from the Road from* Woodstock *to* Birmingham *through* Charlbury *to the Road from* Chipping Norton *to* Burford, *all in the County of* Oxford.

lxxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from *Oswestry* in the County of *Salop* to *Welchpool* and *Newtown* in the County of *Montgomery*.

lxxxvii. An Act for repairing, widening, and maintaining several Roads in the Counties of *Dorset* and *Devon* leading to and from the Borough of *Lyme Regis*, and from the Turnpike Road on *Raymond's Hill* to the Turnpike Road at the *Three Ashes* in the Parish of *Crewkerne* in the County of *Somerset*.

lxxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Dundalk* in the County of *Louth* to the Town of *Black Rock* in the said County.

lxxxix. An Act for the better Supply of the City of *Gloucester* and the Neighbourhood thereof with Water; and for other Purposes.

xc. An Act for enabling the *London and Blackwall* Railway Company to widen certain Portions of their Railways, and for amending some of the Provisions of the Acts relating to such Railways.

xci. An Act for enabling the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to *Lincoln;* and for other Purposes.

xcii. An Act for continuing the Term of the *Nottingham and Newhaven* Turnpike Road and Districts Act; and for other Purposes.

xciii. An Act for extending the Powers of the *Warrington* Waterworks Company; and for other Purposes.

xciv. An Act to amend the *East Kent* Railway Act, 1853.

xcv. An Act to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the *Regent's* Canal to purchase the *Hertford Union* Canal; and for other Purposes.

xcvi. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

xcvii. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *Glasgow and South-western* Railway; and for other Purposes.

xcviii. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *South Wales* Railway Company, and to authorise the Construction of new Works, and Alterations of existing Works; and for other Purposes.

xcix. An Act to authorize Improvements in the Borough of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*.

c. An Act for the Improvement of the Town of *Newton in Mackerfield* and Neighbourhood in the County of *Lancaster*.

ci. An Act to enable the *Cork and Youghal* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to *Queenstown*, and to make certain Deviations in and an Extension of their Line; and for other Purposes.

cii. An Act to alter certain Portions of the *Metropolitan* Railway, and to amend the Provisions of the Act relating thereto.

ciii. An Act to amend and extend the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Gomersal* and *Dewsbury* Turnpike Roads, and to create a further Term therein; and for other Purposes.

civ. An Act to repeal certain Acts relating to the *Basingstoke, Stockbridge, and Lobcomb Corner* Turnpike Roads, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

cv. An Act to enable the *Dundalk and Enniskillen* Railway Company to construct Extension Railways; and for other Purposes.

cvi. An Act to repeal the Acts relating to the Road from *Lightpill* to *Birdlip*, and make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

cvii. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the *Peterborough and Wellingborough* Turnpike Road, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

cviii. An Act to repeal the Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike Road from *Cainscross* through *Stroud* over *Rodborough* and *Minchinhampton* Commons to the Town of *Minchinhampton*, with some Branches therefrom, all in the County of *Gloucester*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

cix. An Act to repeal an Act for making and maintaining certain Roads from the Town of *Stroud* and several other Places therein mentioned, all in the County of *Gloucester*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

cx. An Act to enable the *Rhymney* Railway Company to extend their Railway to the *Taff Vale* Railway; to construct Branch Railways; and for other Purposes.

cxi. An Act for continuing the Term and amending and extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the First District of the *Bridport* Turnpike Roads in the County of *Dorset*.

cxii. An Act for continuing the Term and amending and extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Bridport* and *Broadwinsor* Turnpike Roads.

cxiii. An Act for incorporating the *Bombay, Baroda, and Central India* Railway Company; and for other Purposes connected therewith.

cxiv. An Act for extending the Time for the Purchase of Lands and for the Completion of a Railway from *Chichester* to *Bognor*.

cxv. An Act for incorporating the *Scinde* Railway Company; and for other Purposes connected therewith.

cxvi. An Act to enable the *North Yorkshire and Cleveland* Railway Company to make a Branch from their Railway to the *Middlesbrough and Guisbrough* Railway, and also a Branch to *Whorlton*, and other Works; and to alter and amend the Act relating to the said Company; and for other Purposes.

cxvii. An Act to change the Name of "The *National* Loan Fund Life Assurance Society" to the Name of "The *International* Life Assurance Society;" and to enable the said Society to sue and be sued in the Name of the Chairman or Secretary, or any One Director of the said Society; and to give additional Powers to the said Society.

cxviii. An Act to authorize and empower the Magistrates and Council of the City of *Glasgow* to supply with Water the said City and Suburbs thereof, and Districts and Places adjacent; to purchase and acquire the *Glasgow* Waterworks, and the *Gorbals* Gravitation Waterworks; and to introduce an additional Supply of Water from *Loch Katrine*; and for other Purposes.

cxix. An Act for maintaining and improving the Harbour of *Ayr*, and for the better Regulation and Management thereof.

cxx. An Act for making a Railway through Part of the *Aberdare Valley* in the County of *Glamorgan*, to join the *Vale of Neath* Railway.

cxxi. An Act for enabling the Company of Proprietors of the *Birmingham* Canal Navigations to make and maintain additional Canals and Works; and for other Purposes.

cxxii. An Act for making Railways from the *South Devon* Railway to *Exmouth*, and to the Basin of the *Exeter* Canal, to be called The *Exeter and Exmouth* Railway.

cxxiii. An Act to consolidate the Capital Stock of the *Electric Telegraph* Company, and of the *International Telegraph* Company, and to grant further Powers to the *Electric Telegraph* Company.

cxxiv. An Act to enable the *Great North-*

ern Railway Company further to increase their Capital; and for other Purposes with relation to the same Company.

cxxv. An Act for incorporating the "*Colonial* Life Assurance Company;" for enabling the said Company to sue and to be sued, to take and hold Property; and for other Purposes relating to the said Company.

cxxvi. An Act for the Improvement, Maintenance, and Regulation of the Port of *Hartlepool;* for the Construction of a Harbour of Refuge there; and for other Purposes.

cxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from *Ladybank* on the Line of the *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee* Railway, by *Auchtermuchty* and *Strathmiglo*, to *Milnathort* and *Kinross*.

cxxviii. An Act to authorize the *Sunderland* Dock Company to make further Works; and to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the said Company; and for other Purposes.

cxxix. An Act for regulating the Share Capital of the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

cxxx. An Act to enable the *Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge* Railway Company to construct a Junction Line to the *Cromford and High Peak* Railway; and for other Purposes.

cxxxi. An Act to enable the *Carmarthen and Cardigan* Railway Company to make a Deviation in their Line of Railway; and for other Purposes.

cxxxii. An Act for the Improvement of the Town of *Leek*, in the County of *Stafford*, for purchasing the Market Tolls, and for providing more commodious Markets and Cemeteries, and for better supplying the Inhabitants with Water; and for other Purposes.

cxxxiii. An Act to enable the *Weymouth* Waterworks Company to increase and extend their Supply of Water, and to construct new Works; and for other Purposes.

cxxxiv. An Act for changing the Corporate Name of the Company of Proprietors of the *Grand Surrey* Canal; for consolidating their Acts; for authorizing them to make a new Entrance from the *Thames*, additional Docks and other Works, and to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.

cxxxv. An Act for granting further Powers to the *Torquay, Tor, and Saint Mary Church* Gas Company.

cxxxvi. An Act to repeal the Acts passed for repairing the Road from *Hedon* through *Preston* and *Bilton* to *Hull*, and other Roads in the County of *York*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

cxxxvii. An Act for incorporating the "Gaslight Company of *Sligo*," and for other Purposes.

cxxxviii. An Act to amend the Provisions of "The *West Bromwich* Improvement Act, 1854," with relation to the Prevention of Smoke.

cxxxix. An Act to vary the Mode of carrying the *Staines, Wokingham, and Woking* Railway across certain Roads; and for other Purposes.

cxl. An Act for incorporating "The *Cape Town* Railway and Dock Company;" and for other Purposes connected therewith.

cxli. An Act to amalgamate the *Glasgow and Inchbelly Bridge* and *Possil and Balmore* Turnpike Road Trusts, and to make Branch Roads; and for other Purposes.

cxlii. An Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike Road from *Charlestown of Aboyne*, by *Ballater*, *Crathie*, and *Castletown of Braemar*, to *Cairnwell Hill*, with a Branch at *Crathie*, in the County of *Aberdeen;* and for other Purposes.

cxliii. An Act for constructing and maintaining a Quay and other Works in the Borough of *Gateshead* in the County of *Durham;* and for other Purposes.

cxliv. An Act to enable the *Halifax* Gaslight and Coke Company to transfer their Undertaking and Powers to the *Halifax* Local Board of Health; and for other Purposes.

cxlv. An Act to amend an Act of the First Year of the Reign of King *George* the Fourth, Chapter 100, to enable Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of *London* to purchase certain Lands and Houses for building more convenient and requisite Head Quarters, Storehouses, and other proper Accommodation for the Royal London Militia, and to confer certain other Powers.

cxlvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and North-western* Railway at *Dunstable* in the County of *Bedford* to the *Great Northern* Railway at or near *Welwyn* in the County of *Hertford*, to be called "The *Luton, Dunstable, and Welwyn Junction* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

cxlvii. An Act to extend the Limits of the Borough of *Folkestone;* to enable the

Corporation of the said Borough to construct a Market House; to make certain new Streets and other Improvements; and to pave, light, drain, and otherwise improve the said Borough; and for other Purposes.

cxlviii. An Act for insuring the due Proof of Gun Barrels in *England;* and for other Purposes.

cxlix. An Act for enabling the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company to make new Branches and other Works; to acquire additional Lands; and for other Purposes.

cl. An Act for authorizing the making and maintaining of the *West Somerset Mineral* Railway, and the improving and regulating of the Harbour of *Watchet* in the County of *Somerset;* and for other Purposes.

cli. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town and Parish of *Wolverhampton,* the Suburbs thereof, and the Parishes and Places adjacent thereto.

clii. An Act to amend "The *Bradford* Corporation Waterworks Act, 1854."

cliii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Port Carlisle* Railway in the Township of *Drumburgh* to or near to the *Coat* Lighthouse in *Silloth Bay* in the Parish of *Holme Cultram* in the County of *Cumberland,* and also a Dock and Jetty at *Silloth Bay;* and for making Arrangements with the *Port Carlisle* Dock and Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

cliv. An Act for maintaining the *Yorkshire* District of the Road from *Keighley* in the West Riding of the County of *York* to *Kirkby-in-Kendal* in the County of *Westmoreland.*

clv. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Liverpool* to acquire Lands; and for other Purposes.

clvi. An Act to renew the Term and continue the Powers of an Act passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the Road from* Wadhurst *to the Turnpike Road on* Lamberhurst Down, *both in the County of* Sussex, *and from the Turnpike Road on* Pullen's Hill *to* West Farleigh Street, *both in the County of* Kent.

clvii. An Act for extending the Times granted to purchase Lands for the Part of the *Waveney Valley* Railway between *Bungay* and *Beccles.*

clviii. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* Railway Company to enlarge their Station at *Queen Street, Glasgow;* to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

clix. An Act for making and maintaining the *Great Northern London* Cemetery, and for other Purposes.

clx. An Act for better enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Wisbech* to raise and secure Monies payable by them to the *Nene Valley* Drainage and Navigation Improvement Commissioners; and for other Purposes.

clxi. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the *Bolton and Nightingale's* Turnpike Road, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

clxii. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Dock on the North Side of the River *Thames,* to be called "The *Dagenham* (*Thames*) Dock."

clxiii. An Act to amend "The *London* Necropolis and National Mausoleum Act, 1852;" and for other Purposes.

clxiv. An Act to repeal an Act for making, widening, repairing, and maintaining certain Roads leading to and from the Town of *Honiton* in the County of *Devon;* and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

clxv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Leven* Railway at the Town of *Leven* to the Town of *Kitconguhar* in the County of *Fife,* to be called "The *East of Fife* Railway."

clxvi. An Act to incorporate the *Royal Medical Benevolent* College; and for other Purposes.

clxvii. An Act to enable the *Londonderry and Coleraine* Railway Company to lease a Portion of their Undertaking; and for other Purposes.

clxviii. An Act for more effectually repairing the *Cavendish Bridge and Brassington* Road, and for making a Branch Line of Road in connection with the same, all in the County of *Derby.*

clxix. An Act for making Railways from the *Farnborough* Extension of the *West London and Crystal Palace* Railway to the *North Kent* Line of the *South-eastern* Railway, and to the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway, with Branches therefrom; and for other Purposes.

clxx. An Act for extending the Limits of the Harbour of *Barrow* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster;* and to enable the Commissioners of the said Harbour to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

clxxi. An Act for vesting the Undertakings of the *Birkenhead* Dock Company, and of the Trustees of the *Birkenhead* Docks, in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Liverpool;* and for other Purposes.

clxxii. An Act for improving the Postal and Passenger Communication between *England* and *Ireland,* and for authorizing Arrangements between certain Companies in *England* and *Ireland* in relation thereto; and for other Purposes.

clxxiii. An Act to repeal and consolidate the several Acts relating to the *Furness* Railway Company; to enable the said Company to raise a further Sum of Money; to give further Powers to the said Company; and for other Purposes.

clxxiv. An Act to authorize the Trustees of the *Liverpool* Docks to construct new Works, and to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

clxxv. An Act for enabling the *South Staffordshire* Railway Company to make certain Branch Railways; for the Purchase of additional Lands at *Wichnor* and *Dudley;* and for other Purposes.

clxxvi. An Act for maintaining and improving the Road from *Gateshead* in the County of *Durham* to the *Hexham* Turnpike Road near *Dilston Bar* in the County of *Northumberland,* and other Roads connected therewith.

clxvii. An Act to enable the *Portsmouth* Railway Company to make an Alteration in the Line of their Railway; and for other Purposes.

clxxviii. An Act for the Improvement of the Borough of *Shrewsbury* in the County of *Salop.*

clxxix. An Act to correct an Oversight in "The *Hereford* Improvement Act, 1854."

clxxx. An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Railway from the *Bishop Auckland* Branch of the *North-eastern* Railway in the Township of *Elvet* to the Township of *Brandon* and *Byshottles,* all in the County of *Durham,* to be called "The *Dearness Valley* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

clxxxi. An Act to enable the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway Company to alter and improve certain of their Works, and to construct additional Works; and to authorize Arrangements with respect to the *Stratford-upon-Avon* Canal; and for other Purposes.

clxxxii. An Act for enabling the *Somerset Central* Railway Company to construct Railways to *Wells* and to *Burnham* and a Pier at *Burnham,* and to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

clxxxiii. An Act for the making and maintaining of the *Severn Valley* Railway; and for other Purposes.

clxxxiv. An Act to facilitate the Erection of One or more Churches in the Parishes of *Tormoham* and *Saint Mary Church,* at or near the Town of *Torquay,* in the County of *Devon;* and for other Purposes.

clxxxv. An Act to repeal the Act of the Ninth *Victoria,* Chapter Thirty-two, to reconstitute and extend the Police District therein mentioned under the Name of the *Airdrie* Rural Police District, and to erect and maintain a Hall, Court House, and Public Offices for the *Airdrie* District of *Lanarkshire.*

clxxxvi. An Act to authorize the Transfer of the Undertaking of the *Deptford* Gaslight and Coke Company to the *Surrey* Consumers Gas Company, and to wind up the Affairs of the first-named Company; and for other Purposes.

clxxxvii. An Act for enabling the *East Kent* Railway Company to extend their authorized Line of Railway by the Construction of a Railway from *Canterbury* to *Dover,* with two Branches at *Dover;* to increase their Capital; and for other Purposes.

clxxxviii. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the *London and Southwestern* Railway Company; for regulating their Capital; and for other Purposes.

clxxxix. An Act for the Conservancy and Improvement of *Dundalk* Harbour and Port, and for other Purposes.

cxc. An Act for making certain Railways to connect *Glasgow, Dumbarton,* and *Helensburgh,* in the Counties of *Lanark* and *Dumbarton;* and for making Provision for the Use and working of the said Railways.

cxci. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Western* Railway at *Southall* in the County of *Middlesex* to *Brentford* in the same County, with Docks at the last-mentioned Place; and for other Purposes.

cxcii. An Act for making a Railway and Pier to and at *Stokes Bay* in the County of *Hants.*

cxciii. An Act for extending the Times granted to the *Westminster* Improvement Commissioners by "The *West-*

minster Improvement Act, 1845," "The *Westminster* Improvement Act, 1847," "The *Westminster* Improvement Act, 1850," and "The *Westminster* Improvement Act, 1853," for the compulsory Purchase of Lands and the Completion of Works; and for altering the Corporate Name of "The *Westminster* Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes," to "The *London* and *Westminster* Association for improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes;" and for other Purposes.

cxciv. An Act to change the corporate Name of the *Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire Junction* Railway Company, to repeal their Act and consolidate their Powers, to alter and define their Undertaking, to reduce their Capital; and for other Purposes.

cxcv. An Act for facilitating the Completion of the *Westminster* Improvements, and for the Incorporation of the *Westminster* Land Company for a limited Period for that Purpose.

cxcvi. An Act for transferring Part of the Property and Powers of the Trustees of the River *Lee;* and for the Amendment of the Acts of the *New River* Company, the *East London* Waterworks Company, and the said Trustees; and for other Purposes.

cxcvii. An Act to repeal, alter, and amend some of the Provisions of "The *Royal Conical* Flour Mill Company's Act, 1854;" to enable the Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

cxcviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Manor Street* Terminus of the authorized *Westminster Terminus* Railway in the Parish of *Clapham* in the County of *Surrey*, to *Norwood* in the Parish of *St. Mary Lambeth* in the same County, connecting the *Westminster Terminus* Railway with the *West End of London and Crystal Palace* Railway.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in Evidence.

1. AN Act for enabling Leases to be made of the Freehold Estates of the late *Matthew Hill*, Esquire; and for other Purposes.
2. An Act to enable the Trustees under the Settlement executed on the Marriage of *Philip Rideout Hoffe* to effect a Sale to Sir *Richard Plumptre Glyn*, Baronet, of certain Hereditaments situate at *Twyford* in the Parish of *Compton Abbas* and County of *Dorset*, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "*Hoffe's* Estate Act, 1855."
3. An Act for authorizing the granting of Mining Leases of Estates, subject to the Uses of the Will of *Robert Bell Livesey*, Esquire, deceased; and for other Purposes.
4. An Act for enabling Leases, Sales, Repairs, and Improvements to be made of the Estates of *James Walthall Hammond*, Esquire, deceased, and for other Purposes, the Short Title of which is "*Hammond's* Estate Act, 1855."
5. An Act to authorize Conveyances in Fee or Demises for long Terms of Years, under reserved Rents, of certain Parts of Estates, settled by the Will of the late *Joseph Livesey*, Esquire, deceased.
6. An Act to enable *George William Holmes Ross*, of *Cromarty*, Esquire, to relieve the Estate of *Cromarty* from Burdens affecting the same, to charge the said Estate with certain Family Provisions, and with certain Sums of Money expended in Improvements thereon.
7. An Act for authorizing Mining and other Leases and Sales and Exchanges to be made of the Lands devised by the Will of *George Bray*, deceased; and for other Purposes.
8. An Act for authorizing the granting of Building Leases of certain Parts of the Estates subject to the Residuary Devise in the Will of *John Jenkins*, late of *Saltley Hall* in the County of *Warwick*, Esquire, and for appointing new Trustees of the said Will; and for other Purposes.
9. An Act for enabling the Right Honourable *William Nevill*, Earl of *Abergavenny*, to grant Leases of entailed Mines, Minerals, Lands, and Hereditaments in the County of *Monmouth*.
10. An Act to enable the President and Scholars of *Saint John Baptist* College, in the University of *Oxford*, to grant Building Leases of their Lands in the Parishes of *Saint Giles, Saint Thomas*, and *Woolvercot, Oxford;* and for other Purposes.
11. An Act for vesting in the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the *Thames* the Lands in *Islington* devised by the Will of *Edward Harvist* to the Brewers' Company, upon

trust for the Repair of the Highway from *Tyburn* to *Edgeworth*; and for discharging the Company from the Trusts of that Will; and for enabling the Commissioners to grant Building Leases of those Lands; and for other Purposes.

12. An Act to empower the Warden and Scholars of the House or College of Scholars of *Merton*, in the University of *Oxford*, to sell certain Lands situate in the Parish of *Holywell*, otherwise *Saint Cross*, in the City of *Oxford*, and to lay out the Monies to arise from such Sale in the Purchase of other Hereditaments.
13. An Act for giving Effect to a Compromise of certain Suits and Claims affecting the Estates of *Josephine Catherine Handcock*, *Anne Mary Handcock*, and *Honoria Handcock*, Spinsters, deceased, and for vesting the said Estates in *John Stratford Handcock*, Esquire, subject to certain Charges; and for other Purposes.
14. An Act to authorize the granting of Building and other Leases of Estates in the Counties of *Louth* and *Armagh*, devised by the Will of the Right Honourable *William Charles*, Viscount *Clermont*, deceased, and the Sale and Exchange of certain Portions of the Estate so devised; and for other Purposes.
15. An Act for the future Government, Management, and Regulation of the Charity of *John Marshall*, late of *Southwark* in the County of *Surrey*, Gentleman, deceased; and for other Purposes.
16. An Act for vesting the Freehold and Leasehold Estates comprised in the residuary Gifts in the Will of *Joseph Halford*, Esquire, deceased, in Trustees, with Powers to sell, exchange, and lease the same, and to purchase other Lands, to be resettled conformably to such residuary Gifts.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Not Printed.

17. An Act to relieve Sir *James Carnegie* of *Southesk*, *Kinnaird*, and *Pittarrow*, Baronet, from the Effect of the Attainder of *James*, Fifth Earl of *Southesk*, and Baron *Carnegie* of *Kinnaird* and *Leuchars*, in *Scotland*.
18. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Henry Newsham Pedder* with *Emma Pedder* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
19. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *William Ewing* the younger with *Helen Mary Ewing* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
20. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Arthur Wyndham*, Esquire, with *Ann Magdalene Louisa Wyndham* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
21. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *James Remington Hadow*, Merchant, with *Jane Menzies* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
22. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Edward Jones* with *Elizabeth Jones* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
23. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Morton Cornish Sumner*, Esquire, with *Penelope Rubina Maria* his now Wife, and to enable the said *Morton Cornish Sumner* to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.
II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
III. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

I.—ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, Bounties, &c.	NET RECEIPT within the year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	22,245,117 17 1	253,442 13 9	21,991,675 3 4
Excise	17,669,548 13 8¾	627,253 12 1¾	17,042,295 1 7
Stamps	7,404,073 12 4½	244,533 19 2	7,159,539 13 2½
Taxes, Land and Assessed	3,229,642 8 6¾	4,520 18 8½	3,225,121 9 10¼
—— Income and Property	11,031,836 7 4½	109,569 10 7½	10,922,266 16 9¼
Post Office	2,689,916 9 10½	54,579 18 4	2,635,336 11 6½
Crown Lands	383,758 6 7	.. ..	383,758 6 7
Miscellaneous	731,577 18 0	.. ..	731,577 18 0
TOTALS	65,385,471 13 7	1,293,900 12 8½	64,091,571 0 10½

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and abating the Expenditure for Collection and Management thereout defrayed by the several clusive of the Sums applied to the Redemption of FUNDED or paying off UNFUNDED DEBT,

INCOME.	In the Year ended 10th October, 1854.	In the Year ended 5th January, 1855.	In the Year ended 31st March, 1855.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	20,193,641 18 9	20,777,714 8 11	20,496,658 14 6
Excise	15,526,892 1 4	16,129,843 9 8	16,179,169 4 8
Stamps	6,998,566 4 8	7,078,004 10 0	6,965,514 9 10
Land and Assessed Taxes	3,154,605 7 7	3,040,548 4 3	3,036,135 19 9
Property Tax	6,972,093 3 10	7,456,025 2 8	10,515,369 6 3
Post Office	1,340,000 0 0	1,288,233 17 4	1,299,156 8 9
Crown Lands	271,571 16 8	271,571 16 8	272,571 16 8
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	6,965 12 5	8,256 17 0	8,902 8 5
Fees of Public Offices	84,218 5 6	88,567 4 3	84,006 12 9
	54,548,554 10 9	56,138,765 10 9	58,857,485 1 7
Contribution from the East India Company	60,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	60,000 0 0
Trustees of the King of the Belgians	40,500 0 0	33,000 0 0	33,500 0 0
Old Stores and Extra Receipts of Navy and Military Departments	373,038 6 11	386,095 17 10	414,673 18 2
Unclaimed Dividends received	85,376 14 2	85,376 14 2	61,044 17 5
Miscellaneous Receipts	274,473 18 11	119,271 9 8	69,450 1 3
	55,381,943 10 9	56,822,509 12 5	59,496,153 18 5
Excess of Expenditure over Income	887,369 2 7	3,209,059 4 5	6,196,808 0 5
	56,269,312 13 4	60,031,568 16 10	65,692,961 18 10

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

CLASS IV. UNFUNDED DEBT.
V. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.
VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1855.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	PAYMENTS out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS and ADVANCES Repayable from Votes outstanding 31st March, 1855.	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22,393,642 14 7	200,176 17 10	21,429,903 14 9	763,562 2 0	22,393,642 14 7
17,364,879 13 8		16,695,537 14 0		
7,333,529 4 11¼	219,435 7 4½	7,093,777 4 0	1,089,966 1 10	38,901,978 6 9
14,203,569 8 1½		3,160,640 19 10		
		10,642,620 19 9		
3,090,591 16 10½	26,708 18 9	2,343,000 0 0	720,882 18 1	3,090,591 16 10½
440,024 14 4	122,227 5 8	272,571 16 8	45,225 12 0	440,024 14 4
731,577 18 0	.. ..	731,577 18 0	.. ..	731,577 18 0
65,557,815 10 6½	568,548 9 7¼	62,769,630 7 0	2,619,636 13 11*	65,557,815 10 6½

* Balances and Bills outstanding on 5th April, 1854, £1,466,244 9s. 7¾d.

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

IRELAND, in the Years ended 10th October, 1854, 5th January, 1855, and 31st March, 1855, (after Revenue Departments), and of the ACTUAL ISSUES OR PAYMENTS within the same Periods, ex- and of the ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS for LOCAL WORKS, &c.

EXPENDITURE.	In the Year ended 10th October, 1854.	In the Year ended 5th January, 1855.	In the Year ended 31st March, 1855.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Debt:			
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,469,772 11 9	23,394,975 8 8	23,366,251 5 7
Terminable Annuities	3,860,185 15 3	3,855,498 16 7	3,846,860 18 3
Unclaimed Dividends repaid	85,916 1 2	85,916 1 2	85,916 1 2
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854	.. ..	98,000 0 0	105,000 0 0
Ditto Exchequer Bills, Supply	349,636 4 0	349,636 4 0	432,086 9 0
Ditto ditto Deficiency	13,442 0 10	17,665 13 1	17,715 13 1
Ditto ditto Ways and Means	8,728 6 8	11,184 11 8	10,702 18 4
Consolidated Fund:			
Civil List	400,265 0 0	400,382 10 0	400,310 0 0
Annuities and Pensions	349,526 0 10	347,779 6 3	345,040 17 3
Salaries and Allowances	277,706 18 3	223,503 18 1	186,763 2 0
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	147,932 8 7	148,409 17 3	148,984 9 10
Courts of Justice	1,072,587 7 6	702,582 11 10	572,256 19 2
Miscellaneous Charges	204,852 13 3	191,885 7 5	185,934 11 2
Supply Services:			
Army	7,060,882 0 0	7,480,882 0 0	8,380,882 0 0
Navy	10,057,769 5 10	12,182,769 5 10	14,490,105 0 0
Ordnance	3,690,890 11 9	4,386,390 11 9	5,450,719 11 10
Kafir War	230,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	.. ..
Vote of Credit, War with Russia	220,000 0 0	500,000 0 0	1,800,000 0 0
Civil Services	4,769,219 7 8	5,624,106 12 10	5,867,432 1 9
	56,269,312 13 4	60,031,568 16 10	65,692,961 18 10

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Of the United Kingdom, in the Year ended 31st March, 1855, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the National Debt within the same period.

Payments out of the Income in its progress to the Exchequer					£ 568,548	s. 9	d. 7¼
Public Debt.	£	s.	d.			
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,366,251	5	7			
Terminable Annuities	3,846,860	18	3			
Unclaimed Dividends repaid	85,916	1	2			
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854	105,000	0	0			
Do. do. Bills, Supply	432,086	9	0			
Do. do. Deficiency	17,715	13	1			
Do. do. Ways and Means	10,702	18	4			
					27,864,533	5	5
Civil List	400,310	0	0			
Annuities and Pensions	345,040	17	8			
Salaries and Allowances	186,763	2	0			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	148,984	9	10			
Courts of Justice	572,256	19	2			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	185,934	11	2			
					1,839,289	19	10
Army, Commissariat and Militia Services	8,380,882	0	0			
Navy Services, including Transports and Packets	14,490,105	0	0			
Ordnance Services	5,450,719	11	10			
Vote of Credit (War with Russia)	1,800,000	0	0			
Miscellaneous Civil Services	5,867,432	1	9			
	35,989,138	13	7			
Revenue Departments, Votes issued	2,873,476	8	7			
					38,862,615	2	2
					69,134,986	17	0¼

	£	s.	d.
Revenue, *less* Balances outstanding	62,938,178	16	7¼
Excess of Expenditure over Income	6,196,808	0	5
	£69,134,986	17	0¼

III.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the Monies given for the Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Year 1854–55 have been disposed of, to 31st March, 1855.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Army	8,810,059	0	0	7,815,000	0	0
Navy	12,874,505	0	0	12,874,505	0	0
Ordnance	4,583,701	0	0	4,469,829	0	1*
Vote of Credit (War against Russia)	3,000,000	0	0	1,800,000	0	0
Civil Contingencies	100,000	0	0	38,084	0	0
Class 1.—Public Works and Buildings.						
Royal Palaces and Public Buildings, Repairs	135,863	0	0	87,083	3	0
Buckingham Palace, Completion of South Wing	19,437	0	0	13,500	0	0
Royal Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c., Repairs	66,585	0	0	42,264	0	0
New Houses of Parliament, Works, &c.	141,294	0	0	107,700	0	0
Stationery Office, Works and Fittings	10,000	0	0	2,500	0	0
Public Record Repository, erecting	10,000	0	0	...	...	
Holyhead Harbour, &c.	155,486	0	0	128,816	13	7
Harbours of Refuge	237,000	0	0	144,067	13	9
Port Patrick Harbour	676	0	0	...	...	
Public Works, Ireland, Repairs, &c.	26,118	0	0	4,305	13	0
Kingstown Harbour	13,370	0	0	6,000	0	0
Class 2.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments.						
Salaries, &c., Houses of Parliament	83,076	0	0	37,000	0	0
Ditto Treasury	55,146	0	0	42,758	12	11
Ditto Home Department	27,552	0	0	19,988	1	3
Ditto Foreign Department	72,372	0	0	72,372	0	0
Ditto Colonial Department	40,550	0	0	29,682	18	0

* Saving, 113,871*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, carried forward.

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Salaries, &c., Lord Privy Seal	2,700	0	0	2,500	0	0
Ditto Paymaster-General's Office	23,850	0	0	20,500	0	0
Ditto Exchequer	7,295	0	0	4,400	0	0
Ditto Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings	20,124	0	0	20,124	0	0
Ditto Office of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues	22,846	0	0	22,846	0	0
Ditto State Paper Office	2,791	0	0	1,276	0	10
Salaries and Expenses, Ecclesiastical Commissioners	3,463	0	0	2,500	0	6
Salaries, &c., Commissioners Poor Laws	210,902	0	0	48,451	4	11
Ditto Mint, including Coinage	82,504	0	0	74,000	0	0
Ditto Public Record Department	12,691	0	0	3,500	0	0
Ditto Inspectors of Factories	15,115	0	0	8,500	0	0
Ditto Officers in Scotland, formerly paid from Hereditary Revenues	1,700	0	0	182	17	5
Ditto Officers, &c., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	6,283	0	0	2,937	10	5
Ditto Chief Secretary, &c., Ireland	16,744	0	0	2,943	12	1
Ditto Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland	6,704	0	0	6,093	8	2
Ditto Board of Public Works, Ireland	24,218	0	0	17,000	0	0
Foreign and other Secret Services	32,000	0	0	13,937	8	0
Stationery, &c., Public Departments	255,560	0	0	255,560	0	0
Salaries, &c., Privy Council, Privy Council for Trade, and Education Office	68,600	0	0	64,246	1	0
Class 3.—Law and Justice.						
Law Charges, England	29,561	0	0	29,561	0	0
Sheriffs' Expenses, and Salaries of the Officers of the Court of Exchequer	17,079	0	0	2,800	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Court	8,415	0	0	5,480	0	0
Law Expenses, Scotland	92,455	0	0	...	...	
Criminal Prosecutions and Law Charges, Ireland	55,470	0	0	800	7	4
Metropolitan Police, Dublin	37,000	0	0	30,500	0	0
Charges formerly paid out of County Rates	250,000	0	0	85,000	0	0
General Superintendence of Prisons	17,306	0	0	13,894	3	0
Prisons and Convict Establishments at Home	371,383	0	0	190,112	3	2
Maintenance of Prisoners, and Removal of Convicts	164,165	0	0	37,025	3	1
Transportation of Convicts	92,765	0	0	15,620	1	6
Convict Establishments in the Colonies	342,702	0	0	...	...	
Class 4.—Education, Science, and Art.						
Education, Great Britain	263,000	0	0	241,500	0	0
Ditto Ireland	193,040	0	0	125,000	0	0
Department of Practical Art	79,845	0	0	42,161	2	6
Professors at Oxford and Cambridge	2,006	0	0	2,006	0	0
University of London	3,875	0	0	...	...	
Grants to Scottish Universities	7,710	0	0	4,484	7	3

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Royal Irish Academy	300	0	0	300	0	0
Royal Hibernian Academy	300	0	0	300	0	0
Royal Belfast Academical Institution	2,600	0	0	1,953	5	11
Queen's University, Ireland	2,259	0	0	2,259	0	0
British Museum, Salaries and Expenses	55,225	0	0	55,225	0	0
„ New Buildings	101,142	0	0	31,300	0	0
„ Antiquities	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
National Gallery	7,490	0	0	6,140	0	0
Magnetic Observatories, &c.	2,020	0	0	2,020	0	0
Geographical Society	500	0	0	500	0	
Class 5.—Colonial and Consular Services.						
Civil Establishment, Bermudas	4,049	0	0	2,500	0	0
Ecclesiastical Establishment, North American Provinces	7,547	0	0	...	...	
Indian Department, Canada	9,438	0	0	...	...	
Salaries, &c., Governors, West Indies and Prince Edward's Island	22,928	0	0	6,000	0	0
Stipendiary Justices, West Indies	28,875	0	0	...	...	
Civil Establishments, Western Coast of Africa	14,110	0	0	7,000	0	0
St. Helena	11,276	0	0	5,000	0	0
Western Australia	2,383	0	0	18	7	5
Heligoland	976	0	0	...	...	
Falkland Islands	3,023	0	0	1,500	0	0
British Settlement at Hong Kong	4,400	0	0	3,000	0	0
Labuan	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Colonial Land and Emigration Board	16,840	0	0	5,500	0	0
Support of Captured Negroes	20,000	0	0	...	...	
Commissioners for Suppression of Slave Trade	11,250	0	0	...	...	
Consular Establishments Abroad	156,865	0	0	131,333	6	8
Extraordinary Disbursements, Missions Abroad	18,500	0	0	18,500	0	0
Class 6.—Superannuations and Charities.						
Superannuations, &c., to Public Officers	135,772	0	0	90,168	1	3
Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, &c.	2,561	0	0	...	...	
Vaccine Institution	2,210	0	0	2,210	0	0
Refuge for the Destitute	325	0	0	162	10	0
Polish Refugees, &c.	4,200	0	0	2,108	4	3
Miscellaneous Allowances, formerly Civil List	4,469	0	0	1,119	13	8
Foundling Hospital, Dublin	1,352	0	0	...	...	
House of Industry, Dublin	11,859	0	0	11,859	0	0
Female Orphan House, Dublin	500	0	0	200	0	0
Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin	1,215	0	0	800	0	0
Lying-in Hospital, Dublin	500	0	0	500	0	0
Dr. Stevens' Hospital, Dublin	795	0	0	795	0	0
House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin	1,900	0	0	1,900	0	0
Hospital for Incurables, Dublin	250	0	0	250	0	0
Protestant Dissenting Ministers, Ireland	38,745	0	0	27,257	3	8
Charitable Allowances, Concordatum Fund, Ireland	6,426	0	0	5,664	14	1

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Class 7.—Special and Temporary Objects.						
Incumbered Estates Commission, Ireland	13,930	0	0	13,930	0	0
Charity Commission for England and Wales	15,000	0	0	13,887	15	0
Statute Law Commission	7,550	0	0	5,690	0	1
Commission for Publication of Ancient Laws, Ireland	900	0	0	500	0	0
Compensations under Patent Law Amendment Act	23,700	0	0	13,228	0	0
Pensions to Masters and Seamen under the Merchant Seamen's Fund Act	78,815	0	0	50,000	0	0
Battersea Park	25,500	0	0	20,000	0	0
Embankment, &c., between Battersea and Vauxhall Bridges	35,000	0	0	...	...	
British Ambassador's House at Paris	3,393	0	0	1,500	0	0
Lighthouses Abroad	10,900	0	0	...	...	
Museum for Royal Dublin Society	2,500	0	0	...	...	
Land at Kensington Gore	27,500	0	0	...	...	
Expedition for Exploration of Australia	5,000	0	0	...	...	
Medical Staff, West India Islands	2,800	0	0	2,800	0	0
Suitors' Fund, Court of Admiralty	25,000	0	0	23,300	0	0
Claims respecting the Orange River Territory	45,000	0	0	...	...	
Burlington House, Piccadilly	140,000	0	0	140,000	0	0
Consular Offices, &c., at Constantinople	10,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Chapel at the Embassy, Constantinople	2,055	0	0	...	...	
British Protestant Cemetery, Madrid	1,400	0	0	1,150	0	0
Monuments, Westminster Abbey, Repair of	2,500	0	0	...	...	
Repair of Statue of Charles I., Charing Cross	1,000	0	0	40	0	0
Agricultural Statistics	13,000	0	0	7,500	0	0
Repair of Breach in Spurn Point	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
General Board of Health	12,055	0	0	11,000	0	0
Department of Secretary of State for War	17,300	0	0	7,276	12	11
For effecting an Exchange in the Office of the Duchy of Cornwall	16,889	0	0	8,319	19	0
Office for Registration of Joint-Stock Companies at Board of Trade	2,273	0	0	...	...	
Universal Exhibition at Paris, "British Department"	50,000	0	0	9,168	10	5
Services transferred from Consolidated Fund, and Gross Revenues.						
Expenses of Departments heretofore charged on Consolidated Fund	149,859	0	0	121,762	10	3
Legal Expenses of ditto, and Gross Revenue	849,402	0	0	738,015	12	10
Miscellaneous Charges ditto	109,634	0	0	98,063	19	6
	35,732,387	0	0	30,858,875	13	2*

* Ordnance Saving, 1854-55, 113,871*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	*s.*	*d.*	SUMS Paid. £	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward . .	35,732,387	0	0	30,858,875	13	2
PAYMENTS for SERVICES not voted, charged on the Supplies granted for the Service of the Year 1854-55; viz.						
Interest on Exchequer Bills charged on Supplies	...	...		432,086	9	0
Building Additional Churches . . .	...	...		3,000	0	0
Principal of Exchequer Bills paid off in Money	...	...		671,700	0	0
	35,732,387	0	0	31,965,662	2	2*
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.						
Customs Department	840,785	0	0	608,697	18	0
Coast Guard	479,320	0	0	324,547	2	3
Inland Revenue Department . . .	1,154,594	0	0	854,557	13	6
Revenue Police (Ireland), and Seamen, Steamer	52,769	0	0	41,830	3	7
Post-office Services and Collection of the Revenue	1,525,335	0	0	1,043,843	11	3
	4,052,803	0	0	2,873,476	8	7

* Ordnance Saving, 1854-55, 113,871*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

	SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPLIES Voted for the Years 1853-54 and 1854-55. £	*s.*	*d.*	ISSUED to the 31st March, 1855. £	*s.*	*d.*
SUPPLIES of 1853-54 and 1854-55, voted in February and March, 1855.						
Navy, Excess 1853-54	77,099	0	0	...	...	
„ „ 1854-55	1,938,104	0	0	1,615,600	0	0
Ordnance, Excess, 1854-55	1,402,961	0	0	920,000	0	0
Stationery, &c., 1854-55	176,400	0	0	176,400	0	0
Extraordinary Expenses of Ministers at Foreign Courts, 1854-55	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
	3,602,564	0	0	2,720,000	0	0

WAYS AND MEANS

GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1854-55.

	£	s.	d.
Per Act 17 Vict. c. 2	8,000,000	0	0
„ 17 Vict. c. 3 (Exchequer Bills)	1,750,000	0	0
„ 17 Vict. c. 21	8,000,000	0	0
„ 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121 (Appropriation Act)	22,322,743	9	11
„ 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121, Surplus of Ways and Means of prior years	149,342	15	1
„ 17 Vict. c. 23, Proceeds of Sale of Exchequer Bonds	5,375,513	6	8
Principal of Exchequer Bills paid off in Money, in Quarter to 5th April, 1854, out of Ways and Means of 1853-54, and issued in December 1854, for Supply Services of the year 1854-55 (part of £655,500)	15,400	0	0
	45,612,999	11	8

	£	s.	d.	
Issued on account of Votes in year to 31st March, 1855	33,732,352	1	9	
Ditto, Interest of Exchequer Bills	432,086	9	0	
Ditto, Building additional Churches	3,000	0	0	
Principal of Exchequer Bills paid off in Money £671,700				
Less, amount re-issued £640,100				
Net Amount paid off out of Ways and Means, 1854-55	31,600	0	0	
				34,199,038 10 9
Balance of Ways and Means granted for the Service of the year 1854-55				11,413,961 0 11
Balance on 31st March, 1855 (prior years)				548,480 5 0
Balance of Ways and Means on 31st March, 1855, to defray the Supplies granted previously to that date				11,962,441 5 11
Balance of Supplies outstanding on 31st March, 1855				6,363,328 19 3
Surplus of Ways and Means of 1853-54 £124,117 4s. 1d. / Ditto of 1854-55, £5,474,995 2s. 7d.				£5,599,112 6 8

SUPPLEMENTAL WAYS AND MEANS.

MONEY GRANTS.

	£	s.	d.
Granted per Act 18 Vict. c. 5	3,300,000	0	0
Issued on account of Supplemental Votes for 1854-55	2,720,000	0	0
Balance on 31 March, 1855	580,000	0	0
Amount of Supplies outstanding on 31st March, 1855	882,564	0	0
Balance provided for in Ways and Means of the year 1855-56	302,564	0	0

WAYS AND MEANS.

EXCHEQUER BILL GRANTS.

	£	s.	d.
Vote for the year 1854, per Act 17 Vict. c. 12, to pay off Bills issued under Act 16 Vict. c. 25, and prior Acts	16,024,100	0	0

IV.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNFUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OUTSTANDING DEMANDS ON 31st MARCH, 1855.

An Account of the Unfunded Debt in Exchequer Bills and Exchequer Bonds on the 5th April, 1854; the Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1855; the Amount issued for paying off Exchequer Bills within the same period, and the Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1855; distinguishing also the Total Amount unprovided for, together with the Amount of Interest upon the Outstanding Exchequer Bills computed to the latter Day.

	Exchequer Bills.			Exchequer Bonds of 1854.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Unfunded Debt on 5th April, 1854 . .	16,008,700	0	0	...	...	
Amount issued in the year ended 31st March, 1855	17,139,600	0	0	6,000,000	0	0
	33,148,300	0	0	6,000,000	0	0
Amount paid off within the same period .	15,996,900	0	0	...	...	
Total Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1855	17,151,400	0	0	...	..	
Amount of Interest upon the same . .	595,200	19	5	210,000	0	0

An Account of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1855, to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund, and the Sum which will be required to meet the Charge on that Day.

Issued to meet the Charge:	£	s.	d.
For the Quarter ended 5th April, 1854, and paid off before 5th July, 1854	5,852,048	1	1
For the Quarter ended 5th July, 1854, and paid off before 10th October, 1854	4,029,289	17	9
For the Quarter ended 10th October, 1854, and paid off before 5th January, 1855	2,460,582	0	0
For the Quarter ended 5th January, 1854, and paid off before 31st March, 1855	1,519,534	16	9
To be issued to meet the Charge for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1855, in the Quarter to 30th June, 1855 . . .	3,467,094	4	6

V.—PUBLIC

An Account of the State of the Public Funded Debt of Great March, 1855.

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS Transferred to and standing in the Names of the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GREAT BRITAIN.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. . .	3,032,932 2 0	31,186 0 5	3,001,746 1 7
Debt due to Bank of England at 3 per cent.	11,015,100 0 0	.. ..	11,015,100 0 0
Consolidated Annuities ditto.	368,710,123 3 11¼	1,403,747 5 6	367,306,375 18 5¼
Reduced Annuities . ditto.	115,465,728 4 6	1,647,936 6 1	113,817,791 18 5
New Annuities . . ditto.	215,793,872 10 0	441,563 8 4	215,352,309 1 8
Total, at 3 per cent. . . .	710,984,823 18 5¼	3,493,246 19 11	707,491,576 18 6¼
New Annuities at 3½ per cent. . .	240,746 6 4	.. ..	240,746 6 4
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . . .	431,749 14 4	624 15 0	431,124 19 4
Total, Great Britain . . .	714,690,252 1 1¼	3,525,057 15 4	711,165,194 5 9¼
IRELAND.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. . .	6,029 15 7	.. ..	6,029 15 7
Consolidated Annuities at 3 per cent.	5,710,268 12 10	.. ..	5,710,268 12 10
Reduced Annuities ditto.	120,078 3 8	.. ..	120,078 3 8
New Annuities . . . ditto.	32,011,478 16 5	.. ..	32,011,478 16 5
Debt due to Bank of Ireland at 3½ per cent.	2,630,769 4 8	.. ..	2,630,769 4 8
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . . .	2,000 0 0	.. ..	2,000 0 0
Total, Ireland	40,480,624 13 2	.. ..	40,480,624 13 2
Total, United Kingdom, at 31st March, 1855	755,170,876 14 3½	3,525,057 15 4	751,645,818 18 11¼

ABSTRACT.

*** *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS unredeemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE.		
				Due to the Public Creditor.	Management.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	714,690,252	3,525,057	711,165,194	24,986,502	86,721	25,073,304
Ireland . . .	40,480,624	..	40,480,624	1,431,198	..	1,431,198
Total, United Kingdom, on 31st March, 1855 . . .	755,170,876	3,525,057*	751,645,818	26,417,780	86,721	26,504,502

DEFERRED ANNUITIES outstanding on 31st March, 1855.

Deferred Life Annuities, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14 . .	£29,593 19 6
Deferred Annuities for terms of Years per ditto	1,230 11 6
	£30,824 11 0

* On account of Donations and Bequests £652,139 13 2
Ditto of Stock unclaimed 10 years and upwards . . . 686,843 4 0
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends 2,186,074 18 2

£3,525,057 15 4

FUNDED DEBT.

BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the Charge thereupon, at the 31st

CHARGE.

	IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Due to the Public Creditor. Annual Interest of Unredeemed Debt	21,329,773 6 6½	1,227,582 8 7¾	
Long Annuities, expire 5th Jan. 1860	1,157,171 17 6	135,296 15 0	
Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 5th April, 1867	585,740 0 0	....	
Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expire at various periods, viz. :—			
Granted up to 31 March, 1855 £1,706,004 2 6			
Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to ditto, including £106,100 Waterloo Annuities, 59 Geo. 3, c. 34. 811,517 8 7			
£894,486 13 11	832,486 13 11	62,000 0 0	
Payable at the National Debt Offices. Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict., c. 45, viz. :—			
Granted up to 31 Mar. 1855 . £2,718,095 8 6			
Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to 31 Mar., 1855 . . 1,681,117 11 6			
Tontine and other English Life Annuities, per various Acts	1,036,977 17 0	....	
Irish.	15,060, 16 11	....	
	28,771 17 9	6,319 1	
	24,986,582 9 7½	1,431,198 5 0¾	
Management	86,721 16 1	....	
Total Annual Charge, exclusive of £109,000 13s. 2¾d., the Annual Charge on Capitals and Long Annuities, and Annuities for Terms of Years, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, standing in the names of the Commissioners on account of Stock Unclaimed 10 Years and upwards, and of Unclaimed Dividends, and also on account of Donations and Bequests	25,073,304 5 8½	1,431,198 5 0¾	26,504,502 10 9¼

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the Sum which shall appear to be the Amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom;" and the following Sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, including Sums on account of Donations and Bequests, viz. :—

	On account of The Sinking Fund.	On account of Donations and Bequests.
Applicable between	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5th April and 5th July, 1854	813,876 3 7	2,617 7 9
5th July and 10th October, 1854	838,102 18 3	6,898 3 6
10th October, 1854, and 5th January, 1855	264,669 12 11	2,729 11 1
5th January, 1855, and 21st March, 1855	nil.	6,898 3 6
	1,966,648 14 9	19,143 5 10

VI.—TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Value of the Imports into, and of the Exports from, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during each of the three Years ending the 5th of January, 1855; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof; showing the Trade of Great Britain and Ireland separately and jointly.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.					IRELAND.					UNITED KINGDOM.				
	VALUE of Imports into Great Britain.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain.	VALUE of Imports into Ireland.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Ireland.	VALUE of Imports into the United Kingdom.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1853	103,394,155	195,825,627	23,320,173	219,145,800	77,780,591	5,937,003	350,974	8,135	359,109	296,263	109,331,158	196,176,601	23,328,308	219,504,909	78,076,854
1854	117,193,754	214,117,731	27,739,442	241,857,173	98,709,688	5,905,559	209,721	5,330	215,051	224,093	123,099,313	214,327,452	27,744,772	242,072,224	98,933,781
1855	120,940,344	213,968,352	29,747,204	243,715,556	97,026,215	3,485,315	172,157	5,790	177,947	272,685	124,426,159	214,140,509	29,752,994	243,893,503	97,298,900

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending 5th January, 1853, 1854, and 1855 respectively.

	Year ending 5th January, 1853.		Year ending 5th January, 1854.		Year ending 5th January, 1855.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England	556	123,082	611	150,150	581	134,301
Scotland	131	41,959	163	50,326	168	53,129
Ireland	25	2,450	24	2,695	53	9,512
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	30	2,933	32	4,067	28	4,761
British Plantations	677	138,880	723	152,550	513	119,166
TOTAL	1,419	309,304	1,553	359,788	1,343	320,869

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 5th January, 1854, is now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Account is made up.

VESSELS REGISTERED.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December, 1852, 1853, and 1854 respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1852.			On the 31st December, 1853.			On the 31st December, 1854.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
England	19,600	2,907,999	147,252	20,078	3,150,653	152,184	20,336	3,365,330	162,423
Scotland	3,450	535,008	29,512	3,451	559,141	29,563	3,393	556,978	29,035
Ireland	2,178	254,997	13,902	2,219	259,364	14,083	2,257	262,377	13,262
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	858	61,274	5,978	860	61,046	5,701	873	64,065	5,911
British Plantations	8,316	665,114	46,868	8,701	734,218	52,365	9,101	794,520	55,860
TOTAL	34,402	4,424,392	243,512	35,309	4,764,422	253,896	35,960	5,043,270	266,491

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM from and to Foreign Parts, during each of the Three Years ending 5th January, 1855.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

YEARS ending 5th Jan.	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1853	20,367	4,648,155	15,459	2,771,355	1,397	286,708	828	181,229	21,764	4,934,863	16,287	2,952,584
1854	20,467	4,819,747	20,053	3,650,264	1,161	235,596	1,195	237,499	21,628	5,055,343	21,248	3,887,763
1855	20,460	5,163,423	19,630	3,668,838	880	211,128	621	117,977	21,340	5,374,551	20,251	3,786,815

SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PARTS.

YEARS ending 5th Jan.	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1853	20,880	4,882,151	17,154	3,036,224	650	168,955	677	155,372	21,530	5,051,106	17,831	3,191,596
1854	20,937	5,068,610	22,287	4,015,019	541	144,370	1,014	219,105	21,478	5,212,980	23,301	4,234,124
1855	20,491	5,249,173	22,177	4,051,272	385	121,125	441	86,151	20,875	5,370,298	22,618	4,137,423

INDIAN REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

Account of Revenue and Expenditure as given by the President of the Board of Control, August 7, 1855.

INDIAN FINANCE—1852-53.

	£.
I. Bengal:—Net revenue	8,158,809
Local charges	2,037,561
Local surplus	6,121,248
North-Western Provinces:—Revenue	5,636,369
Local charges	1,362,030
Local surplus	4,274,339
Military charges of Bengal and North-Western Provinces	5,607,866
Net revenue of ditto	13,795,178
Charges of ditto	9,007,457
Surplus available for general purposes of India	4,787,721
II. Madras:—Net revenue	3,727,536
Charges	3,268,578
Surplus available for general purposes of India	458,958
III. Bombay:—Net revenue	2,828,565
Charges	2,941,528
Deficit	112,963
Total revenues of the several Presidencies	20,351,279
Total charges of ditto	15,217,563
Total surplus of ditto	5,133,716
Interest on Indian debt	2,011,971
Charges defrayed in England	2,697,488
Total charges on Indian revenues	4,709,459
Surplus of income over expenditure	£424,257

Comparison of Estimate for 1854-55, with Actual Result of 1852-53.

REVENUE.

1. Ordinary:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Land revenue		£278,807
Customs		76,473
Salt	£145,727	
Opium		448,540
Tobacco (abolished 1853)		59,215
Post Office		12,171
Stamps	18,955	
Mint		63,778
Marine and pilotage	14,453	
Judicial fees and fines	14,570	
Revenue of Straits settlements	9,149	
Revenue of Coorg	484	
Revenue of Nagpore	381,413	
Revenue of Pegue, &c.	216,759	
Sale of presents		10,824
Interest on arrears	14,998	
Miscellaneous	8,608	

	Increase.	Decrease.	
2. Other Receipts :—			
Proceeds of estates administered by late Registrar General		11,261	
Proceeds of assets of late Government of the Punjab	1,333		
Gain by exchanges		91,625	
Total	£826,449	£1,052,694	
Net decrease of revenue			£ 226,245
Net increase of expenditure			,868,530
Deterioration of 1854-55, as compared with 1852-53			3,094,775
Excess of income over expenditure, 1852-53	424,257		
Excess of expenditure over income, 1854-55	2,670,518		
			£3,094,775

EXPENDITURE.

	Increase.	Decrease.	
1. Payments in Realisation of Revenue :—			
Charges of collection, &c.	£438,518		
Allowances out of revenue by treaty ...	24,838		
Sinking fund—Tanjore	768		
Allowances to village officers, Enamdars, &c.	19,982		
Charges of collection—Nagpore	206,098		
Charges of collection—Pegu, &c.	203,728		
Payments to claimants on Registrar General	7,031		
2. Charges in India :—			
Civil and political	86,027		
Judicial and police	39,469		
Public works, buildings, &c.	969,024		
Military	918,986		
Marine, Indian navy, &c.	50,646		
Charges of Straits settlements	3,972		
Mint		£ 5,217	
Interest on debt		412,282	
Charges in England :—			
Dividends on East India Stock		5,736	
Interest on home debt	36,009		
Steam communication with India	51,917		
Ditto for extended communication to Her Majesty's Government		35,000	
Transport of troops and stores	51,699		
Furlough and retired military pay	62,418		
Ditto marine ditto	3,893		
Her Majesty's troops in India	46,203		
Retiring pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's troops		15,000	
Charges—general (home establishment, &c.)	45,457		
Absentee allowances to civil servants ...	6,823		
Annuities of Madras Civil Service Fund ...		3,101	
Retiring pay—St. Helena establishment ...		1,355	
Establishment in China		15,558	
Expense of transportation of convicts ...		5,401	
Arms to Her Majesty's troops going to India	6,240		
Invoice of stores	87,334		
Total	£3,367,180	£498,650	
Net increase of expenditure			... £2,868,530

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1855.

Highest and Lowest.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red'.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	S. S. Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Bank of England. Note Circ.	Bank of England. Bullion.
										£	£
January .	212	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 3/4	4 7/8	117	228	14 pm.	7 pm.	26,988,455	12,988,455
	208 1/2	90 3/8	90 3/8	90 1/4	4 1/4	...	222	9 pm.	4 pm.	25,509,215	11,509,215
February .	215 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	92 1/4	4 7/8	118	224	15 pm.	9 pm.	26,362,055	12,362,055
	212	91	90 3/4	91 1/2	4 3/8	...	220	12 pm.	4 pm.	26,063,365	12,063,365
March .	216	94	93 3/4	94 5/8	4 7/16	...	228	14 pm.	9 pm.	28,510,230	14,510,230
	213 1/4	91 5/8	91 3/8	92	4 5/16	...	220	10 pm.	5 pm.	26,512,985	12,512,985
April .	212	91 3/8	93	91 7/8	4	118	230	15 pm.	10 pm.	28,791,785	14,791,785
	210	87 1/4	88	88	3 7/8	117 1/2	226	11 pm.	4 pm.	28,351,365	14,351,365
May .	211 1/4	91 7/8	92 7/8	92 1/2	3 15/16	115 1/2	236	22 pm.	15 pm.	30,337,685	16,337,685
	208	87 1/2	88 5/8	87 7/8	3 7/8	...	229	12 pm.	4 pm.	28,911,030	14,911,030
June .	211 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	93 3/4	4	...	238	32 pm.	21 pm.	31,429,435	17,429,435
	208 1/2	91 1/4	...	91	3 7/8	...	235	21 pm.	0	31,056,945	17,056,945
July .	215	92 1/4	91 3/8	92 7/8	4 1/8	...	234	37 pm.	23 pm.	30,895,085	16,895,085
	211 1/2	90 3/4	90 3/4	92 1/4	3 15/16	...	230	30 pm.	0	29,745,990	15,745,990
August .	216 1/2	92 1/4	91 1/2	93	4 1/16	...	233	32 pm.	22 pm.	29,650,275	15,650,275
	214	91 5/8	90 7/8	92 3/8	4	...	230	25 pm.	0	28,916,770	14,916,770
September	217 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/8	92 5/8	4 1/16	...	230	30 pm.	15 pm.	28,368,010	14,368,010
	216 1/2	91 5/8	88 1/4	92 1/2	4	...	228	par	5 dis.	26,368,255	12,368,255
October .	209	87 3/8	88 1/2	88 1/2	3 1/2	...	229	4 pm.	3 pm.	25,765,025	11,765,025
	207	85 3/4	86 1/2	86 5/8	3 3/8	...	225	5 dis.	10 dis.	24,682,230	10,682,230
November	210	88 5/8	89 5/8	89 1/2	3 1/2	..	229	10 dis.	12 dis.	24,741,320	10,741,320
	207	86 3/4	87 7/8	87 3/8	3 1/4	...	224	2 dis.	0	24,543,545	10,543,545
December	210 1/2	89 1/2	90 3/4	90	3 9/16	...	227	10 dis.	10 dis.	25,137,985	10,662,985
	205	88 3/8	89 1/2	88 7/8	3 7/16	...	226	1 dis.	0	24,439,525	10,189,465

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
January	72	2	33	7	26	11	45	3	45	7	42	9
February	70	3	31	9	25	7	45	3	43	1	41	0
March	66	11	30	5	24	10	39	4	40	4	38	6
April	68	4	31	1	25	10	39	11	41	2	39	2
May	76	1	32	5	27	9	44	3	44	5	42	4
June	77	5	34	0	28	7	45	10	46	6	43	6
July	75	11	34	7	28	8	44	8	45	11	42	4
August	75	9	34	2	29	1	42	4	46	6	43	7
September	76	9	35	3	28	6	45	3	48	0	43	5
October	76	11	36	11	28	5	48	9	49	2	45	10
November	80	10	39	11	28	0	52	10	52	0	50	4
December	79	11	41	3	27	10	55	4	51	1	49	1

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, ℔ LOAD.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		s.	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*
Hay	from	50	50	50	50	60	60	80	80	80	80	85	85
	to	90	90	92	92	100	105	120	120	120	120	125	120
Straw	from	28	24	24	24	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	to	33	28	28	28	32	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Clover	from	80	80	80	80	90	90	90	95	90	90	95	95
	to	110	115	110	115	120	130	135	135	135	135	135	135

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1855.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.			
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
January	3	4	to	4	10	3	4	to	5	0	4	8	to	6	0	3	0	to	4	4
February	3	4	...	4	10	3	4	...	5	0	4	2	...	5	4	3	0	...	4	4
March	3	4	...	5	0	3	8	...	5	2	4	0	...	5	0	3	0	...	4	4
April	3	4	...	5	0	3	6	...	5	0	4	0	...	5	0	3	0	...	4	4
May	3	0	...	4	4	3	4	...	5	0	3	10	...	5	2	3	0	...	4	4
June	3	2	...	4	6	3	4	...	5	0	4	2	...	5	4	3	4	...	4	4
July	3	10	...	5	2	3	6	...	5	2	4	2	...	5	0	3	6	...	4	6
August	3	10	...	5	4	3	6	...	5	2	4	4	...	5	4	3	6	...	4	6
September	3	4	...	4	8	3	4	...	5	0	3	10	...	5	0	3	6	...	4	6
October	3	4	...	5	0	3	4	...	5	0	3	8	...	5	0	3	10	...	5	0
November	3	8	...	5	2	3	6	...	5	2	3	6	...	4	8	3	10	...	5	0
December	3	4	...	4	10	3	4	...	5	0	4	0	...	5	0	3	10	...	5	0

SUMMARY of the DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES, in ENGLAND and WALES, and of the DEATHS and BIRTHS in the METROPOLIS, in the Year 1855.—*Compiled from Tables published by Authority of the Registrar-General.*

ENGLAND AND WALES. Population, Census, 1841, 15,914,148; 1851, 17,922,768. 1855 (estimated), 18,786,000.					
Total DEATHS, Eng. and Wales.	Mort. per cent.	Total BIRTHS, Eng. and Wales.		Total MARRIAGES.	
			per cent.		
Winter .. 134,605	2·918	166,186	3·602	29,131	
Spring .. 106,584	2·279	165,250	3·534	38,454	
Summer 87,934	1 854	154,834	3·265	37,151	
Autumn 97,119	2·041	148,853	3·128	47,038	
Av.	2·269	Av.	3·381	Av.·808	
Males .. 217,030		Males....	324,243		
Females 209,212		Females..	310,880		
Total.... 426,242	..	..	635,123	151,774	

THE METROPOLIS. Census, 1841, 1,948,417; 1851, 2,362,236 1855 (estimated), 2,565,579.			
Districts.	DEATHS in Year.	Mort. per cent.	In Quarters.	Deaths.
West	9,380	2·252	Winter .	19,627
North ..	12,547	2·295	Spring ..	14,997
Central..	9,764	2·441	Summer	13,042
East	13,254	2·519	Autumn	13,840
South ..	16,561	2·469		
	Av.	2·406		
			BIRTHS	DEATHS
		Males ..	43,352	31,203
		Females	41,592	30,303
		Total ..	84,944	61,506

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1846-1855.

Years.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Marriages.....	145,664	135,845	138,230	141,883	152,744	154,206	158,782	164,520	159,349	151,774
Births	572,625	589,965	563,059	578,159	593,422	615,865	624,012	612,391	634,506	635,123
Deaths	390,315	423,304	399,833	440,839	368,995	395,396	407,135	421,097	438,239	426,242

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1855.—*From Tables prepared by the Astronomer Royal.*

Quarters.	Barom.	Thermometer.						Wind.	Rain.	
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temper. of the air.	Difference from av. of 14 years	Daily Horizontal movement. Miles.	In inches.	Diff. from average.
Winter ..	29·709	57·8	11·1	78·0	10·0	34·1	− 4·3	83	3·9	−1·2
Spring ..	29·825	83·5	25·9	111·5	12·8	50·5	− 1·6	100	2·6	−3·2
Summer .	29·870	79·3	34·1	105·0	27·0	60·4	+ 1·0	83	7·2	−0·5
Autumn .	29·717	69·0	16·9	86·0	5·1	42·7	− 0·9	95	7·4	+0·1
YEAR ..	29·780	83·5	11·1	111·5	5·1	46·9	− 1·5	90	21·1	−4·8

Total Number of BANKRUPTS.

1855.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
January	129	22	8	159
February.....	140	40	1	181
March	144	44	6	194
April.....	114	25	5	144
May	134	30	11	175
June	124	29	7	160
July	124	32	7	163
August.....	117	18	6	141
September	81	23	2	106
October	89	26	2	117
November	115	20	4	139
December	98	21	2	121
Total	1409	330	61	1800

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—PASCHAL, 1855.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Jex-Blake, T. *University.*
Morris, Lewis. *Jesus.*
Sandford, John D. *Trinity.*
Stokes, Thomas H. *Lincoln.*
Wollaston, William M. *Trinity.*

CLASSIS II.

Cave, Lewis W. *Lincoln.*
Harington, Herbert B. *Wadham.*
Meadows, Douglas S. *Pembroke.*
Middleton, John D. *Corpus Christi.*
O'Neil, John R. *Corpus Christi.*
Phillips, Henry J. *University.*
Pickard, Henry A. *Christ Church.*
Short, Walter F. *New.*
Walford, Charles. *Brasenose.*
West, Thomas E. *St. John's.*

CLASSIS III.

Bartram, Edward. *Pembroke.*
Duncombe, William. *Brasenose.*
Fisher, Wilfred. *Christ Church.*
Garratt, Charles F. *Oriel.*
Kingsford, Hamilton. *Worcester.*
Marriner, William. *Lincoln.*
Mayo, Robert. *Christ Church.*
Minchin, Harry H. *Wadham.*
Rowley, Richard. *Christ Church.*
Smith, Robert F. *Lincoln.*

CLASSIS IV.

Burrough, John. *Queen's.*
Dickinson, Frederick B. *Brasenose.*
Fitz-Wygram, Loftus. *University.*
Hingston, Francis. *Exeter.*
Howson, Francis. *Lincoln.*
Kane, James P. *Trinity.*
Rice, Charles H. *St. John's.*
Upton, James R. *Exeter.*
Wallace, Charles H. *Pembroke.*

CLASSIS V.

One Hundred and Seventeen.

Examiners.

W. E. Jelf.
T. Chaffers.
W. C. Lake.
H. L. Mansel.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Bell, George C. *Worcester.*
Faulkner, Charles J. *Pembroke.*

CLASSIS II.

Mayo, Charles T. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS III.

Purton, William. *Trinity.*

CLASSIS IV.

Burrough, Joseph. *Queen's.*
Craig, B. T. *Magdalen Hall.*
Hingston, F. C. *Exeter.*
Martin, H. A. *St. Mary Hall.*
Pickard, Henry A. *Christ Church.*
Thynne, Ar. C. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS V.

Sixty-one.

Examiners.

H. Pritchard.
W. Spottiswoode.
F. Ashpitel.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

Mitchinson, J. *Pembroke.*
Welch, G. H. R. *Wadham.*
Wilson, E. T. *Exeter.*

CLASSIS II.

Crotch, W. D. *New College.*
De Brisay, H. D. *University.*

CLASSIS III.

Estridge, H. *Trinity.*

CLASSIS IV.

Marshall, T. *St. John's.*

CLASSIS V

Three.

Examiners.

J. A. Ogle.
W. F. Donkin.
N. Story-Maskelyne.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Monson, Hon. E. J. *Balliol.*
Oakley, Charles E. *Magdalen.*
Oswald, H. M. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS II.

Blunt, A. C. *Christ Church.*
Ravenhill, H. *University.*

CLASSIS III.

Bartlett, W. A. *Wadham.*
Biber, George C. *Merton.*
Thursby-Pelham, A. *University.*

CLASSIS IV.

Baugh, W. J. *Magdalen.*
Branson, G. *Magdalen.*
Lewis, F. *St. John.*
Philpotts, H. J. *Christ Church.*
Robins, George. *Pembroke.*
Shepherd, F. *Worcester.*
Stowell, T. A. *Queen's.*
Witherby, W. H. *Oriel.*

CLASSIS V.

Thirty-one.

Examiners.

Earl Stanhope.
C. Neate.
E. H. Hansell.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—MICHAELMAS, 1855.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Capes, W. W. *Queen's.*
Davey, H. *University.*
Huntley, R. F. *Balliol.*
Miller, G. *Exeter.*
Newman, W. L. *Balliol.*
Nutt, J. G. *Corpus Christi.*
Peile, J. B. *Oriel.*
Shepard, J. W. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Bennett, H. L. *Corpus Christi.*
Cordery, J. W. *Balliol.*
Cunningham, H. S. *Trinity.*
Delme-Radcliffe, H. *Queen's.*
Dunbar, G. R. *New College.*
Gordon, H. D. *New College.*
Hamerton, S. C. *University.*
Hawkins, J. B. *Merton.*
Rocke, A. B. *Christ Church.*
Thornton, S. *Queen's.*
Thornton, T. H. *St. John's.*
Turner, C. A. *Exeter.*

CLASSIS III.

Bennett, G. *New College.*
Bramston, W. M. *Balliol.*
Chetwode, A. L. *Balliol.*
Damer, L. D. *Trinity.*
Everett, C. H. *Balliol.*
Gosling, J. H. *Balliol.*
Griffith, C. *Wadham.*
Hawkins, E. *Balliol.*
Hicks, J. P. *Lincoln.*
Hopkins, T. H. T. *Magdalen.*
L'Estrange, A. G. *Exeter.*
Summers, W. *Worcester.*
Taylor, J. *Oriel.*
Wright, H. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS IV.

Coldwell, C. L. *Pembroke.*
Culley, M. T. *University.*
Fazakerley, J. M. *University.*
Livingstone, W. *Worcester.*
Montgomerie, F. B. *Balliol.*
Price, G. W. *Magdalen Hall.*
Richey, J. B. *Exeter.*

Walker, W. *Wadham.*
Williams, D. A. *Wadham.*
Wilson, W. F. A. *St. Mary Hall.*

Classis v.

Eighty-nine.

Examiners.

W. E. Jelf.
T. Chaffers.
W. C. Lake.
H. L. Mansel.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS.

Classis i.

Classis ii.

Capes, William. *Queen's.*

Classis iii.

Hicks, John P. *Lincoln.*
Marsham, R. H. B. *Merton.*
Rice, C. H. *St. John's.*
Short, A. *New College.*
Smith, Thomas S. *Exeter.*

Classis iv.

Morice, W. H. *Jesus.*
Sandford, John. *Trinity.*

Classis v.

Forty-eight.

Examiners.

W. Spottiswoode.
F. Ashpitel.
F. Harrison.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

Classis i.

Caird, H. W. *Oriel.*
Faulkner, C. J. *Pembroke.*

Classis ii.

Packe, W. J. *Christ Church.*
Quilter, F. W. *Lincoln.*
Waldegrave, Hon. G. A. W. *Balliol.*

Classis iii.

Classis iv.

Classis v.

Four.

Examiners.

J. A. Ogle.
N. Story-Maskelyne.
J. Phillips.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA MODERNA.

Classis i.

Clarke, C. P. *University.*
Fitz-Wygram, Loftus. *University.*
Fordwich, Viscount. *Christ Church.*
Ramsay, J. H. *Christ Church.*
Swayne, W. J. *Corpus Christi.*

Classis ii.

Bigsby, H. J. *Wadham.*
Cornish, C. J. *Corpus Christi.*
Dillon, Hon. Lucas J. *Balliol.*
Leigh, Hon. Edward C. *Oriel.*
Meadows, D. S. *Pembroke.*
Thorn, Thomas H. *St. John's.*

Classis iii.

Douglas, William. *Exeter.*
Dunlop, John. *Wadham.*
Mayo, Robert. *Christ Church.*
Robins, John. *New Inn Hall.*

Classis iv.

Bent, John O. *Pembroke.*
Middleton, John D. *Corpus Christi.*
Montgomerie, Fred. B. M. *Balliol.*
O'Neil, J. R. *Corpus Christi.*
Wallace, Charles H. *Pembroke.*

Classis v.

Sixty.

Examiners.

E. H. Hansell.
H. G. Cripps.
G. Marshall.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1855.

Moderators. { Lewis Hensley, M. A., *Trinity.*
Percival Frost, M. A., *St. John's.*

Examiners. { Norman Macleod Ferrers, M. A., *Caius.*
Hugh Callendar, M. A., *Magdalen.*

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Wranglers.

Ds. Savage ..... *John's.*
Courtney ..... *John's.*
Elsee ..... *John's.*
Crompton... } *Æq.* *Trinity.*
Cuthbertson } *Corpus.*
Green, A. H. } *Æq.* *Caius.*
Hudson γ ... } *Trinity.*
Bees α ..... *John's.*
Gray, C. ..... *Trinity.*
Drewry } *Æq.* *Pembroke.*
Du Port } *Caius.*
Prescott ..... *Corpus.*
Smethurst ..... *John's.*
Headland γ ..... *Caius.*
Long ..... *Corpus.*
Puller ..... *Trinity.*
Iselin ..... *Corpus.*
Lamb ..... *Christ's.*
Thompson ..... *Trinity.*
Fitzroy ..... *Trinity H.*
Harrison ..... *Trinity.*
Woolnough ..... *Corpus.*
Dumas } *Æq.* *John's.*
Okely } *Trinity.*
Lobb ..... *Trinity.*
Reynolds ..... *Emmanuel.*
Jones, F. H. } *Æq.* *Emmanuel.*
Ninnis ..... } *Clare.*
Beard ..... *John's.*
Marchant ..... *Trinity.*
Brakenridge } *Æq.* *Christ's.*
Freeman γ } *Caius.*
Milward ..... *Christ's.*
Mackray ..... *Sid.*
Tucker, R. ..... *John's.*
Devenish ..... *Trinity.*
Browning, C. A. R. ..... *Cath.*
Monro α ..... *Trinity.*
Pomeroy β ..... *Trinity.*
Hooppell ..... *John's.*
Scudamore ..... *John's.*
Whitlow ..... *Sid.*
Lennard ..... *Magdalen.*

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Watson, R. G. ..... *Corpus.*
Wood β ..... *Catherine.*
Browning, H. B. } *Æq.* *Queen's.*
Clarke ..... } *Clare.*
Rusby ..... *Magdalen.*
Brown, G. W. ..... *Emmanuel.*
Dix ..... *Caius.*
French ..... *Queen's.*
Clare ..... *Peter.*
Edwards β ..... *Pembroke.*
Christie ..... *John's.*
Hancock α ..... *John's.*
Muriel ..... *Peter.*
Straffen ..... *Christ's.*
Hughes ..... *Emmanuel.*
Collins, G. ..... *Catherine.*
Westerman ..... *Queen's.*
Beck, A. ..... *Caius.*
Bickford ..... *Trinity.*
Hoare β ..... *Caius.*
Lord ..... *Jesus.*
Agnew ..... *Trinity.*
Butt ..... *Jesus.*
Watson, F. F. ..... *Caius.*
Godson ..... *Pembroke.*
Lufkin ..... *John's.*
Walford ..... *Trinity.*
Du Boulay ..... *Trinity.*
Whitley ..... *Emmanuel.*
Sanders ..... *Emmanuel.*
Clay ..... } *Æq.* *Emmanuel.*
Griffith... } *Caius.*
Leathes ..... *John's.*
Ward, F. L. ..... *Trinity.*
Banham ..... *Sid.*
Vernon ..... *John's.*
Bealey ..... *Sid.*
Matthews ..... *Trinity.*
Green, W. C. α ..... *King's.*
Beck, E. J. β ..... *Clare.*
Moore γ ..... *John's.*
Pearson J. B. α ..... *John's.*
Meeres β ..... *Clare.*

Ds. Phillips.....*Queen's.*
Holdsworth .....*Peter.*
Yeats .....*John's.*
Baty .....*Sid.*
Bonham-Carter .....*Trinity.*

Junior Optimes.

Etheridge.....*Caius.*
Lindsay.....*Trinity.*
Loosemore .....*Catherine.*
Sowerby .....*John's.*
Balshaw.....*John's.*
Lander .....*Corpus.*
Hornby.....*Trinity.*
Poole.....*John's.*
Harlock .....*Peter.*
Burrow, J. H. β .....*Catherine.*
Wilkinson.....*Christ's.*
Wilde .....*Clare.*
Cooper..... } *Æq.* *John's.*
Webster α } *Trinity.*
Smith, W.....*Jesus.*
Burrow, R. J. .....*John's.*
Little β.....*John's.*
Beaumont γ .....*Magdalen.*
Marsden .....*Trinity.*
Scholfield .....*Trinity.*

Ds. Child.....*John's.*
Heeley α .....*Trinity.*
Alston .....*Trinity.*
Wimberley .....*Trinity.*
Healy.....*Trinity H.*
Pearce β ... } *Æq.* *Trinity.*
Pigou ..... } *Queen's.*
Caley β.....*John's.*
Casher .....*Caius.*
Haigh .....*Christ's.*
Roxby .....*John's.*
Butler α .....*Trinity.*
Spurgin.....*Clare.*
Propert.....*Trinity H.*
Ward, A. H..... *Pembroke.*
Richards .....*Jesus.*
Bousfield .....*Caius.*
Mothersole ..... *Trinity.*
Grindrod .....*Trinity.*
Randolph .....*Trinity.*
Bennett.....*Corpus.*
Summerhayes γ .....*Queen's.*
Molyneux.....*Magdalen.*
Dand .....*Christ's.*
Bowen .....*Trinity.*
Browne.....*Jesus.*
Shore .....*Trinity.*
Scowcroft.....*Magdalen.*

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1855.

Examiners. Charles Broderick Scott, M.A., *Trinity.*
Robert Godolphin Peter, M.A., *Jesus.*
Edward Henry Perowne, M.A., *Corpus Christi.*
A. A. Vansittart, M.A., *Trinity.*

First Class.

Ds. Butler .....*Trinity.*
Green..... } *Æq.* *King's.*
Hancock... } *John's.*
Pearson.....*John's.*
Webster .....*Trinity.*
Rees .....*John's.*
Walker.....*Trinity.*
Monro .....*Trinity.*
Heeley... } *Æq.* *Trinity.*
Lillistone } *Jesus.*
Lawrance .....*Trinity.*

Second Class.

Ds. Beck .....*Clare.*
Edwards } *Æq.* *Pembroke.*
Little... } *John's.*
Pearse } *Trinity.*
Hoare .....*Caius.*
Maclear .....*Trinity.*
Rolleston .....*Emmanuel.*

Ds. Bell... } *Æq.* *Clare.*
Bensly } *Caius.*
Burrow } *Æq.* *Cath.*
Cayley } *John's.*
Wood } *Cath.*
Meeres } *Æq.* *Clare.*
Millard } *John's.*
Graves ....*Christ's.*
Pomeroy .....*Trinity.*

Third Class.

(*N.B.—This class is arranged in alphabetical order.*)

Ds. Beaumont.....*Magdalen.*
Freeman .....*Caius.*
Headland .....*Caius.*
Hudson.....*Trinity.*
Lloyd ....*Trinity.*
Marshall .....*Christ's.*
Moore .....*John's.*
Mooyaart .....*Trinity.*
Summerhayes .....*Queen's*
Williams .....*Clare.*

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES.

OFFICIAL EXAMINERS.

The *Professor of Moral Philosophy*, the *Professor of Civil Law*, the *Professor of Political Economy*, the *Professor of the Laws of England*, the *Professor of English History*.

ADDITIONAL.—J. Sharpe, LL.B., *Jesus*.

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Shield .....*Jesus*.
Kennedy .....*Caius*.
Cornell.....*Clare*.
Droop .....

Second Class.

Deighton .....*Queen's*.

COMMENCING BACHELORS.

First Class.

Braithwaite, H. T. .....*Clare*.
Barry .....*Trinity*.
Pearson .....*Pembroke*.
Bayley .....*Trinity*.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES.

OFFICIAL EXAMINERS.

The *Regius Professor of Physic*, the *Professor of Chemistry*, the *Professor of Anatomy*, the *Professor of Geology*, the *Professor of Botany*, the *Professor of Mineralogy*.

ADDITIONAL.—G. E. Paget, M.D., *Caius*.

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Candy .....*Emmanuel*.

Second Class.

Sealy .....*Caius*.

COMMENCING BACHELORS.

First Class.

Dix .....*Caius*.

Second Class.

Bayley .....*Trinity*.
Ewen .....*John's*.

Chancellors' Medallists.

E. G. Hancock .....*John's*.
W. J. Rees .....*John's*.

Smith's Prizemen.

J. Savage .....*John's*.
L. H. Courtney .....*John's*.

Bell's Scholarship.

E. E. Bowen } *Æq.* .....*Trinity*.
E. H. Fisher } .....*Trinity*.

Porson Prize.

E. L. Brown .....*Trinity*.

Browne's Medallists.

Greek Ode, C. S. Calverley *Christ's*.
Latin Ode. None adjudged.
Epigrams, H. T. Reynolds...*King's*.

Seatonian Prize.

Camden Medal.

C. S. Calverley .....*Christ's*.

Craven's Scholar.

W. C. Green .....*King's*.

Chancellors' English Medallist.

J. S. Gibson .....*Trinity*.

Members' Prizemen.

H. J. Reynolds .....*King's*.
J. T. Bartlet .....*Corpus*.

PATENTS.

From January 2nd to December 30th, 1855.

These Patents all bear date as of the day on which the Patents for the several Inventions were sealed.

*** It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purposes of this list and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in the official records.

Abadie, screw propellers, Feb. 20
Abbott, stays, Aug. 3
Abell, writing instrument, April 18
Abraham, draining, May 22
Acklin, looms, Oct. 30
Acres, wheat drying, Feb. 9.
Acres, atmospheric air, Oct. 30
Adams, ventilator, Jan. 23
Adams, railway rails, &c., Mar. 20
Adams, fire-arms, Mar. 20
Adams, printing machines, April 3
Adams, elastic springs, April 13
Adams, vessel propulsion, July 10
Adcock, tobacco stalk application, May 1
Adcock, alcoholic liquids, Oct. 26
Addenbrooke, envelope folding, Nov. 23
Adkins, bleaching, June 12
Alexandre, organ pianos, April 24
Allman, generating steam, December 28
Aitken, spinning machines, Sept. 7
Alderman, invalid couches, &c., Oct. 5
Aldridge, liquid meters, Nov. 9
Alexandre, concertinas, Jan. 26
Allan, electricity, April 3
Allan, motive power, July 29
Allen, bar iron rolling, Aug. 3
Allen, steam engines, Oct. 15
Allen, steam valves, Oct. 19
Allen, air valve, Oct. 26
Allen, alkaline salts, Oct. 26
Alleyne, railway breaks, Nov. 16
Amies, thread winding, July 3
Andemars, vegetable fibres, April 17
Anderson, sewer purifying, June 12
Anderson, locomotive engines, April 13
Anderson, advertisement exhibiting, July 13
Anderson, ship steering, July 20
Anger, metallic alloy, Sept. 14
Anger, vegetable preserving, Sept. 28
Archer, chemicals, June 12
Aresti, stone drawings, Oct. 5
Arkell, purifying oils, Mar. 23
Armelin, ploughs, Nov. 16
Armitage, sail cloth, &c., Oct. 30
Armstrong, railway chairs, &c., May 8
Arnold, ornamental bricks, Mar. 6
Arrive, safety valves, June 12
Ashton, safety valves, April 24
Ashworth, railway apparatus, Jan. 12
Ashworth, spinning, &c., June 22
Ashworth, spinning machine, Nov. 9
Aspinall, sugar refining, &c., Nov. 9
Asprey, dressing-case handles, May 4
Atherton, yarn machinery, Jan. 12
Atherton, fabric temples, June 12
Atkin, water measuring, Mar. 27
Atkinson, sulphate of soda, Nov. 16
Aubury, portable gas, June 1
Austen, night lights, &c., Nov. 9
Avery, metallic cutting, June 5
Avery, heavy weight conveyance, Sept. 4
Avery, steam engines, Dec. 7
Avisse, revolving shafts, Aug. 14
Babcock, printing presses, Sept. 25
Bach, sash frames, May 25
Bachhoffner, fire places, June 8
Bagary, sawing apparatus, May 18
Bagray, knitting machinery, Oct. 12
Bailey, knitted fabrics, Sept. 25
Baines, railways, Aug. 10
Baker, sewing machines, Nov. 9
Bakewell, hot air, Dec. 7
Bakewell, fire-arms, Dec. 7
Balan, transporting passengers, Oct. 19
Balk, grain crushing, July 27
Ball, drills, Jan. 12
Ball, warp fabrics, Sept. 25
Balmain, chemicals, Sept. 14
Banks, railway stoppers, Mar. 2
Banks, bleaching yarns, &c., July 6
Bauwens, soap, Jan. 8
Barber, mangles, Nov. 26

Barclay, telescopes, Feb. 27
Barling, steam engines, Dec. 21
Barlow, fibrous cleaning, Feb. 27
Barlow, cotton machine, July 31
Barnard, vegetable cutters, April 5
Barmingham, railway rails, June 22
Barraclough, clog soles, &c., Mar. 23
Barrett, threshing machines, May 29
Barrows, loaf, &c. cutters, Jan. 16
Barrows, treating wool, Nov. 26
Barsham, mineral crushing, April 13
Bartlett, stone drilling, Nov. 13
Basebe, paper, Dec. 7
Basford, coal gas purifying, Sept. 18
Bataille, weaving looms, Aug. 28
Baudouin, electric telegraphs, June 19
Baxter, reaping machines, May 4
Bazaine, railway on roads, April 20
Beard, labels, &c., June 26
Beardmore, railway axles, Jan. 12
Beasley, gun barrels, Jan. 26
Beauclerk, tilling, &c. machinery, Sept. 25
Beaumont, revolvers, May 11
Beaumont, wheat flour meal, Oct. 30
Beckett, spinning machine, Dec. 28
Behn, casting moulds, May 29
Bell, air springs, April 24
Bell, lucifer matches, June 12
Bellay, china, &c. manufacture, Nov. 23
Bellford, engraving, Jan. 26
Bellford, combustible gas, Jan. 30
Bellford, washing paper, Mar. 6
Bellford, fire-arms, Mar. 9
Bellford, electro clocks, Mar. 9
Bellford, mathematical instruments, Mar. 9
Bellford, stone drilling, Mar. 9
Bellford, tanning, Mar. 13
Bellford, sliding door lock, April 19
Bellford, trip hammers, April 24
Bellford, cementing, &c., May 8
Bellford, sewing machines, May 15
Bellford, paddle wheels, July 13
Bellford, forging nuts, &c., July 13
Bellford, vessel hulls, July 13
Bellford, railway breaks, Aug. 24
Bellford, soda manufacture, Aug. 24
Bellford, oscillating steam engine, Aug. 24
Bellford, butt hinges, Aug. 24
Bellford, wind instruments, Sept. 12
Bellford, engine governor, Sept. 18
Bellford, pumps, Oct. 9
Bellford, seamless garments, Oct. 19
Bellford, gas regulator, Oct. 23
Bellford, weighing machines, &c., Oct. 23
Bellford, slide valves, Oct. 26
Bellford, steam engine regulator, Nov. 3
Bellford, ordnance, Nov. 3
Bellford, grinding mills, Nov. 13
Bellford, envelope machinery, Nov. 23
Bellford, bats for felting, Dec. 7
Bellford, rotary engines, Dec. 7
Bellford, steam engines, Dec. 7
Bellford, screw fastenings, Dec. 7
Bellford, pulverizing quartz, Dec. 7
Bellford, heating gases, Dec. 18
Belmer, warming apparatus, May 11
Bemrose, paper perforating, June 8
Ben 'Jamin, gas, Dec. 21
Bennett, gold leaf, Mar. 27
Bensen, sugar refining, May 18
Bentall, steam engine, Apr. 3
Bentall, harrows, June 26
Benvenuti, typography, Dec. 7
Berard, gas, Feb. 9
Bere, steam boilers, Sept. 18
Bergh, rotary engines, Mar. 9
Bernard, boots and shoes, Feb. 9
Bernard, combs, Feb. 13
Bernard, boots and shoes, Feb. 23
Bernard, feet protectors, May 11
Bernard, boots and shoes, Sept. 7
Bernot, cutting files, Mar. 27
Berry, spinning mules, May 8
Bertinetti, safety projectile, Dec. 21
Bertram, iron ships, &c., June 12
Besley, metallic alloy, Nov. 9
Besnard, print fixing, April 24
Bessemer, guns, Jan. 26
Bessemer, iron and steel, Mar. 27
Bessemer, ordnance, Apr. 17
Bessemer, screw propellers, Dec. 18
Bessemer, cast steel, Dec. 18
Bessemer, ordnance, Dec. 18
Bessemer, shaping metals, Dec. 18
Bessemer, railway wheels, Dec. 18
Bethell, preserving, Dec. 28
Betjemann, extending tables, Nov. 13
Betteley, ship fastenings, May 1
Betteley, ships' anchors, Dec. 7
Betteley, iron knees, Dec. 11
Bickerton, gaslight regulator, Feb. 6
Bickerton, oil lubricator, Nov. 26
Biddell, grinding machine, Nov. 26
Biden, smoke prevention, May 8
Biden, marine steam engines, Sept. 14
Bielefeld, saddle-trees, Dec. 28
Biggart, engine regulator, Mar. 27
Billing, castors, Feb. 27
Billing, water-proof paper, Mar. 2
Binks, water raiser, Mar. 30
Binns, steam valves, July 17
Birch, iron, Dec. 29
Bird, reverberating furnaces, Jan. 12
Bird, biscuits, Nov. 13
Bishop, parcel labelling, Jan. 9
Bishop, hinges, June 22
Black, axles, shafts, &c., Oct. 12
Blackburn, pipes, Apr. 17
Blackburn, pipes, Aug. 28
Blaikie, machine driving belts, Apr. 24
Blair, hats, &c., June 22
Blake, door, &c., frames, Jan. 26

Blake, collision at sea prevention, Apr. 3
Blakeley, ordnance, May 18
Blanchard, motive power, Apr. 24
Blanchard, timber bending, Sept. 25
Blumenthal, meat preserving, May 29
Blundell, surgical apparatus, Feb. 9
Blunt, artificial fuel, June 29
Blyth, papier maché trays, &c., Nov. 13
Blythe, soda, &c., manufacture, Apr. 20
Boase, substance drying, Sept. 25
Boby, winnowing machines, Aug. 28
Bodley, revolving cannon, Apr. 20
Bodmer, rotary steam engines, Oct. 30
Boissonneaud, artificial eyes, Jan. 23
Bonnall, oil-holding apparatus, Apr. 13
Bonnet, weaving, Dec. 21
Booth, fabric dressing, June 29
Borland, spinning machines, Jan. 23
Botta, beer brewing, Oct. 2
Botta, mixed furnaces, Nov. 23
Boucher, powder flasks, Nov. 26
Bougereau, roasting coffee, Dec. 18
Bourne, photographic apparatus, Sept. 25
Bousfield, machinery, Jan. 12
Bousfield, wheels and pulleys, Jan. 12
Bousfield, steam boilers, Feb. 23
Bousfield, leather splitting, Mar. 2
Bousfield, looms and rollers, Apr. 13
Bousfield, hydro-carbon lamps, July 10
Bousfield, wool preparing, July 24
Bousfield, wrought nails, July 24
Bousfield, cutting wood, Dec. 21
Bouwens, rotary engine, Apr. 17
Bow, foundry blacking, June 22
Bowden, book headbands, June 29
Bowley, boots and shoes, Aug. 28
Bowron, glass tiles, Oct. 30
Boyd, ship's course indicator, Oct. 26
Boyd, letter-press machine, Nov. 30
Boyle, light reflectors, June 5
Brade, gold lace, &c., Apr. 20
Bradshaw, time-pieces, April 24
Brandon, fabric cutting, May 29
Brandon, warming apparatus, Oct. 23
Brant, railway rail-laying, Nov. 16
Branwell, steam engines, Mar. 6
Brazier, revolving fire-arms, June 5
Brickless, woven fabrics, Aug. 14
Bridge, power looms, June 26
Bridgewater, railways, Dec. 11
Bridson, fabric finishing, June 29
Briggs, yarn, &c., gassing, May 11
Briggs, fuel, May 29
Briggs, carriage springs, July 27
Bright, lamps, Sept. 18
Bright, fluid supplies, Nov. 26
Britten, writing copyer, June 22
Britten, chimney machine, Sept. 10
Broadbent, steam engines, July 6
Broadbent, cutting machine, Dec. 28
Brodie, tongs, vices, &c., Aug. 24
Brooke, smoke consumers, Feb. 6
Brooman, heating fabrics, Jan. 12
Brooman, machinery, Jan. 19
Brooman, motive power, Feb. 9
Brooman, spinning frames, Feb. 13
Brooman, centrifugal machines, April 17
Brooman, thread, May 4
Brooman, gums, &c., June 26
Brooman, hydraulic power, July 17
Brooman, bottle, &c., stoppers, Aug. 7
Brooman, spinning rollers, Aug. 14
Brooman, projectiles, Aug. 28
Brooman, fatty matters, Oct. 5
Brooman, cotton, &c., dyeing, Nov. 13
Brooman, mortar, &c., casting, Nov. 23
Brooman, figured net, Nov. 26
Brown, velvet cutting, Mar. 20
Brown, silk preparing, May 29
Brown, paper, Aug. 10
Brown, printing machinery, Aug. 17
Brown, metal casks, Dec. 28
Browne, wrapper or coat, April 3
Buchanan, weaving, Mar. 13
Buchanan, weaving, heddles, &c., Sept. 14
Buckler, fencings, Nov. 3
Bullough, looms, May 18
Bullouch, warping, Dec. 28
Bulmer, wool combing, &c., July 3
Buncle, resinous soap, Aug. 3
Bunning, steam engines, Sept. 18
Burch, pulp manufacture, Feb. 23
Burdess, oil feeders, Oct. 12
Burgess, reaping, &c., machines, Jan. 26
Burke, pulp for paper, Dec. 7
Burke, preparing fibres, Dec. 7
Burley, dovetailing, June 26
Burnard, superphosphate lime, July 3.
Burnard, boots and shoes, Sept. 14
Burns, ship ventilation, Jan. 26
Butcher, forge hammers, Nov. 3
Butt, night lights, May 29
Butt, rotary steam engine, Nov. 13
Caddick, furnaces, July 3
Caird, steam engines, Nov. 16
Caldow, vegetable cutting, Sept. 4
Callan, iron protectors, Jan. 12
Callan, galvanic batteries, Feb. 27
Callan, galvanic batteries, May 4
Calvert, iron slags, &c., Jan. 30
Calvert, iron slags, Nov. 13
Calvert, copper slags, Dec. 21
Campain, corn, &c., sacks, Oct. 30
Campion, knitting machinery, May 29
Cantelo, ordnance, Feb. 2
Carless, paper cloth, Aug. 14
Carlhian, moderator lamps, July 24
Carlhian, soda water, &c., Oct. 5
Carlhian, moderator lamps, Nov. 30
Carnell, bricks, May 29
Carney, power loom, Feb. 2
Carpenter, buckle, Jan. 26

Carr, steering apparatus, Jan. 30
Carr, railway crossings, June 29
Carre, ornamenting fabrics, July 31
Carrett, motive power, July 3
Carter, fire-arms, April 24
Carter, furnaces, &c., June 26
Cartwright, steam cock, Nov. 9
Cartel, lamp burners, July 24
Castels, chemicals, Jan. 19
Chabot, air furnaces, Mar. 20
Chalmers, railway breaks, Mar. 30
Chambers, cotton beetling, Mar. 20
Chameroy, metal pipes, Jan. 9
Chance, glass tubes, &c., April 17
Chance, glass, May 22
Chance, glass flattening, Nov. 13
Chance, casting, Nov. 26
Chantrell, charcoal, Dec. 7
Chaplin, steam boilers, Oct. 5
Chapman, electric light, June 12
Chapins, weaving harness, Feb. 6
Chase, lozenge machine, Dec. 18
Chateauneuf, washing apparatus, Feb. 20
Chattaway, railway buffing, &c., Sept. 13
Chaudet, gutta percha, April 24
Chaunce, cotton machinery, Feb. 13
Chesterman, knives, Sept. 25
Chevron, fabric machinery, May 15
Childs, pipes and tubes, April 20
Chippindall, pencil case, April 17
Chippendale, steam boilers, May 11
Chittenden, fluid measuring, Aug. 17
Choisnet, moderateur lamps, July 13
Christie, portable dwelling, Nov. 13
Chubb, ship building, Mar. 20
Church, ordnance improvement, Jan. 12
Cirvi, musical instruments, Jan. 26.
Clabburn, shawls, &c., Feb. 6
Clark, anchors, June 8
Clark, globes, Sept. 7
Clark, lighting, Oct. 26
Clark, boots and shoes, Nov. 26
Clarke, glove colouring, Mar. 27
Clarke, looped fabrics, May 11
Clarke, metallic reels, Oct. 30
Clarke, looped fabrics, Oct. 30
Claudet, stereoscopes, May 8
Claudot, improved stucco, June 15
Clay, bar iron application, Aug. 14
Clay, forged iron, Sept. 18
Clay, bar iron, Dec. 14
Clayton, wood ornamenting, Mar. 20
Clegg, loom temples, July 31
Clewe, locomotive engines, &c., Sept. 10
Clowes, horse muzzle, Feb. 23
Coates, railways, July 6
Cochaud, gaseous liquids, Dec. 18
Cochran, potter's clay, Sept. 4
Cockcroft, fabric printing, Feb. 27
Cockcroft, letter box, Oct. 23
Coffin, stop-cocks, Aug. 3
Coignet, waterproof tissues, Oct. 19
Coleman, land rollers, &c., Aug. 28
Coles, boots and shoes, Dec. 28
Collett, power transmitting, May 25
Collier, pile fabrics, Jan. 16
Collier, pile fabrics, Jan. 19
Collier, looms, Mar. 20
Collier, weaving looms, July 31
Collier, plush, &c. weaving, Oct. 30
Collinge, spring hinges, Mar. 27
Collins, bricks and tiles, Mar. 27
Comstock, trip hammers, June 12
Coney, gun locks, June 1
Congreve, iron, Sept. 10
Conner, railway communicating, Sept. 28
Cook, weaving fabrics, Mar. 27
Cook, filings separating, July 3
Cook, ventilation, July 31
Cooke, food preservation, Nov. 20
Cooley, gloves, Feb. 13
Cooley, hats, Dec. 7
Cooper, earthenware pipes, April 5
Cooper, joiner's braces, Sept. 4
Colt, cartridges, Aug. 14
Colt, fire-arms, Aug. 17
Corbitt, ventilation, &c., Sept. 25
Corner, brushes, Oct. 5
Cornforth, hooks and eyes, Dec. 28
Cornides, transparent gelatine, Mar. 23
Cornides, gold, &c. amalgamating, April 17
Cornides, glass covering, June 12
Cornides, leather, &c. coating, Oct. 2
Cossage, soap, July 16
Cossus, oil treating, Aug. 3
Cottam, iron bedsteads, June 22
Cottam, iron buildings, June 22
Cottam, hay racks, &c., Aug. 10
Coulson, morticing machinery, May 11
Coulson, sulphate of baryta, Aug. 28
Coulson, ventilating mines, Oct. 12
Court, rockets, June 5
Cowley, paper, Oct. 15
Cowper, hat felting, &c., Jan. 30
Cowper, silk waste spinning, April 3
Crabtree, wool combing, &c., Feb. 9
Craig, railway wheels, April 5
Craig, smoke consuming, April 20
Craig, railway axle boxes, May 18
Craig, railway buffer cases, June 22
Cram, coating composition, June 26
Crampton, furnaces, Sept. 25
Crane, products from peat, July 27
Crapelet, cannon tompions, June 12
Crews, disinfecting compounds, July 6
Crichton, rolling metals, Jan. 8
Crickmoy, fire-arms, May 18
Crosland, engine regulators, Feb. 6
Crosley, cannon waddings, April 5
Crossley, printing blocks, Mar. 13
Crowley, malleable cast iron, Oct. 2
Crozier, fire extinguisher, June 22

Crudner, ventilation, Sept. 18
Cruickshank, cavalry equipment, Aug. 3
Cruise, railway stoppers, April 5
Crux, head coverings, Mar. 23
Cunliffe, bricks and tiles, May 22
Cunningham, surface printing, Jan. 2
Cunningham, surface printing, Jan. 9
Cunningham, fabric starching, June 5
Cunningham, sail reefing, Nov. 20
Cunninghame, sulphuric acid, June 12
Curtice, burglar alarm, Aug. 3
Curtis, spinning machine, Nov. 26
Daft, reclining beds, May 4
Dalgety, steam engines, Sept. 18
Dalton, furnaces, Nov. 3
Dameron, carriages, Nov. 3
Danks, inkstands, &c., Feb. 27
Daure, gas burners, Mar. 6
Davey, safety fuzees, Sept. 14
Davidson, ordnance, July 6
Davies, roller blinds, Jan. 26
Davis, taps and cocks, Feb. 6
Davis, furnaces, June 5
Davis, elastic railway bearings, Aug. 3
Davis, polishing powder, Sept. 14
Dawson, writing cases, Nov. 3
Day, camp bedsteads, Feb. 9
De Balestrino, motive power, Oct. 30
De Cologne, diving apparatus, Nov. 26
Decoster, sugar reed extractors, Feb. 9
De Fontainemoreau, railway collisions, Jan. 5
De Fontainemoreau, seed preservers, Feb. 6
De Fontainemoreau, alcohol from maize, Feb. 20
De Fontainemoreau, fire engines, Mar. 27
De Fontainemoreau, hemp and flax, Apl. 3
De Fontainemoreau, grates, April 17
De Fontainemoreau, metal colouring, Ap. 17
De Fontainemoreau, thimble machine, Ap. 17
De Fontainemoreau, palm-leaf hats, Apr. 24
De Fontainemoreau, inkstand, May 8
De Fontainemoreau, inkstand, May 29
De Fontainemoreau, alcohol, June 15
De Fontainemoreau, electro power, July 6
De Fontainemoreau, motive power, July 13
De Fontainemoreau, railway tickets, July 24
De Fontainemoreau, iron shovels, July 31
De Fontainemoreau, felted tissue, Aug. 28
De Fontainemoreau, railway wheels, Sep. 2
De Fontainemoreau, steam boilers, Sep. 18
De Fontainemoreau, obturator, Oct. 19
De Fontainemoreau, feeding boilers, Oct. 19
De Fontainemoreau, stone perforating, Nov. 9
De Fontainemoreau, oil treatment, Nov. 23
De Frontin, paper, &c. manufacture, Oct. 30
De Guinon, anchors, June 29
Dehaynin, hydrogen gas, June 26
Delabarre, forcing apparatus, Aug. 3
Delacour, fire screens, May 25
De la Rue, printing rollers, &c., Jan. 26
De la Rue, tar distillation, April 17
De la Rue, printing inks, Nov. 6
De la Rue, naphtha, Nov. 23
De Lavaur, waterproof wrappers, Feb. 27
De Lorenzi, organs, Dec. 21
Delsarte, piano-forte, &c. tuning, April 7
Dembinski, generating steam, Dec. 28
De Normandy, chemicals, July 13
De Normandy, soap, Oct. 30
Denoual, soluble substances, July 6
Denton, hoes and spuds, Jan. 12
Denton, wool drawing, Oct. 26
Depierre, dyeing, Sept. 18
D'Epinos, railway collisions, Jan. 2
Deregniaux, spinning machinery, Nov. 20
Dering, electric power, Mar. 27
De Runtz, metallic alloy, Mar. 20
Descoir, arithmetic apparatus, Jan. 12.
Devy, coke ovens, June 12
Devy, looking-glass frames, July 17
Dewdney, chest comforter, Nov. 26
Dickinson, cloth machinery, June 15
Dickinson, paper, Dec. 28
Didot, pulp bleaching, Oct. 30
Dietz, reaping machine, June 29
Distin, bugle chromatic, Dec. 7
Dixon, wood cutting, &c., June 12
Dobson, weaving looms, April 3
Dockray, woollen cloth raising, Mar. 30
Dodds, steam valves, May 18
Donald, looms, Feb. 9
Dopter, fabric printing, Oct. 9
Dormoy, silk twisting, &c., June 12
Dormoy, plaiting and braiding, July 3
Douglas, fabric dyeing, Mar. 27
Dowling, weighing machines, May 29
Draper, paper manufacture, May 18
Draper, railway stopping, Oct. 12
Dray, chaff cutting, July 13
Dray, improved gear, Sept. 18
Dray, structure frames, Oct. 26
Dreaper, piano-fortes, April 5
Dubrulle, safety lamps, Nov. 3
Dulawrens, glove fastenings, May 18
Dumery, smoke preventing, May 25
Dumery, safety whistles, Aug. 28
Dundas, ordnance, May 29
Dunlop, india rubber, &c. cutting, Feb. 20
Dunlop, cotton machinery, Mar. 30
Dunlop, chlorine, Nov. 9
Dunn, chemicals, June 12
Dunn, steam boilers, July 27
Dupre, ovens, Sep. 4
Durand, circular looms, Mar. 27
Durant, axle box, &c., Aug. 28
Durant, castor oil, Dec. 21
Dyer, dyeing machinery, May 18
Eaborn, church hat holders, May 22
Eassie, railway train stopping, Oct. 30

East, vapour destroying, April 24
Eastwood, wool combing, July 20
Ebert, extensible receptacles, Mar. 9
Eccles, bricks, April 24
Eccles, bricks and tiles, Nov. 30
Eden, drying fabrics, July 27
Edge, pistons, Mar. 9
Edwards, carriage bearings, Mar. 13
Eisenmann, fire hearth, July 17
Elder, metal moulding, July 20
Eley, ball cartridges, Feb. 2
Eley, detonating caps, Nov. 9
Ellisden, chairs, Jan. 5
Engstrom, projectiles, Dec. 7
Enouy, fire arms, Dec. 11
Ensor, bobbin machinery, Jan. 12
Evans, chemicals, June 5
Evrard, drawing compressor, Sept. 18
Fabien, wheels, Dec. 18
Fairrie, sugar filtration, Feb. 9
Falguire, boat propellers, May 29
Fanshawe, water-proof garments, June 12
Fanshawe, water-proof fabrics, Sept. 28
Favre, crude soda residue, Nov. 16
Favrel, metal beating, Apr. 27
Fawcett, carpets, Oct. 12
Fayerman, portfolios, May 11
Fell, balance levers, Sept. 18
Feloj, knife and fork, Jan. 19
Fenton, shafts, girders, &c., May 25
Fenton, axles, shafts, &c., July 13
Ferrier, book reference, Jan. 12
Ferryman, churn, Dec. 7
Fielding, oiling pistons, Aug. 17
Fincken, roof, &c. preserving, June 5
Firth, woollen, &c. apparatus, Jan. 16
Fisher, ordnance, &c., Feb. 23
Fisken, motive power, Dec. 28
Fitzmaurice, projectiles, Apr. 24
Filhon, lamp chimneys, Mar. 27
Fletcher, spinning machine, Oct. 9
Fletcher, water closets, Nov. 3
Fontaine, engravers' presses, June 26
Forbes, fire-arms' rests, Mar. 2
Ford, agricultural machinery, Oct. 30
Foster, lace manufacture, Aug. 7
Foster, wool cleansing, Aug. 14
Fothergill, wool, &c. combing, Aug. 24
Foulkes, self-adjusting gloves, Jan. 12
Foxwell, wire cards, Oct. 23
Foxwell, sewing machines, Nov. 3
Francis, boots and shoes, Oct. 31
Frankham, smoke consumers, Jan. 26
Frankland, alum treatment, Oct. 23
Friend, magnetic apparatus, June 5
Friend, umbrellas, &c., June 26
Frost, steam engines, Mar. 20
Fuller, india-rubber springs, June 26
Galloway, slide valves, June 5
Gardener, paper manufacture, Apr. 24
Gardner, furnaces, &c., Aug. 28
Gardner, cooking apparatus, Aug. 10
Garland, smoke consumers, Jan. 16
Garnaud, gazogene apparatus, Mar. 2
Garnett, steam engine, Mar. 2
Garnier, photographic pictures, Aug. 24
Garratt, carriage axles, July 10
Garrood, cranes, &c., July 13
Gaulton, railway breaks, Mar. 27
Gauntlett, root cutting, Sept. 10
Gedge, laminating metals, July 13
Gedge, railway stoppers, Aug. 24
Gedge, train retarding, Sept. 25
Gedge, fabric designs, Sept. 25
Gedge, preserving grain, Nov. 30
Gedge, motive power, Dec. 5
Gedge, flat tiles, Dec. 5
Gedge, aerated waters, Dec. 28
Genetreau, carriage shafts, Mar. 20
Gerhardi, shaft straps, June 26
Gerner, drawing, &c. apparatus, Oct. 5
Getty, steam vessels, June 5
Gibbons, door locks, July 6
Gibson, wool carding, &c., Mar. 30
Gilbee, weaving, Jan. 12
Gilbee, hydraulic machines, Jan. 30
Gilbee, improved soap, July 10
Gilbee, hydrogen gas, Dec. 28
Gilbee, glass, Dec. 28
Gilbert, hurdles, Sept. 4
Gilbert, pump, Sept. 4
Giles, ratchet brace, June 12
Gilgenheimb, land tilling, July 20
Gill, fish or oil treating, Oct. 2
Gillet, windlasses, &c., Jan. 12
Gillman, papiér mâche, &c., Jan. 26
Gillman, vegetable substances, Mar. 6
Gillott, metallic pens, Jan. 26
Gillot, grain purifying, June 5
Girard, motive power, June 15
Girard, fire extinguishers, July 31
Glassford, printing, Dec. 7
Gledhill, silk preparation, &c., Aug. 31
Glover, carriages, June 12
Glukman, electric communications, Mar. 20
Gobert, stamping press, April 3
Goddard, fire-arms, June 22
Godefroy, gutta percha, Oct. 12
Goodfellow, ordnance, June 15
Goodfellow, pumping machinery, July 20
Goodfellow, hydraulic pumps, Aug. 28
Goodyear, teeth plates, May 8
Goodyear, india-rubber moulding, June 5
Goodyear, life preservers, June 12
Goostrey, paper machinery, Oct. 5
Gover, gun carriages, Dec. 18
Gower, ordnance, June 22
Gowland, mariner's compass, Jan. 26
Gracie, wood planing, July 18
Grafton, heating, Nov. 26
Graham, fabric colouring, June 29
Grainger, pantiles, April 13

Grainicher, pumps, July 10
Granville, fire-arms, &c., Nov. 16
Graveley, cooking apparatus, Oct. 5
Gray, ship compass, May 8
Gray, candlesticks, July 31
Greaves, spectacle frames, Feb. 13
Green, propelling vessels, Mar. 20
Green, ornamental fabrics, April 18
Green, sawing machinery, Aug. 28
Greener, fire-arms, June 15
Greenshields, cotton waste, May 22
Greenwood, stiffening fabrics, Jan. 9
Greenwood, signal lamps, Feb. 13
Greenwood, rivet, &c. machinery, Mar. 25
Greenwood, sizeing fabrics, May 18
Greenwood, oil purifying, Aug. 14
Gregory, water-closets, Dec. 21
Greville, wool, &c. cards, Jan. 19
Griffiths, lever horse bit, Jan. 16
Griffiths, lamps, Mar. 2
Griffiths, water forcing, Mar. 20
Griffiths, iron manufacture, April 24
Grignon, boat launching, Sept. 4
Grist, machinery, Feb. 6
Grundy, drugget, Jan. 19
Guesdron, furniture table, July 3
Guffroy, smoke consuming, Nov. 16
Guild, bowking, July 24
Guthrie, drawing instruments, June 1
Guyard, electro-telegraphs, June 29
Guyardin, paper manufacture, Mar. 6
Gwynne, lifting machinery, Mar. 20
Hackett, elastic fastenings, Jan. 12
Hackett, thread covering, Jan. 16
Hackett, garments, Feb. 2
Hackett, fabric manufacture, Feb. 13
Hackett, umbrella fabrics, Aug. 14
Hackett, leather cloth, Aug. 14
Hackney, earthenware, &c., Aug. 10
Haddan, projectiles, April 3
Haddan, cannon, &c., April 3
Hadfield, weaving looms, Oct. 12
Haimes, warp machinery, Feb. 23
Hales, vessel propelling, April 17
Hall, gunpowder, Mar. 27
Hall, wire ribbon, July 13
Hall, gunpowder, Oct. 30
Hall, railway breaks, Dec. 7
Hallam, toothed cylinders, Oct. 30
Hallen, chair bedsteads, Feb. 2
Hallum, cotton machines, Jan. 23
Halsey, pulverizing ores, Mar. 20
Hamilton, soundings, April 18
Hamilton, iron girders, Oct. 30
Hamilton, carding engines, Dec. 28
Hammerich, buoyant mattress, April 3
Hammond, reading desk, Feb. 2
Hancock, land draining, Feb. 23
Hancock, looped fabrics, Mar. 27
Hands, furnaces, Sept. 4
Hanson, potato digging, Sept. 5
Hardman, weaving looms, Sept. 25
Hargrove, cast iron, Jan. 5
Harman, cranes, &c., Jan. 16
Harris, steam separator, April 24
Harris, looped fabrics, May 22
Harris, railway wheels, July 10
Harrison, electric currents, Jan. 23
Harrison, millstone bosses, April 13
Harrison, ship-bottom covering, Aug. 7
Harrison, metal ropes, &c., Nov. 16
Harrold, slate frames, June 29
Hart, weaving, May 18
Hart, lubricators, Dec. 11
Hart, lace, Dec. 21
Hartcliffe, weaving looms, June 12
Hartfield, tortoiseshell book covers, Aug. 3
Hartley, perforated glass, Feb. 2
Hartley, safety valves, June 12
Hartley, safety valves, Oct. 30
Hartmann, fabric colours, Oct. 23
Hartnall, food preserving, July 27
Harvey, fire arms, Mar. 20
Harvey, inkstand, June 26
Haseler, picture frames, Oct. 30
Haworth, belt fastener, April 24
Hawthorn, safety valves, Feb. 6
Hayes, looms, Mar. 9
Hayes, thrashing apparatus, June 5
Haynes, smoke-consuming furnace, July 10
Hays, breakwater, June 15
Hayter, razor-strap holding, Feb. 20
Hayward, kitchen ranges, July 10
Hazeldine, wheel carriages, Aug. 31
Healey, metal moulding, April 20
Heap, dye-root grinding, Sept. 25
Heaven, embroidering, Sept. 7
Hedgcock, quadrant, Sept. 28
Helin, paper from straw, April 20
Helliwell, weaving, Aug. 24
Hemsley, lace machines, Nov. 26
Henderson, cotton spinning, April 3
Henderson, locks, Nov. 9
Henfrey, railway steep gradients, April 17
Henley, steam boilers, July 10
Hennebutte, varnishes, Jan. 26
Henri, meal mixture, May 25
Henry, vices, Nov. 9
Henson, goods wrappers, Nov. 13
Henton, saddles, May 11
Heppel, rotary pump, &c., June 5
Herbert, propellers, Dec. 7
Herdman, ship iron plates, Oct. 30
Heseltine, cannon shot, &c., May 22
Hetherington, cotton, &c. spinning, Sept. 14
Hewett, baking ovens, Dec. 11
Hewitt, piano-fortes, March 30
Hewitt, propelling vessels, Dec. 11
Higgin, waste soap liquors, July 3
Higgins, shot, &c. casting, May 11
Higgins, bayonets, &c., June 5
Higgins, shot casting, &c., July 13

Hill, silk twisting, Feb. 27
Hill, pulp, Mar. 23
Hill, metallic pens, &c., May 18
Hill, horse-shoe nails, June 5
Hill, drain pipes, &c., July 13
Hill, waterproof flocked cloth, Sept. 25
Hill, silvering glass, Nov. 13
Hjarth, electric battery, Sept. 28
Hjarth, magnetic machine, Sept. 28
Hjarth, electro machines, Oct. 5
Hoare, vessel propelling, Aug. 3
Hodges, door springs, May 29
Hodges, boots and shoes, June 22
Hodgson, anchors, Mar. 20
Hodgson, fabric cleansing, &c., May 25
Hodson, bricks, tiles, &c., Feb. 23
Hoffstaedt, powder flasks, &c., June 29
Hogg, shot and shell, May 1
Holden, carriage lamps, April 18
Holland, locks, Jan. 19
Holland, umbrellas, Mar. 13
Holland, fire-arms, May 1
Holland, metalliferous sulphurets, Nov. 3
Hollis, fire-arms, Nov. 26
Holmes, wheel tyres, June 12
Holmes, gas, Dec. 18
Holt, iron bedstead fastenings, April 13
Holt, plush, &c. weaving, June 12
Hopkinson, safety-valves, &c., April 20
Hopper, metal shaping, &c., Nov. 20
Hornsby, thrashing machines, Sept. 25
Horrocks, shuttles, Nov. 16
Horsfall, sash mitreing, June 29
Horton, storing gunpowder, July 13
Horton, pulp and paper, Dec. 21
Hotchkiss, projectiles, Aug. 14
Houghton and Hoyle, spinning machinery, Jan. 5
How, metal cutting machine, April 24
Howard, ploughs, April 5
Howell, gas consumers, Nov. 3
Howes, carriage lamps, Oct. 19
Hudde, pyrometers, Sept. 25
Hudson, measuring fluids, Mar. 16
Huggins, lint machine, June 26
Hughes, motive power, Mar. 20
Hughes, oven heating, May 1
Hughes, paper manufacture, Oct. 30
Hughes, colouring matter, Dec. 21
Hughes, compensating wear of machinery, Dec. 21
Hulett, cooking apparatus, Aug. 17
Hull, corn grinding, Oct. 5
Hulls, iron, &c. coating, May 8
Hulme, steam boiler apparatus, Feb. 6
Humphreys, steam-engines, July 3
Humphries, machine riddles, July 20
Hunt, illumination, Feb. 27
Hunt, utilizing compounds, April 27
Hunt, screw propellers, May 18
Hunt, tug, &c. hooks, Oct. 26
Hunter, stone cutting, Oct. 23
Hustwick, railway buffers, June 22
Hutchinson, steam boilers, Mar. 23
Hutchinson, steam apparatus, July 24
Hutchison, artificial stone, Sept. 25
Huthnance, drying apparatus, Oct. 30
Huyzens, fire-arms, June 15
Hyde, iron steam ships, May 15
Hyde, marine life-preserver, Aug. 17
Iles, metal bedsteads, Feb. 2
Iles, polishing surfaces, July 6
Iles, door knobs, &c., July 6
Iliffe, covered buttons, Oct. 23
Illingworth, wool, &c. combing, April 17
Imbs, cartridges, &c., Oct. 26
Imray, locks, June 12
Imray, measuring instruments, July 31
Ingall, telegraphic communication, July 24
Inglis, metal shaping, Sept. 4
Isaac, portable buildings, Aug. 3
Isaacs, artificial coral, June 1
Isoard, generating steam, Nov. 26
Jackson, tents, Mar. 6
Jackson, moulding patterns, June 22
Jacot, starch, Oct. 5
Jacquelain, gas, Feb. 6
James, screw bolts, Sept. 28
James, steam engines, Dec. 18
Jamieson, steam engines, April 17
Jaquot, hat linings, &c., May 29
Jeeks, sweeping machine, June 5
Jeffreys, raising machines, Sept. 10
Jeffreys, sun blinds, Oct. 30
Jenkin, furnaces, June 29
Jenks, weaving, Jan. 16
Jennings, soap, July 29
Jesty, railway indicating, Sept. 22
Jeyes, paper, &c. manufacture, Mar. 27
Jobard, pumps, Jan. 9
Jobson, metal casting, Nov. 13
Johnson, carding apparatus, Jan. 5.
Johnson, silk, Jan. 9
Johnson, steam engines, Jan. 12
Johnson, coating wire, Jan. 26
Johnson, furnaces, Jan. 30
Johnson, leech preserving, &c., Feb. 6.
Johnson, railway wheels, Feb. 13
Johnson, windlasses, Feb. 23
Johnson, axle-boxes, Mar. 20
Johnson, fish soap, Mar. 20
Johnson, electric telegraphs, Mar. 20
Johnson, steam generation, Mar. 27
Johnson, illumination lamps, Mar. 27
Johnson, lithographic presses, Mar. 27
Johnson, waterproofing, April 3
Johnson, surgical bandages, April 17
Johnson, fountain pens, April 20
Johnson, steam-boilers, May 5
Johnson, leather, May 15
Johnson, electric telegraphs, May 22
Johnson, agricultural machinery, May 22

Johnson, weaving looms, May 29
Johnson, iron coating, May 29
Johnson, signal kites, May 29
Johnson, motive power, June 12
Johnson, dyeing, &c., June 22
Johnson, flax dressing, &c., June 24
Johnson, smoke consumers, June 26
Johnson, cotton spinning, June 26
Johnson, furniture seats, June 29
Johnson, cotton machines, June 29
Johnson, steam regulators, July 6
Johnson, sulphuric acid, July 10
Johnson, steam boilers, July 18
Johnson, hydraulic power, July 31
Johnson, fibre cleansing, July 31
Johnson, fluid pressure, Aug. 3
Johnson, steam boilers, Aug. 3
Johnson, steam pressure, Aug. 7
Johnson, furnaces, Aug. 10
Johnson, rudders, Aug. 28
Johnson, motive power, Aug. 28
Johnson, anchors, Sept. 18
Johnson, nautical signals, Sept. 18
Johnson, soap, &c. manufacture, Sept. 28
Johnson, wool combing, Oct. 5
Johnson, cotton machinery, Oct. 9
Johnson, hard india-rubber, Oct. 15
Johnson, india-rubber, Oct. 30
Johnson, paper tubes, Oct. 30
Johnson, hair, &c. pins, Oct. 30
Johnson, grain storing, Nov. 16
Johnson, india rubber vulcanizing, Nov. 16
Johnson, governors or regulators, Nov. 23
Johnson, cesspools, Dec. 7
Johnson, steam boilers, Dec. 11
Johnson, rolling iron, Dec. 21
Johnson, motive power, Dec. 28
Johnson, railway breaks, Dec. 28
Johnson, reeds for weaving, Dec. 28
Johnson, motive power, Dec. 28
Jolly, cotton machinery, Mar. 9
Jones, metal extracting, Feb. 13
Jones, metal forks, Feb. 27
Jones, calico printing, July 6
Jones, motive power, Oct. 19
Jones, punching metals, Dec. 11
Joyce, percussion caps, June 15
Jugall, railway communication, May 11
Jullion, fabrics, June 12
Jullion, paper and card, Nov. 26
Kay, fabric printing, &c., Sept. 18
Kaye, railway signals, Nov. 26
Keefe, flour dressing, April 17
Keen, mariner's compass, Jan. 17
Keevil, churns, Nov. 26
Kelgour, naphtha, &c., Mar. 20
Kempson, steam engine, &c., Oct. 30
Kendall, metal cutting, June 29
Kennedy, boot and shoes, Aug. 31
Kennedy, electric signals, Dec. 11
Ker, table frames, Feb. 6
Kerr, loaf sugar, Aug. 10
Kerr, revolver fire-arms, Sept. 25
Kershaw, railway wheels, Jan. 26
Kershaw, carding engines, Feb. 13
Kershaw, looms, Mar. 13
Kershaw, self-acting mills, Mar. 13
Kershaw, carding engines, Aug. 14
Kidd, sewing machinery, Aug. 17
Kidder, castors, June 22
Kind, spindles, Dec. 11
King, cigar cases, &c., Feb. 13
Kirkham, gases, Jan. 26
Kirkup, anvils, April 5
Kloen, ornamenting labels, &c., April 24
Knight, testing iron, Feb. 2
Knight, water heating, May 18
Knocker, motive power, Mar. 30
Knocker, motive power, Oct. 19
Knowles, cotton, &c. cleaning, May 11
Knowles, marble manufacturer, Nov. 3
Koch, pulp machines, Sept. 4
Koeffler, yarn, &c. polishing, Jan. 23
Koeffler, colour extracting, &c., Feb. 13
Kopp, mordants, Oct. 12
Kortright, compasses, Jan. 30
Krupp, railway wheels, Aug. 28
Lacassagne, electro-metic regulator, Nov. 3
Lackman, sheet iron, July 31
Lafond, lighting apparatus, July 31
Lafond, oil obtaining, Aug. 7
Laleman, flax, &c. combing, Sept. 25.
Lamacraft, safety envelopes, Jan. 12
Lamacroft, envelopes, Mar. 20
Lamb, machinery, Feb. 6
Lambert, piano-fortes, Sept. 18
Laming, ammonia, July 6
Lancaster, fire-arms, Mar. 13
Lancaster, gas, Dec. 11
Lane, fire-arms, Jan. 9
Lane, water power, May 29
Lane, engines, Nov. 30
Lane, pumps, Dec. 18
Langlois, steam boats, Jan. 16
Langlois, steam boilers, Feb. 20
Langman, portable buildings, July 24
Langridge, stays, May 8
Langshaw, fancy fabrics, Nov. 20
Lark, smoke consumption, July 14
Larkin, locks and keys, June 5
Laroche, rotatory engines, Dec. 28
Latham, fabric cutting, Nov. 13
Lawrence, bayonets, Mar. 2
Lawson, wool combing, &c., Oct. 5
Lear, propellers, June 26
Lebel, typographic presses, June 5
Lee, steam generating, Aug. 3
Lee, mixing substances, Oct. 19
Lees, steam engine improvements, Feb. 20
Lees, metal bar cutting, Aug. 7
Lees, metallic pens, Oct. 19
Leese, calico, &c. printing, July 6

Leese, colouring matter, Nov. 9
Leeshing, dyeing, Aug. 3
Legras, liquid regulators, Feb. 9
Lehugeur, fabric printing, July 6
Leigh, cotton spinning, July 17
Leiss, mica letters, Dec. 7
Lelis, soap, Oct. 26
Leloup, wool separating, Nov. 16
Le Messurier, cartridges, Feb. 2
Lengentil, pumps, Mar. 23
Lenoir, fire-arms, May 18
Lepine, eye powders, &c., Feb. 13
Letchford, folding bedstead, Dec. 18
Levy, travelling wrapper, Oct. 15
Lewis, locks, Jan. 5
Lewis, stench traps, April 24
Lewis, rigging vessels, &c., Sept. 4
Lewis, improved knapsack, Sept. 18
Liebisch, rails, Nov. 26
Lilie, paper manufacture, April 27
Lillie, fire-arms, Jan. 19
Lillie, tents, Oct. 19
Lindner, revolving fire-arms, April 24
Lingard, presses, Nov. 6
Linsey, account books, Dec. 21
Lippmann, leather, Sept. 18
Lippmann, hyde, &c. dyeing, Sept. 25
Lister, root looseners, May 25
Lister, flax, &c. spinning, May 29
Lister, wool combing, May 29
Lister, rhea plant, July 3
Lister, silk waste, Aug. 10
Lister, spun fibres, Aug. 10
Lister, fabric weaving, Sept. 25
Little, printing machinery, Oct. 30
Little, envelope machine, Nov. 30
Livesay, printing, July 3
Livesey, lace machinery, July 17
Livsey, projectiles, &c., June 5
Longley, turning machine, Jan. 16
Longman, heating coppers, &c., Aug. 3
Longridge, gun vessels, Nov. 23
Looker, stable, &c. ventilation, May 11
Losh, bleaching, Jan. 16
Low, mine ventilation, May 11
Low, gold extraction, July 31
Lowry, lubricators, Aug. 24
Lowry, spinning machinery, Aug. 28
Loysel, infusions from substances, Feb. 20
Loysel, new toy game, Mar. 30
Loysel, cooking apparatus, June 22
Lucas, steel manufacture, Jan. 9
Lund, propelling vessels, Feb. 20
Lund, cork screws, June 8
Lycett, gloves, Dec. 18
Lyon, meat mincing, May 22
Lyon, mincing machines, July 24
Lyons, enamel bricks, &c., July 3
Maas, grinding mills, May 29
Maberly, fire-arms, Nov. 23
Macadam, paper sizeing, Feb. 27
Macaire, casks and taps, Sept. 10
Macallister, screw propellers, Feb. 13
Mace, design transferring, Oct. 5
Macintosh, fusees, matches, &c., Nov. 23
Macintosh, metallic pens, Nov. 23
Macintosh, springs, Nov. 26
Mackworth, washing minerals, Dec. 28
MacNaught, steam boilers, Nov. 16
Maddox, weaving fringes, Jan. 16
Madeley, power looms, July 3
Maggs, steam engines (portable), April 27
Malavas, motive power, June 12
Malcolmson, expansion valves, Aug. 10
Mallet, hollow shot and shells, July 6
Manby, stone cutting, Nov. 23
Maneglia, railway carriages, April 24
Maniere, lamps, May 22
Mann, raised ornaments, April 24
Mann, plastic ornaments, April 24
Markindale, wool removing, Nov. 9
Marland, yarn sizing, &c., July 3
Margueritte, sulphuric acid, May 15
Margueritte, carbonated soda, &c., May 18
Margueritte, glass and crystal, Dec. 18
Marijon, projectiles, July 31
Marland, rollers, Sept. 10
Marsden, tent poles, Sept. 18
Marsh, portable piano-fortes, Aug. 3
Martin, dyeing, May 8
Martin, overshoes, May 11
Martin, window cleaning apparatus, June 12
Martin, printing, &c. colours, July 3
Martin, fences, &c., July 27
Mason, cotton spinning, April 17
Mason, leg and foot coverings, April 17
Mason, cotton machinery, May 18
Mason, yarn dyeing, &c., Aug. 10
Mason, metallic "sole tips," &c., Oct. 23
Mason, yarns, &c. spinning, Nov. 13
Mather, pistons, Nov. 23
Mathias, preserving wood, Dec. 14
Maudslay, ordnance, Jan. 26
Maurice, carbonizing coal, Oct. 15
May, instantaneous light, Oct. 26
Mayer, door knobs, May 22
Mayer, flint reducing, July 13
Mayeur, hydraulic pump, June 12
Maynard, threshing machinery, Mar. 20
M'Connel, locks, Mar. 13
M'Connel, beams or girders, Oct. 30
M'Connell, door shutters, &c., Feb. 13
M'Connell, steam engines, May 4
M'Connell, textile fabrics, May 18
M'Donald, machinery, Jan. 12
M'Dougall, smoke consumers, Sept. 25
M'Gregor, water closets, Dec. 28
M'Kinnell, ventilation, Sept. 25
M'Nally, window sashes, Feb. 23
M'Naught, slide valves, Mar. 30
M'Naught, cotton spinning, June 19
Mead, gas regulator, May 18

Means, wind instrument, May 4
Mellier, paper manufacture, Oct. 26
Melseus, saponification, Mar. 2
Melville, fire-arms, Oct. 30
Mennet, fabric ornamenting, Oct. 26
Mentha, wadding, Sept. 25
Merritt, photographs, Jan. 23
Mersens, flax, hemp, &c., Oct. 30
Metcalfe, carriages, &c., Jan. 5
Meyer, wood shaping, Nov. 23
Midgley, yarn weaving, Oct. 26
Milall, iron, &c., manufacture, July 3
Miles, coupling-joint, June 22
Milesworth, brushes, Aug. 14
Miller, coal-raising apparatus, Feb. 16
Miller, railway axle-boxes, Feb. 20
Miller, engine pistons, Aug. 24
Miller, railway axles, Aug. 24
Miller, smoke prevention, Sept. 18
Milligan, woven fabrics, June 12
Milner, safes and locks, Mar. 30
Minie, portable fire-arms, Nov. 3
Minie, fire-arms, Nov. 13
Mitchell, grease supplying, June 5
Mitchell, rollers, Aug. 31
Mitchell, wool, &c. cards, Jan. 16
Mohan, churn, Mar. 2
Moineau, elastic mattresses, April 27
Moline, window frames, &c., July 3
Molne and Martin, heating water, Jan. 9
Monday, black lead, &c., July 24
Monson, daguerreotype plates, Jan. 16
Monzani, bedsteads, &c., May 4
Monzani, brushes and brooms, May 4
Monzani, folding chairs, &c., May 29
Moore, metal cutting, Mar. 9
Moore, knife, &c. sharpeners, April 5
Moore, sewing machines, Oct. 26
Moorhouse, machinery, Feb. 6
Moreau-Darluc, separating substances, Dec. 21
Morewood, coating wrought iron, July 27
Morewood, coating iron, Nov. 26
Morgan, cutting metals, Jan. 12
Morgan, candles, May 29
Morgan, plaited candle-wicks, Oct. 5
Morrell, ink bottles, Aug. 10
Morris, water service, Dec. 11
Morrison, metallic pens, May 29
Morrison, metallic bedsteads, July 31
Morrison, steam engines, Nov. 9
Morrison, railways, Nov. 26
Morton, roof girders, Jan. 16
Morton, carpet weaving, Aug. 3
Morton, motive power, Nov. 30
Motay, soap, Jan. 26
Mouchel, pipe, &c. joining, Sept. 25
Mowbray, looms, Aug. 31
Mowbray, railway wheel axles, Sept. 10
Mowbray, carpet weaving, Nov. 18
Moxon, looms, Dec. 11
Muckelt, engraving, Dec. 28
Mueller, door locks, Nov. 26
Muir, railway chairs, June 26
Muir, ventilation, &c., June 29
Muir, air furnaces, Oct. 30
Muller, grooved tile, Oct. 23
Murdoch, waterproofing, Feb. 27
Murdoch, lamp shade, Aug. 14
Murdoch, colouring matter, Dec. 11
Murray, silk winding, Aug. 17
Murton, boat rigging, hooks, &c., Oct. 26
Musgrave, steam engines, June 1
Myers, railway buffers, &c., Oct. 30
Napier, soda, &c. furnaces, Aug. 7
Nash, malt, &c. drying, Feb. 23
Nash, window sashes, Mar. 9
Nash, painting, &c. brushes, Aug. 17
Nasmyth, iron forging, Mar. 9
Nasmyth, vegetable preserving, May 1
Neale, copper-plate printing, Sept. 10
Neilson, locomotive engines, June 5
Nettlefold, locks, Aug. 7
Nevill, reverberatory furnaces, July 10
Newall, ship rigging, June 12
Newall, submarine telegraphs, Aug. 3
Newton, paper from wood, Jan. 5
Newton, soluble silicates, Jan. 12
Newton, motive-power engines, Feb. 20
Newton, telegraph wire, Feb. 20
Newton, looms, Feb. 23
Newton, spurs, April 5
Newton, printing presses, April 24
Newton, engine, May 8
Newton, furnaces, May 18
Newton, centrebits, June 1
Newton, bolts, &c., June 15
Newton, file cutting, July 3
Newton, machinery, July 6
Newton, grinding machinery, July 6
Newton, watches, July 10
Newton, calculating apparatus, July 20
Newton, fluid raising, July 20
Newton, air engine, July 24
Newton, bee-hives, July 27
Newton, casting moulds, Sept. 4
Newton, fire & burglar-proof glass, Sept. 14
Newton, loom shuttles, Sept. 18
Newton, vices, Sept. 25
Newton, substance separating, Oct. 26
Newton, fabric printing, Nov. 9
Newton, thread finishing, Nov. 23
Newton, ship's auger, Nov. 26
Newton, paddle wheels, Dec. 7
Newton, dressing machine, Dec. 7
Newton, gas, Dec. 28
Newton, bed bottoms, Dec. 28
Nichells, buttons, Nov. 9
Nicholson, table forks, Feb. 27
Nickels, fabric weaving, May 22
Nicol, bookbinding, April 24
Nicoll, shirt fronts, April 18

Nicoll, laundry stoves, Sept. 4
Nightingale, cotton spinning, &c., July 20
Noble, fire-bricks, April 20
Noron, wool separating, Sept. 25
North, watch guards, &c., Jan. 12
North, railway switches, June 22
Norton, cordage, &c., Jan. 9
Norton, fire-arms, Jan. 26
Norton, igniting apparatus, Feb. 6
Norton, draining land, Mar. 13
Norton, wool recovering, June 5
Norton, cartridges, June 12
Norton, fire-arms, July 17
Norton, figured pile fabrics, Oct. 19
Nunn, invalid carriages, Dec. 5
O'Callaghan, ordnance, Oct. 5
Oddy, lubricator, Dec. 28
Offord, carriages, July 3
Oldham, weaving, Nov. 30
Oliver, drying apparatus, April 17
Organ, dress fastening, April 24
Orr, figured fabrics, Aug. 3
Osborne, railway stoppers, Feb. 6
Osclay, wheels, May 1
Oudin, sea-sickness preventer, April 20
Oudry, wood, &c. preserving, Sept. 25
Oulton, motive power, Feb. 6
Outridge, motive power, Mar. 13
Oxland, animal charcoal, June 12
Packman, projectiles, Oct. 19
Page, ordnance, Oct. 26
Page, shaping metals, Nov. 30
Paige, railway breaks, Oct. 26
Paine, portable utensils, Sept. 4
Pallier, soap, Dec. 11
Palmer, propelling vessels, Mar. 6
Palmer, carding cotton, Dec. 28
Pape, piano-fortes, Mar. 2
Pape, boots and shoes, April 13
Paris, embossing, July 6
Park, paper pulp, Nov. 9
Parker, smoke boxes, Feb. 23
Parker, weaving, Dec. 7
Pascall, forcing plants, Oct. 23
Pasquire, wool drying, Aug. 24
Passet, fabric pressing, Mar. 16
Pattison, fabric machinery, April 3
Paul, paper, &c. staining, June 15
Payne, covered thread, Nov. 20
Peabody, motive power, Aug. 24
Peacock, ship propellers, Mar. 27
Peacock, ship building, Nov. 23
Peaker, grinding wheat, Dec. 18
Pearce, metal machinery, June 1
Pearce, pipe joints, &c., July 13
Pearce, pipes and tiles, Dec. 21
Pearson, gun barrels, &c., May 11
Pearson, tyre fastenings, June 29
Pecoul, marine log, Jan. 16
Pecoul, power generating, Oct. 19
Pelenz, iron wheels, Sept. 28
Penney, india rubber, May 22
Penrice, propelling vessels, Dec. 7
Percy, bricks, tiles, &c., Aug. 14
Perkins, purifying gas, Mar. 9
Perring, railways, Sept. 25
Perry, wool combing, April 3
Peters, steam engines, July 3
Peters, ordnance shells, &c., Nov. 16
Peterson, vegetable substance, May 22
Petitjean, files, Mar. 2
Petrie, wool drying, Feb. 6
Pettigrue, vessel propelling, Nov. 13
Pettit, gas stoves, July 17
Pettitt, cotton machinery, Jan. 26
Pettitt, cotton spinning, June 26
Peyton, iron gates, &c., May 29
Peyton, bedsteads, Oct. 5
Phelps, label, &c. damping, May 15
Phillips, manure distributing, Oct. 2
Pidcock, propelling vessels, June 15
Pidding, biped feet-coverings, Sept. 18
Pidding, building materials, Sept. 18
Pierret, watches and clocks, Mar. 16
Piggott, telescopic gas-holders, Nov. 16
Pillans, hematosin, &c., June 22
Pinkney, bottle stoppers, Mar. 20
Pinkney, bottle, &c. stoppers, April 13
Piper, gun stocks, Sept. 25
Pitt, door knobs, &c., Feb. 6
Platt, brickmaking, April 17
Platt, bricks, May 11
Platt, weaving-looms, Nov. 3
Plenty, ploughs, Sept. 14
Pol, pianofortes, Dec. 7
Polkinghorn, wheat cleansing, May 29
Ponitt, carding machines, May 18
Poole, marble sculpturing, Sept. 25
Poole, printing rollers, Dec. 11
Pope, piano-fortes, Mar. 20
Porter, screw, &c. cutting, Mar. 2
Porter, bricks and tiles, May 29
Porter, bricks, &c., July 24
Porritt, steam engines, Sept. 4
Porro, light reflectors, April 17
Pouchin, alumina treatment, May 11
Poullain, penholder, Nov. 13
Powers, file cutting, &c., Oct. 2
Predaval, paper pulp, July 3
Prentice, manures, June 12
Preston, bayonets, June 22
Preston, ordnance, June 22
Pretsch, printing plates, May 4
Pretsch, metallic designs, Oct. 5
Price, vegetable substances, Jan. 9
Price, chemical improvements, April 24
Price, iron safes, &c., July 6
Prideaux, plough, Sept. 25
Prince, railway chairs, April 24
Prince, fire-arms nipples, June 22
Prince, cartridges, July 20
Prince, fire-arms, July 31

Prince, fire-arms, &c., Aug. 17
Pritchard, screw propellers, June 12
Proger, ships' lanterns, Dec. 7
Prosser, hollow-closed vessels, Mar. 27
Prosser, steam engine condensers, April 13
Puls, medical apparatus, June 5
Puls, electro coating iron, Nov. 30
Purdon, safety lamps, Mar. 6
Purnelle, motive power, Jan. 23
Purnelle, motive power, Mar. 6
Putnam, forging machine, Aug. 3
Quertinier, glass furnaces, June 29
Rabette, leather machinery, Nov. 23
Rae, vessel propelling, April 27
Rae, carriage, &c. warming, Nov. 16
Rammell, stoves, Jan. 12
Ramsbotham, wool combing, Jan. 16
Ramsbottom, metallic pistons, July 20
Ramsbottom, safety valves, Nov. 26
Rankine, electrical conductors, June 26
Ransome, plastic drying, May 29
Ransome, artificial stone, Sept. 22
Rathen, ovens, Jan. 26
Rawlings, writing desks, Nov. 20
Rawlinson, valves, Mar. 6
Raywood, stopping trains, Nov. 26
Read, slide valves, Jan. 16
Real, elastic seats, Nov. 26
Reddie, metal shovel, Aug. 14
Redgate, lace, &c. machinery, Feb. 23
Reduer, night lights, Mar. 2
Reid, galvanic batteries, Jan. 26
Reilly, iron hoops, Oct. 19
Reimann, fire-arms, Feb. 6
Renfrew, bobbins, Mar. 6
Rennie, food preserving, June 12
Rennie, steam engines, July 27
Restell, umbrellas, &c., May 16
Restell, guns, May 18
Rey, wood and iron preserving, Aug. 3
Reynolds, shot discharging, July 31
Richards, fire-arms, June 29
Richardson, piled fabrics, Oct. 12
Richardson, cloth dyeing, Nov. 3
Ricketts, japanned table covers, Oct. 5
Rickhuss, porcelain, &c., April 5
Ricu, new beverage, Nov. 9
Rigby, fire-arms, Mar. 6
Riley, mash tub false bottoms, July 10
Rimmel, coating leather fabrics, April 20
Ripley, fabric finishing, Sept. 28
Ritchie, beds and mattresses, April 13
Ritterbandt, manure, Oct. 30
Robb, ship masts, &c., May 29
Robbins, fire-arms, Aug. 3
Robert, fire-arms, Oct. 30
Roberts, fabric machinery, Jan. 5
Roberts, drilling, &c. machinery, Jan. 19
Roberts, dye extraction, April 3
Roberts, railway carriages, April 13
Roberts, cotton spinning, April 17
Roberts, painters' rubbers, April 24
Roberts, cotton machinery, May 18
Roberts, steam engines, Sept. 25
Roberts, looms, Dec. 21
Robertson, dry packages, June 26
Robertson, fire grates, July 10
Robertson, fuel treatment, July 13
Robertson, motive power, Dec. 5
Robinson, rolling metals, Jan. 8
Robinson, cocoa-nut matting, Sept. 14
Robinson, invalid's bed, Nov. 3
Robinson, tables, Nov. 26
Roch, reading maps, Nov. 26
Rochrig, alimentary substance, Sept. 18
Rogers, iron ores, Sept. 10
Rogers, liquor apparatus, Nov. 16
Rogerson, steam engines, Mar. 20
Rollason, photography, Sept. 25
Ronald, dressing machine, Dec. 21
Rose, fire boxes of steam boilers, Feb. 23
Ross, caoutchouc, Jan. 9
Routledge, railway signals, Jan. 12
Rowett, vessel fitting, &c., Nov. 3
Rowland, metallic pistons, May 25
Rowlands, gas purifying, Nov. 20
Russell, grass mowing, Jan. 26
Russell, water ballast ships, April 24
Russell, ship building, May 18
Ruttre, wool from rags, &c., Aug. 3
Ryder, cotton machinery, June 26
Rye, railway wheel, Nov. 6
Sadleir, charcoal, July 24
Sadleir, healing liquids, Dec. 21
Sadler, weaving looms, Sept. 28
Salaville, seed, &c. preserver, Mar. 30
Salaville, grain, &c. airing, Sept. 18
Samuel, knife, &c. handles, July 13
Samuelson, steam engines, April 17
Sanders, brick, &c. machines, Nov. 9
Sands, mariner's compass, Jan. 26
Sands, clothes fastening, April 20
Sands, clothes peg substitute, Aug. 3
Sangster, umbrellas, &c., Oct. 23
Saunders', axles, &c., July 3
Savage, singeing lamp, April 20
Savage, treating teas, Nov. 26
Savage, swing doors, Dec. 18
Savory, crushing machinery, Oct. 15
Savoure, coin detector, &c., April 24
Schaeffer, waste washwaters, Feb. 6
Schaeffer, wash waters, Oct. 12
Scheutz, calculating apparatus, April 13
Schmersahl, sulphuric acid, July 24
Schoofs, artificial teeth, July 13
Schottlander, looking glasses, Aug. 10
Score, bleaching oils, &c., Aug. 28
Scott, surgical apparatus, Feb. 2
Scott, anchors, June 12
Scott, paddle wheels, June 12
Scott, floating vessels, Nov. 16
Sculfort, screw plates, June 1

Sculfort, screw wrenches, Sept. 28
Scully, gas regulating, July 31
Searby, boots, shoes, &c., July 24
Seckendorff, sulphuric acid, Feb. 23
Sedgwick, ship building, Jan. 12
Seguin, motive power, June 5
Seithen, bottle envelopes, Feb. 20
Selby, furnaces, Mar. 23
Sellars, starch, Sept. 18
Semple, marine steam engines, Sept. 4
Seville, hats, Feb. 23
Shanks, mowing machines, Nov. 16
Sharp, raw silk, Mar. 2
Sharp, winding silk, Mar. 6
Sharp, spun silk threads, Oct. 15
Sharp, furnaces, Oct. 30
Shaw, jack frames, April 5
Shaw, weaving looms, May 18
Shaw, metal plate marking, May 22
Shaw, cask telling, June 19
Shaw, cotton spinning, July 3
Shaw, cotton spinning, Aug. 28
Shears, gunpowder magazine, July 3
Shipley, dressing-case fittings, June 22
Shipley, washing apparatus, July 13
Sibbermann, surface printing, Nov. 16
Sibbermann, globes, Dec. 21
Sicard, raising vessels, &c., Jan. 12
Siddons, gun locks, Jan. 26
Sidebottom, shuttles, Oct. 30
Siemens, electric telegraphs, Mar. 27
Siemens, water cooling, &c., Oct. 30
Silvester, spring balances, Oct. 23
Simkin, fire-arms, June 19
Simon, paper, Nov. 30
Simons, candlesticks, Jan. 16
Simons, smoke absorbing, Nov. 9
Skelley, carriage wheels, Dec. 28
Slater, planes, &c., Mar. 13
Sloughgrove, furnaces, Sept. 7
Small, marine compass, May 8
Smalley, railway axles, Sept. 18
Smith, furnaces, Jan. 5
Smith, vitreous substances, Jan. 12
Smith, piano-fortes, Jan. 19
Smith, steam gauges, Jan. 26
Smith, iron wheels, Feb. 13
Smith, miner's safety cage, Mar. 30
Smith, buttons, April 3
Smith, steering apparatus, April 17
Smith, winnowing machine, April 24
Smith, paper manufacture, April 24
Smith, buckles, June 1
Smith, safety harness, July 6
Smith, cocks, taps, &c., July 17
Smith, fabric printing, July 20
Smith, ploughing, &c., July 31
Smith, weaving looms, Aug. 28
Smith, safety-valves, &c., Sept. 4
Smith, mine shaft apparatus, Nov. 20
Smith, safety steam boiler, Nov. 23
Smith, gas, &c. meters, Nov. 23
Smyth, astronomical instruments, July 6
Sneath, sewing machines, Mar. 27
Sorel, adhesive maker on stuffs, Nov. 16
Southwell, polishing saws, Nov. 26
Spaldin, life-preservers, Feb. 6
Sparkhall, picture exhibiting, April 27
Spence, sulphur obtaining, Mar. 16
Spence, glass substitutes, April 24
Spencer, roof coverings, Mar. 9
Spencer, cotton spinning, Aug. 10
Spencer, winding machine, Nov. 30
Squire, hide hair removing, Oct. 5
Stainton, heat generating, Nov. 16
Stanley, clod crushers, Aug. 28
Stansbury, rope machinery, Feb. 2
Stansbury, air-tight vessels, Feb. 2
Stansbury, furnaces, Feb. 2
Stansbury, cut nail machines, Feb. 2
Stansbury, punches and dies, Mar. 2
Stansbury, screws, Mar. 2
Stansbury, lock springs, Mar. 6
Stansbury, heating apparatus, April 13
Stansbury, key cutting, June 5
Stansbury, life buoy, June 15
Stansbury, fog bells, Aug. 17
Stansfield, power looms, April 24
Stead, wool combing, May 8
Steele, moulded sugar, Oct. 30
Stephen, iron ships, &c., Mar. 9
Stirling, metallic tubes, April 13
Stocker, match boxes, &c., Feb. 3
Stocker, health-preservers, Feb. 27
Stocker, bottles, &c., June 26
Stocker, metal shaping, Aug. 24
Stones, taps or cocks, Oct. 5
Stratford, projectiles, Feb. 6
Stratford, aerial navigation, Sept. 10
Strong, smoky chimneys, April 24
Strong, removing railway wheels, May 1
Surgey, needle threading, Sept. 25
Swain, furnaces, Sept. 25
Swinburne, motive power, Oct. 30
Swingler, metallic spoons, &c., Aug. 28
Swinton, motive power, Sept. 28
Sykes, piecing machines, May 22
Symington, steam apparatus, Feb. 2
Symington, culinary preparation, June 25
Symons, egg cooking, Aug. 24
Symons, steam engines, Oct. 5
Syontagh, sewing machines, Feb. 23
Tardiff, numbering apparatus, April 24
Tatham, cotton, &c. winding, Mar. 27
Taunton, pumps, &c., Aug. 28
Tayler, screw cap, Nov. 30
Taylor, paper, &c. manufacture, Jan. 26
Taylor, crimping machines, Feb. 13
Taylor, steam governors, Feb. 23
Taylor, cables, April 24
Taylor, corn mills, April 24
Taylor, furnaces, May 11

Taylor, steam engine governors, July 27
Taylor, egg packing, Sept. 4
Taylor, power loom pickers, Sept. 18
Taylor, book covers, Sept. 28
Teall, greasy waters, Sept. 4
Teall, fatty matters, Dec. 28
Templeton, piled fabrics, Aug. 24
Terrett, knife cleaning, May 22
Terry, letter copying, May 22
Terry, fire-arms, Sept. 25
Theroulde, preserving substances, July 27
Thiers, umbrellas, &c., Nov. 3
Thomas, tin coating, June 26
Thomas, coating metals, Aug. 3
Thomas, boilers, Sept. 28
Thomas, sewing machines, Dec. 21
Thompson, sawing machine, Jan. 20
Thompson, life boats, Aug. 3
Thorn, singeing apparatus, May 18
Thorneycroft, ship building, Mar. 20
Threlfall, looms, Dec. 28
Thurgar, egg preservation, Nov. 16
Tidmarsh, lubricators, Dec. 11
Tildesley, curry combs, Dec. 28
Tilghman, candles, Sept. 28
Tillett, bedsteads, Aug. 17
Tindall, mangles, &c., Mar. 13
Tizard, fermentation, Jan. 19
Todd, weaving looms, Feb. 9
Tooth, floating vessels, Oct. 2
Tooth, curing hides, Dec. 18
Topp, spinning hand mules, April 27
Townsend, wool combing, Mar. 20
Townsend, sewing machinery, Mar. 27
Toye, looms, Dec. 28
Trapp, screw propeller, Dec. 28
Travis, water register, Jan. 9
Trenery, pile driving, Feb. 2
Trimble, conservatory regulators, Feb. 6
Tucker, life boats, May 29
Tucker, smoke using, Aug. 17
Tucker, locks, Nov. 20
Tuer, weaving looms, July 27
Tunks, watches, clocks, &c., April 24
Tupper, building coverings, July 20
Turner, machine straps, Feb. 6
Turner, elastic fabrics, May 18
Turner, power looms, May 18
Turner, elastic fabrics, June 15
Turner, coffin furniture, Sept. 10
Turner, marquees, &c., Oct. 12
Turner, crushing grain, Nov. 26
Turney, pin, &c. packing, May 29
Tyerman, hoop-iron, Jan. 12
Tytherleigh, iron covering, Aug. 3
Tyzack, scythes, July 6
Uren, bricks and tiles, Mar. 27
Utting, land rollers, Oct. 23
Vallery, flax, &c. machinery, Aug. 3
Varley, dynamic electricity, May 18
Varley, electric telegraphs, Oct. 26
Vasnier, fire-places, July 17
Vauthier, blowing machines, April 5
Venant, roasting coffee, Nov. 30
Verel, bone grinding, Feb. 13
Vernon, slide valves, Sept. 28
Vezey, carriage steps, Nov. 16
Victory, curved lines, Oct. 23
Vigoureux, fabric printing, &c., July 20
Vose, pumps, Mar. 27
Wain, screw propellers, Feb. 9
Wain, spinning machines, May 1
Wainwright, shop fronts, &c., April 13
Waithman, lint machinery, Sept. 14
Waithman, lint, &c., Oct. 5
Walker, cooking stove, Jan. 2
Walker, telegraphing, Mar. 9
Walker, electric telegraphs, Nov. 6
Walker, fire-arms, Dec. 21
Walker, ploughs, Dec. 21
Wallace, zincographic printing, May 1
Wallace, fabric cleansing, June 26
Waller, stoves, Jan. 2
Wallworth, flour-dressing, &c., Feb. 13
Walmsley, looms, Jan. 12
Walsh, belt, &c. clasp, Oct. 15
Walter, rotary engines, May 8
Walters, locks, Jan. 2
Walton, carding substances, Dec. 21
Warbrick, spinning, &c. machines, July 24
Warcup, carriage springs, Jan. 12
Ward, stoves, Feb. 23
Ward, loom temple, April 20
Warhurst, furnaces, May 25
Warnecke, fruit preserving, June 15
Warner, coating iron, Nov. 30
Warren, motive power, Oct. 26
Waterhouse, forge hammers, July 27
Watson, fuel manufacture, July 27
Watson, coke, Oct. 30
Weallens, steam engines, Oct. 30
Webster, multiplying motion, June 12
Webster, motive power, June 15
Webster, balance, Aug. 28
Webster, carriage accident prevention, Oct. 30
Weems, drying grain, Dec. 28
Weild, looms, Sept. 7
Welsh, liquid extracting, April 17
Werner, elastic chair stuffing, Oct. 30
Weston, veneering apparatus, Feb. 9
Westwood, iron ship protecting, Feb. 16
Wetherell, pumps, April 3
Wharton, steam engines, Nov. 26
Whele, lamps, June 15
Whipple, wool combing, July 10
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POETRY.

THE CURSE OF PEACE.

(*From "Maud," by Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate.*)

Why do they prate of the blessings of Peace? we have made them a curse,
Pickpockets, each hand lusting for all that is not its own;
And lust of gain, in the spirit of Cain, is it better or worse
Than the heart of the citizen hissing in war on his own hearthstone?

But these are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind,
When who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's ware or his word?
Is it peace or war? Civil war, as I think, and that of a kind
The viler, as underhand, not openly bearing the sword.

Sooner or later I too may passively take the print
Of the golden age—why not? I have neither hope nor trust;
May make my heart as a millstone, set my face as a flint,
Cheat and be cheated, and die: who knows? we are ashes and dust.

Peace sitting under her olive, and slurring the days gone by,
When the poor are hovell'd and hustled together, each sex, like swine.
When only the ledger lives, and when only not all men lie;
Peace in her vineyard—yes!—but a company forges the wine.

And the vitriol madness flushes up in the ruffian's head,
Till the filthy by-lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife,
While chalk and alum and plaster are sold to the poor for bread,
And the spirit of murder works in the very means of life.

And Sleep must lie down arm'd, for the villainous centre-bits
Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights,
While another is cheating the sick of a few last gasps, as he sits
To pestle a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights.

When a Mammonite mother kills her babe for a burial fee,
And Timour-Mammon grins on a pile of children's bones,
Is it peace or war? better, war! loud war by land and by sea,
War with a thousand battles, and shaking a hundred thrones

For I trust if an enemy's fleet came yonder round by the hill,
And the rushing battle-bolt sang from the three-decker out of the foam,
That the smooth faced snub nosed rogue would leap from his counter and till,
And strike, if he could, were it but with his cheating yardwand, home.

THE BLESSINGS OF WAR.

It was but a dream, yet it yielded a dear delight
To have look'd, tho' but in a dream, upon eyes so fair,
That had been in a weary world my one thing bright;
And it was but a dream, yet it lighten'd my despair
When I thought that a war would arise in defence of the right,
That an iron tyranny now should bend or cease,
The glory of manhood stand on his ancient height,
Nor Britain's one sole God be the millionaire:
No more shall commerce be all in all, and Peace
Pipe on her pastoral hillock a languid note,
And watch her harvest ripen, her herd increase,
Nor the cannon-bullet rust on a slothful shore,
And the cobweb woven across the cannon's throat,
Shall shake its threaded tears in the wind no more.

And as months ran on and rumour of battle grew,
'It is time, it is time, O passionate heart,' said I
(For I cleaved to a cause that I felt to be pure and true),
'It is time, O passionate heart and morbid eye,
That old hysterical mock-disease should die.'
And I stood on a giant deck and mix'd my breath
With a loyal people shouting a battle cry,
Till I saw the dreary phantom arise and fly
Far into the North, and battle, and seas of death.

Let it go or stay, so I wake to the higher aims
Of a land that has lost for a little her lust of gold,
And love of a peace that was full of wrongs and shames,
Horrible, hateful, monstrous, not to be told;
And hail once more to the banner of battle unroll'd!
Tho' many a light shall darken, and many shall weep
For those that are crush'd in the clash of jarring claims,
Yet God's just doom shall be wreak'd on a giant liar;
And many a darkness into the light shall leap,
And shine in the sudden making of splendid names,
And noble thought be freer under the sun,
And the heart of a people beat with one desire;
For the long, long canker of peace is over and done.
And now by the side of the Black and the Baltic deep,
And deathful-grinning mouths of the fortress, flames
The blood-red blossom of war with a heart of fire.

THE DYING WIFE'S ADDRESS TO HER HUSBAND.

From "Men and Women." By Robert Browning.

I.

My love, this is the bitterest, that thou
Who art all truth and who dost love me now
As thine eyes say, as thy voice breaks to say—
Shouldst love so truly and couldst love me still
A whole long life through, had but love its will,
Would death that leads me from thee brook delay!

II.

I have but to be by thee, and thy hand
Would never let mine go, thy heart withstand
The beating of my heart to reach its place.
When should I look for thee and feel thee gone?
When cry for the old comfort and find none?
Never, I know! Thy soul is in thy face.

III.

Oh, I should fade—'tis willed so! might I save,
Gladly I would, whatever beauty gave
Joy to thy sense, for that was precious too.
It is not to be granted. But the soul
Whence the love comes, all ravage leaves that whole;
Vainly the flesh fades—soul makes all things new.

IV.

And 't would not be because my eye grew dim
Thou could'st not find the love there, thanks to Him
Who never is dishonoured in the spark
He gave us from his fire of fires, and bade
Remember whence it sprang, nor be afraid
While that burns on, though all the rest grow dark.

V.

So, how thou would'st be perfect, white and clean
Outside as inside, soul and soul's demesne
Alike, this body given to show it by!
Oh, three-parts through the worst of life's abyss,
What plaudits from the next world after this,
Couldst thou repeat a stroke and gain the sky!

VI.

And is it not the bitterer to think
That, disengage our hands and thou wilt sink
Although thy love was love in very deed?
I know that nature! Pass a festive day
Thou dost not throw its relic-flower away
Nor bid its music's loitering echo speed.

VII.

Thou let'st the stranger's glove lie where it fell;
If old things remain old things all is well,
For thou art grateful as becomes man best:
And hadst thou only heard me play one tune,
Or viewed me from a window, not so soon
With thee would such things fade as with the rest.

VIII.

I seem to see! we meet and part: 'tis brief:
The book I opened keeps a folded leaf,
The very chair I sat on, breaks the rank;
That is a portrait of me on the wall—
Three lines, my face comes at so slight a call;
And for all this, one little hour's to thank.

IX.

But now, because the hour through years was fixed,
Because our inmost beings met and mixed,
Because thou once hast loved me—wilt thou dare
Say to thy soul and Who may list beside,
"Therefore she is immortally my bride,
Chance cannot change that love, nor time impair.

X.

"So, what if in the dusk of life that's left,
I, a tired traveller, of my son bereft,
Look from my path when, mimicking the same,
The fire-fly glimpses past me, come and gone?
— Where was it till the sunset? where anon
It will be at the sunrise! what's to blame?"

XI.

Is it so helpfull to thee? canst thou take
The mimic up, nor, for the true thing's sake,
Put gently by such efforts at a beam?
Is the remainder of the way so long
Thou need'st the little solace, thou the strong?
Watch out thy watch, let weak ones doze and dream!

XII.

"— Ah, but the fresher faces! Is it true,"
Thou'lt ask, "some eyes are beautiful and new?
Some hair,—how can one choose but grasp such wealth?
And if a man would press his lips to lips
Fresh as the wilding hedge-rose-cup there slips
The dew-drop out of, must it be by stealth?

XIII.

"It cannot change the love kept still for Her,
Much more than, such a picture to prefer
Passing a day with, to a room's bare side.
The painted form takes nothing she possessed,
Yet while the Titian's Venus lies at rest
A man looks. Once more, what is there to chide?"

XIV.

So must I see, from where I sit and watch,
My own self sell myself, my hand attach
Its warrant to the very thefts from me—
Thy singleness of soul that made me proud,
Thy purity of heart I loved aloud,
Thy man's truth I was bold to bid God see!

XV.

Love so, then, if thou wilt! Give all thou canst
Away to the new faces—disentranced—
(Say it and think it) obdurate no more,
Re-issue looks and words from the old mint—
Pass them afresh, no matter whose the print
Image and superscription once they bore!

XVI.

Re-coin thyself and give it them to spend,—
It all comes to the same thing at the end,
Since mine thou wast, mine art, and mine shalt be,
Faithful or faithless, sealing up the sum
Or lavish of my treasure, thou must come
Back to the heart's place here I keep for thee!

XVII.

Only, why should it be with stain at all?
Why must I, 'twixt the leaves of coronal,
Put any kiss of pardon on thy brow?
Why need the other women know so much
And talk together, "Such the look and such
The smile he used to love with, then as now!"

XVIII.

Might I die last and show thee! Should I find
Such hardship in the few years left behind,
If free to take and light my lamp, and go
Into thy tomb, and shut the door and sit
Seeing thy face on those four sides of it
The better that they are so blank, I know!

XIX.

Why, time was what I wanted, to turn o'er
Within my mind each look, get more and more
By heart each word, too much to learn at first,
And join thee all the fitter for the pause
'Neath the low door-way's lintel. That were cause
For lingering, though thou calledst, if I durst!

XX.

And yet thou art the nobler of us two.
What dare I dream of, that thou canst not do,
Outstripping my ten small steps with one stride?
I'll say then, here's a trial and a task—
Is it to bear?—if easy, I'll not ask—
Though love fail, I can trust on in thy pride.

XXI.

Pride?—when those eyes forestall the life behind
The death I have to go through!—when I find,
Now that I want thy help most, all of thee!
What did I fear? Thy love shall hold me fast
Until the little minute's sleep is past
And I wake saved.—And yet, it will not be!

EVELYN HOPE.

(*From the Same.*)

I.

Beautiful Evelyn Hope is dead,
Sit and watch by her side an hour.
That is her book-shelf, this her bed;
She plucked that piece of geranium-flower,
Beginning to die too, in the glass.
Little has yet been changed, I think—
The shutters are shut, no light may pass
Save two long rays thro' the hinge's chink.

II.

Sixteen years old when she died!
Perhaps she had scarcely heard my name—
It was not her time to love: beside,
Her life had many a hope and aim,
Duties enough and little cares,
And now was quiet, now astir—
Till God's hand beckoned unawares,
And the sweet white brow is all of her.

III.

Is it too late then, Evelyn Hope?
What, your soul was pure and true,
The good stars met in your horoscope,
Made you of spirit, fire and dew—
And just because I was thrice as old,
And our paths in the world diverged so wide,
Each was nought to each, must I be told?
We were fellow mortals, nought beside?

IV.

No, indeed! for God above
Is great to grant, as mighty to make,
And creates the love to reward the love,—
I claim you still, for my own love's sake!
Delayed it may be for more lives yet,
Through worlds I shall traverse, not a few—
Much is to learn and much to forget
Ere the time be come for taking you.

V.

But the time will come,—at last it will,
When, Evelyn Hope, what meant, I shall say,
In the lower earth, in the years long still,
That body and soul so pure and gay?
Why your hair was amber, I shall divine,
And your mouth of your own geranium's red—
And what you would do with me, in fine,
In the new life come in the old one's stead.

VI.

I have lived, I shall say, so much since then,
Given up myself so many times,
Gained me the gains of various men,
Ransacked the ages, spoiled the climes;
Yet one thing, one, in my soul's full scope,
Either I missed, or itself missed me—
And I want and find you, Evelyn Hope!
What is the issue? let us see!

VII.

I loved you, Evelyn, all the while;
My heart seemed full as it could hold—
There was place and to spare for the frank young smile
And the red young mouth and the hair's young gold.
So, hush,—I will give you this leaf to keep—
See, I shut it inside the sweet cold hand.
There, that is our secret! go to sleep;
You will wake, and remember, and understand.

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